

**A DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE: IN
WHICH THE
WORDS ARE...**

Samuel Johnson



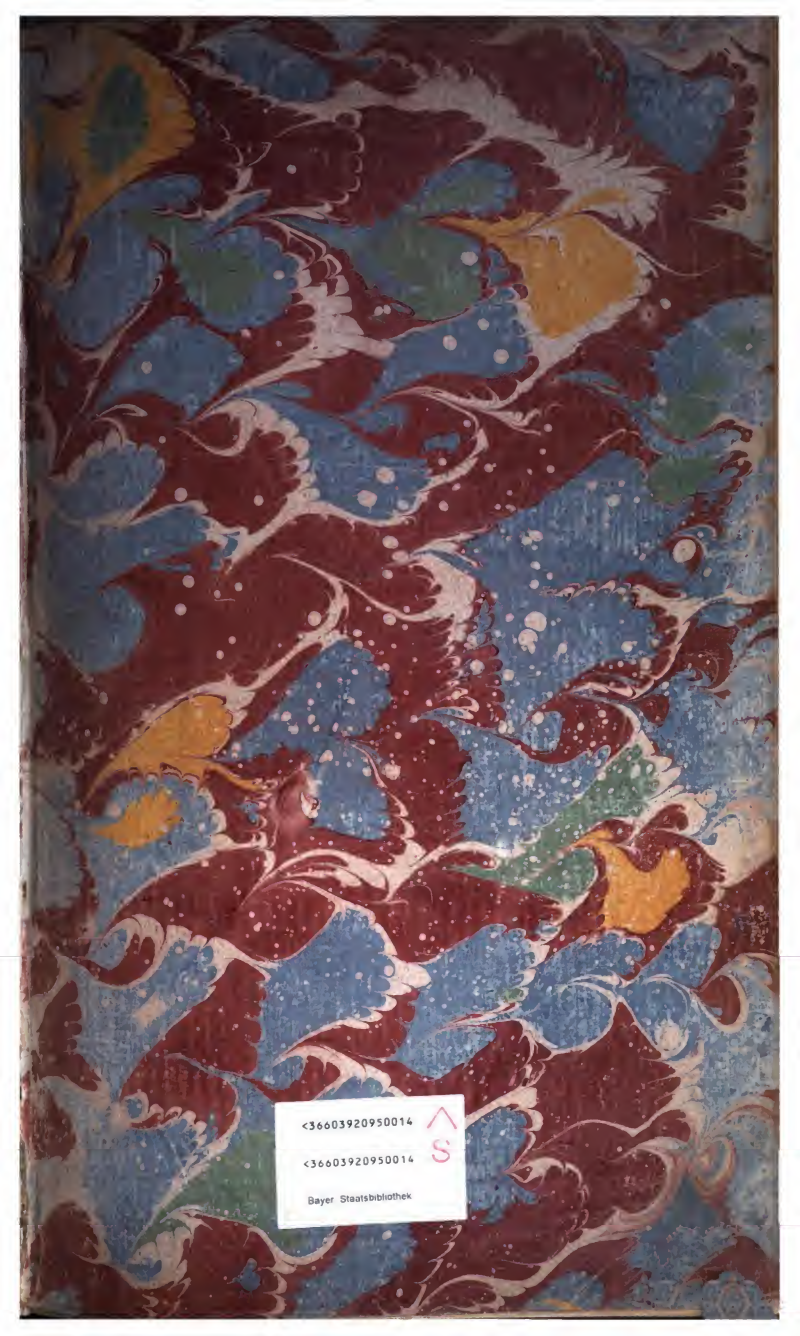










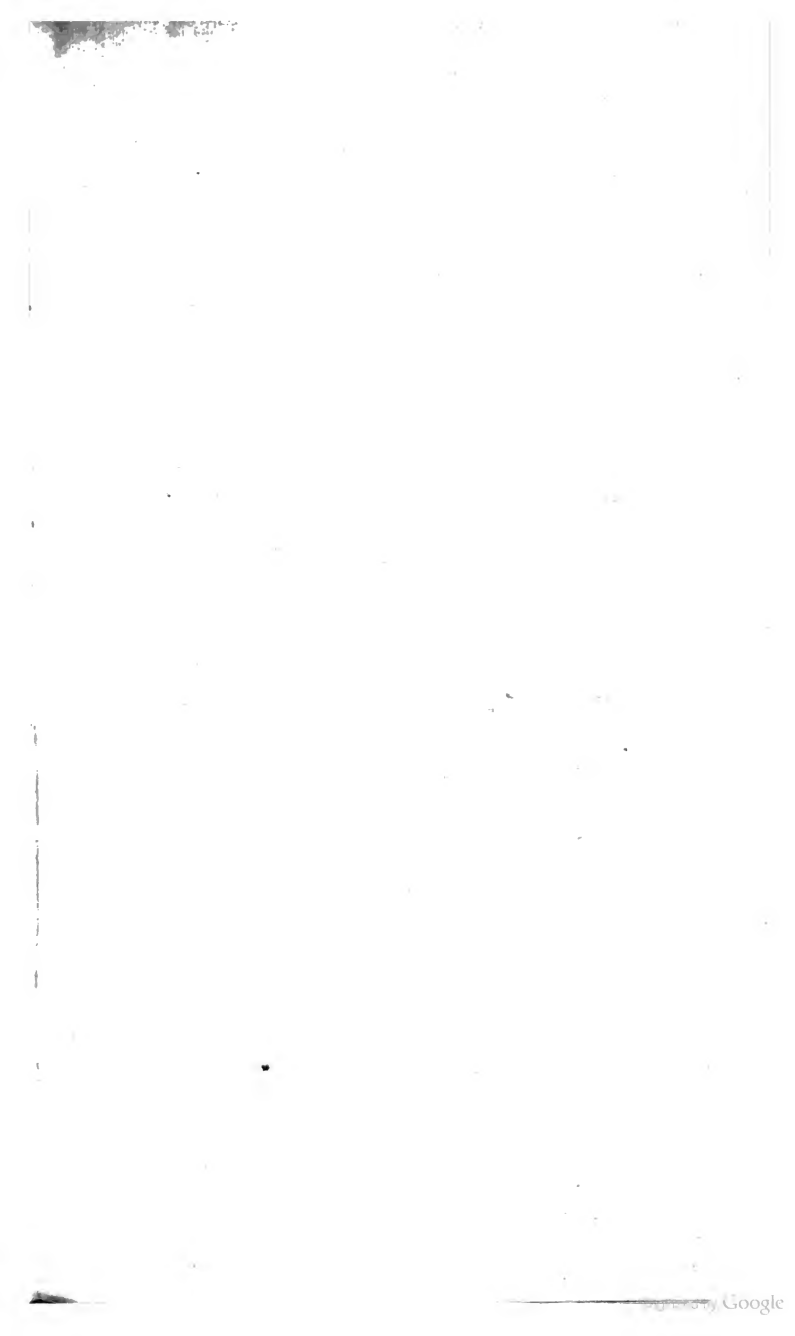


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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum cenforis fumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recodant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Veste:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ præcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegii,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HOR.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For J. and P. KNAPTON; T. and T. LONGMAN; C. HITCH and L. HAWES;
A. MILLAR; and R. and J. DODSLEY.

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IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION

The second edition of this work is now
 published, and is the most complete and
 accurate edition yet published. It contains
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 A. Millar, and R. and J. Woodley.

LONDON

P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompence has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity, and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the *ORTHOGRAPHY*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registred, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strengtb* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadtb* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *bright*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *bightb*; *Quid te exempla jucat spinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

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This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *cloak*, *cloke*; *soap*, *sepe*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolesied, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge betwixt us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *scibleness* for *scisibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependant*; *dependance*, *dependance*, vary their final syllable, as one or other language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hecker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumpect*, *circum-*
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should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *vifid*, and *vifidity*, *vifcus*, and *vifcify*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *berserker*, require an explication; but of *thislike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and many sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination are amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly united to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *fit off*, to embellish; to *fit in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *fit out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I have perhaps so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined: of these I am not always certain that they are seen in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however,

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however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered: they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of *English* lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by supposing some words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses distorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, grow, do, put, see, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every tongue that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ovov*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the *explanation*, and the *word explained*, should be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited

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bited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obcurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *kind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the kind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *fidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*; that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts, from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

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So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reformation, whose works I regard as the wells of *English undrilled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptance.

I have sometimes, tho' rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harrassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest
below

P R E F A C E.

below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning, which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inferred the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary ever shall be accurately compiled, or skillfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

* That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of commodities, utensils, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contending with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonarroti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus

P R E F A C E.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the file of *Anselot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Cointre* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccaccio*, *Machiavel*, or *Cara*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mabonetic* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas, and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courier's zenith, or the exactness of virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatic delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismised. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by disuse become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleasant.

There

P R E F A C E.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both; and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste or negligence, refinement or affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whole illeness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology without a contest to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish defect; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the authour, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the lost obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow: and it may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, are yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticisms of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

T H E

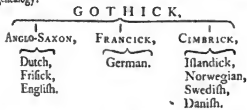
H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E .

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh*, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed in considerable numbers with the *Saxons* without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Slavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hicks* has thus exhibited the genealogy.



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and has been twice published. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonic* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may

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be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language, capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

C A P. I.

ON ðære tide þe ȝeotan of siððu mæzge piþ Romana ȝice ȝeþin upahopon. ȝ miþ heopa cýnungum. Rædȝota and Cælleþra pepon hæwe. Romane bupiȝ abraecon. and eall Italia ȝice þ ȝ berpcu þam munrcu ȝ Sicilia ðam ealonbe in anpaþo ȝeþehton. ȝ þa ætceþ þam poeþpnecean cýnungum Deodric feng to þam ilcan ȝice. þe Deodric pæf Amulinga he pæf Ljurten. þeah he on þam Anpaniſcan ȝeþolan duþhpunode. þe ȝeher Romunum hiſ pſeondſcipe. ȝpa þ hi moſcan heopa ealdrhta ȝpſde beon. Ac he þa ȝeher ȝpſde ȝſele ȝelæſce. ȝ ȝpſde ppaþe ȝeentode mid manegum mane. þ pæf to eacan oþpum unapumeted ȝſlum. þ he lohanneþ þone papan het oþſlean. Ða pæf ȝum conſul. þ þe hepetoha hatap. Boetiſ pæf hæten. þe pæf in boccraetum ȝ on populo þeapum þe pſhtpſeſta. Ðe Ða onȝeat þa manȝſealdan ȝſel þe þe cýning Deodric piþ þam Ljurtendanome ȝ piþ þam Romaniscum pſcum dýde. he þa ȝeuntebe Ðara eþneþra ȝ þara ealdrhta Ðe hi undeþ Ðam Læſerum hæfdon heopa ealdrhapoþum. Ða onȝan he pſmeagan ȝ leornȝan in him ſelcum hu he þ ȝice Ðam anpſhtpſan cýninge aþeþpan mihte. ȝ on pſiht ȝealfrþla and on pſihtpſa anpaþo ȝeþningan. Ðeude þa dſgellice æpenȝeþſtu to þam Læſe to Conſtantinopolim. þær ȝ Lſeca heah buȝȝ ȝ heopa cýnercol. ȝp þam þe Læſe pæf heopa ealdrhapoþ cýner. Ðædon hine þæt he him to heopa Ljurtendome ȝ to heopa ealdrhtum ȝeſultmede. Ða þ onȝeat þe pſuþheopa cýnung Deodric. Ða hec he hine ȝeþningan on canceþne ȝ þær inne belucan. Ða hi Ða ȝelomp þe æppſnda pæf on ȝpa micþe neapaneþſe becom. þa pæf he ȝpa micþe ȝpſdon on hiſ Wode ȝeþeſed. ȝ þa hiſ Wod æp ȝpſdon to þam poþulo þe þam unȝeþod pſȝ. ȝ he Ða nanþe pſoþſe be innan þam canceþne ne ȝeuntebe. ac he ȝeſeol nſol of dæne on þa ſſeþ. ȝ hine ætpeþe ȝpſe unpoſ. and oþmud hine ſſeþne onȝan pæþan ȝ þuſ ȝingende cpaþ.

D

C A P.

THE HISTORY OF THE

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pwecca geolurþarlice fong, ic fceal nu heortende fangan. 7 mid fpi ungenabum poppum zefertan. þeah ic geol hplum zecoplice funde. ac ic nu pendepe 7 gencende of zepadpa pofta miffo. me abendan þar ungetreowan populo felfa. 7 me þa folpetan fpa blindon on þis timme hol. Ða befeafodon elcpe lurtbarneffe þa Ða ic him æfre beftre truwode, Ða penon hi me heopa bæc to and me mid ealle ffromzertan. To phon fceolban la mine friend feggan þæt ic gefetliz mon pæpe. hu mæg fe beon gefetliz fe Ðe on Ðam zefelfum ðurphuman ne mot.

C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leof. cƿæð Boetiu. zeompiende arungen hæfde. Ða com ðer gan in to me heortendum þurdom. 7 þ min mupnende wot mid þis poppum zezette. 7 þis cƿæð. þu ne eart þu fe mon þe on minne fceole pæpe afeð 7 zeleæde. Ac hponon purpe þu mid þiffum populo forpum þu fpi zepenced. buton ic pat þ þu hæfde þara pæpa to

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue;

L U C Æ, C A P. I.

FORDAÐ þe pƿodlice manega þohton þara finga pace ze-endebjordan þe on uf zefyllende fync.

2 Ðra uf betachtun þa Ðe hit of fſymðe zefaron. and þæpe fſpæce þenar pæron.

3 Me zefuhte [of-fyllde fſom fſuma] zeornlice eallum. [mid] endebjorneffe pſutan Ðe. þu Ðe felfurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara pofta foðfæstneffe. of þam Ðe þu zeleæde eart.

5 On þeƿoder dagum ludea cýnncege. pæf ſum fæceþ on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. 7 his fſif pæf of Aarones dohterum. and hyne nama pæf Elizabeth.

6 Ðodlice his pæron butu rihtfipe beforan Gode. zungende on eallum his bebodum 7 rihtfipneffum butan pſohte.

7 And his nægdon nan bearn. forþam Ðe Elizabeth pæf unbende. 7 hy on hyra dagum butu goððeodun.

8 Ðodlice pæf zeporden þa Zacharias hyr fæceþader breac on his zepnuxie endebjorneffe beforan Gode.

9 Aftær zepunan þæf fæceþader hlote. he eode þ he his offpunge fette. Ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall pæroð þæf folceƿ pæf ute zebiddende on þæpe offpunge timan.

11 Ða aƿpode him Drihtne engel fſtandende on þæf pæroðer fſiðan heale.

12 Ða pæroð Zacharias zedreƿeð 7 zefceonde. 7 him ege onþear.

13 Ða cƿeð fe engel him to. Ne ondræð þu Ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben if zehýde. 7 þin fſif Elizabeth þe funu cenð. and þu nemre hyr naman Iohannef.

14 7 he byð þe to zefean 7 to bliſſe. 7 manega on hyr acenneffe zefaznað.

15 Ðodlice he byð mæge beforan Drihtne. and he ne dſincð þin ne beoð. 7 he bið zefýlled on haligum farte. þonne zyt of his modor innode.

16 And manega Iſrahela bearna he zecýpð to Drihtne hyra lode.

17 And he zed toforan him on farte 7 Eliar mæte. þ he fæðera heortan to hyra bearnum zecýpde. 7 unzelaſſulle to rihtfipa zelaſſcýpe. Drihtne fſulfræmed folc zezearpian.

hnafe gofſiten Ðe ic þe ær fealde. Ða clipode fe þurdom 7 cƿæð. Liefraþ nu aƿizgede populo forpa of minre þezener wode. forþam ze funo þa mæftan fceafan. Lætaþ hine eft hƿeoffan to minum lapum. Ða eode fe þurdom neap. cƿæð Boetiu. minum hƿeoffendan zefohte. 7 hit fpa mopolil hƿæc hƿega upaƿæde. aƿizge þa minere woder eazan. and hit fſian bliþum poppum. hƿæþer hit oncenepe his forſteamodop. mid Ðam þe Ða þ wot fſiþ bepende. Ða zecneop hit fſiþe fſeotele his azne modop. þ pæf fe þurdom þe hit lange ær tƿode 7 læpde. ac hit ongeat his lape fſiþe toforenne 7 fſiþe tobrocene mid dýrigna honbum. 7 hine þa fſian hu þ zepurpe. Ða antſpilde fe þurdom him 7 fæde. þ his zungian hæfton hine fpa toforenne. þæf þer hi teohhodon þ hi hine eallne habban fceolodon. ac hi zezæmæð monifeald dýrta on þære forſpunga. 7 on þam zilpe butan heopa hƿelc eft to hyne bote zecýpde.

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wicliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

L U K, C H A P. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee there was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughttris of Aaron: and his name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren iuste biforn God: goynge in alle the maundementis and iustifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And they hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 Afir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenfen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyde in the our of encensyng.

7 And an angel of the Lord apperde to him: and flood on the right half of the auter of encenfe.

8 And Zacarye seynge was afraied: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the angel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladynge schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he schal be greet biforn the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne syder, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he schal go biforn in the spyrte and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the tadris to the sonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of iust men, to made redy a perfyrt puple to the Lord.

18 Ða cƿæð Zachariar to þam engel. Ðƿanun ƿar ic þƿ. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hƿne dazum ƿorðeode:

19 Ða andƿarƿode him ƿe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic ƿe ƿrande beƿorpan Lode. and ic eom aƿend ƿið þe ƿƿecan. 7 þe þƿ bobian.

20 And nu þu biſt ƿurðende. 7 þu ƿƿecan ne miht oð þone daz þe ƿar ƿurðend. ƿorþam þu minum ƿorðum ne ƿerðeſt. þa beoð on hƿra cuman ƿerðeſe:

21 And ƿ ƿoic ƿer Zachariam æ-anbiſenðe. and ƿurðen þe he on þam temple læt ƿær:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ƿƿecan. 7 hiſ onneorþan þe he on þam temple ƿume ƿerhtðe geƿeah. 7 he ƿær biſenðe hƿm. 7 dumb þurh-ƿurde:

23 Ða ƿær ƿerþen þa hiſ þenunga dazar ƿerðlede ƿerþen. he ƿerde to hiſ hƿre:

24 Soðlice æfter dazum Elizabeth hiſ ƿif ge-eacode. and heo beƿurðe hiſ ƿif monþar. 7 cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten geƿoðe þƿ. on þam dazum þe he geƿeah minne hoƿr beƿurð mannum æſſan:

26 Soðlice on þam ƿixtan monðe ƿær aƿend Gabriel ƿe engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceapſe. þære nama ƿær Nazareth.

27 To beƿeodurpe fæmnan anum ƿepe. þær nama þær loſep. of Dauides hƿre. 7 þære fæmnan nama ƿær Marye:

28 Ða cƿæð ƿe engel ingangenðe. Ðal ƿær þu mid ƿife ƿerðlede. Drihten me þe. Ðu eaſt gebietſuð on ƿƿum:

29 Ða ƿearð heo on hiſ ƿƿæce geƿerþed. and ƿohte hƿæt ſeo ƿƿetcing ƿære:

30 Ða cƿæð ƿe engel. Ne onƿerð þu ðe Maria. ƿoðlice þu ƿife mid Lode gemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ge-eacnaſt. and ƿunu eaſt. and hiſ naman Ðælenð ƿenemneſt.

32 Ðe bið mære. 7 þær heahſtan ƿunu ƿenemned. and hum ƿið Drihten Lode hiſ fæder Dauides ƿerl.

33 And he ƿurð on eceſſe on Iacobes hƿre. 7 hiſ ƿife ende ne bið:

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engel. hu ƿerþið þƿ. ƿorþam ic ƿepe ne oncnaſe:

35 Ða andƿarƿode hƿne ƿe engel. Ðe halza Lart on þe becyð. 7 þær heahſtan miht þe oƿen-ƿeard. and ƿorþam ƿ halize þe of þe acenned bið. bið Lodeſ ƿunu ƿenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mæge ƿunu on hƿne ƿlode ƿeacode. and þe monað iſ hƿne ƿixta. ſeo iſ un-berþene ƿenemned.

37 Forþam iſ ælc ƿorð mid Lodeð unmihtlice:

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Ðer iſ Drihtneſ þinen. ƿe-ƿurðe me æfter þinum ƿorðe: And ƿe engel hƿne fram-ƿeat:

39 Soðlice on þam dazum aƿar Maria 7 ƿerde on muntland mid ofſte. on ludeſcpe ceapſe.

40 7 eode into Zachariar hƿre. 7 ƿnetce Elizabeth:

41 Ða ƿær ƿerþen þa Elizabeth gehƿrde Maria ƿnetunge. Ða ƿerþode ƿ cild on hƿne innode. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth halgum Lart ƿerðlede.

42 7 heo clyðode mycelpe ſceſne. and cƿæð. Ðu eaſt beƿurð ƿum gebietſuð. and gebietſuð iſ þine innodeſ ƿerſum.

43 7 hƿanun iſ me hiſ. ƿ mineſ Drihtneſ motop to me cume:

44 Ðona ƿra þine ƿnetunge ſceſn on minum eoſum ƿerþen ƿær. þa fahnude [in glædneſ] min cild on minum innode.

45 And eadig þu eaſt þu þe ƿerðeſt. ƿ ƿurðeſe ƿiſt þa þing þe fram Drihtne ƿerþe ƿroð:

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min ƿapel mæƿrað Drihten.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the angel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon ſet in hir dayes.

15 And the angel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh biſore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to euangelize to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſhalt be dounbe.

16 And thou ſhalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, which ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abydinge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwelide ſtille dounbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of hiſ office weren fulfilled: he wente into hiſ hous.

20 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth hiſ wiſ conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in which he biheld to take away my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the angel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauid, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the angel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the angel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace aenentis God.

27 Lo thou ſhalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſhalt clepe hiſ name Jheſus.

28 Thiſ ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of highelle, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſette of Dauid hiſ ſadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the angel, on what maner ſchal thiſ thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the angel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Golt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the highelle ſchal oƿer ſchadowe thee: and theſore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepid the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thiſ coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir elde, and thiſ monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid barycn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſible aenentis God.

34 And Marye ſeid to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aſtir thi word, and the angel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in the dayes and wente with halte into the mountaynes into a cite of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young child in hir wombe gladiſe, and Elizabeth was fulfilled with the holy Golt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is thiſ thing to me, that the medir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maid in my eiris: the yong child gladiſe in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleved: for thiſke thingis that ben ſcid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be partlyly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magniſeth the Lord.

47 7 min ȝart ȝeblyrude on Love minum þe-
lenoe.

48 Forþam þe he ȝereah his þinene ead-moðneſſe.
forþolce heonun-forþ me eadige ſcegað ealle cneo-
peſſa.

49 Forþam þe me mǣcelc þing dýde þe ðe miltig
is. 7 his nama is halig.

50 7 his milt-heortneſſe of cneopeſſe on cneo-
peſſe hine ondrædenum.

51 Þe poþhte mægne on his earne. he to-ðalbe
þa oþer-moðan on moðe hýra heortan.

52 Þe aþearn þa mcan of ſetle. and þa eað-moðan
upahor.

53 Þingnigende he mid ȝodum ȝepýlde. 7 oþer-
mode iðele fuplet.

54 Þe aþenȝ Iſrahel his cnihtr. 7 ȝemunde his
milt-heortneſſe.

55 Ða he ſppæc to upum fæderum. Abrahame
and his fæce on a peoþolc.

56 Ðoðlice Ðapra nunde mid hýne ſpýlce þý
monþar. 7 ȝepende þa to hýne hure.

57 Ða þæt ȝepýlled Elizabeth the cennung. and
heo þunu cenbe.

58 7 hýne nehcheþnar 7 hýne cuðan 7 ȝehýþon.
7 Ðuhten his milt-heortneſſe mid hýne mærpude
7 hig mid hýne bliþþodon.

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan ðæge hig comon 7 cild
ymbriðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Za-
chariam.

60 Ða andſpaprude his moðor. Ne þe þoðer. ac he
bið Iohanneſ ȝenemneo.

61 Ða cþaðon hi to hýne. Niſ nan on þine mæðe
þýttum naman ȝenemneo.

62 Ða biðnoðon hi to his fæder. hpæt he polbe
hýne ȝenemneðne beon.

63 Ða þæt he ȝebedenum þex-þrebe. Iohanneſ
is his nama. Ða þundroðon hig ealle.

64 Ða þearð þona his muð 7 his tunge ȝe-openoð.
7 he ſppæc. Ðuhten bletþgende.

65 Ða þearð ege ȝeþroden oþer ealle hýra neh-
cheþnar, and oþer ealle ludea munt-land þæron
þar poþo ȝeþroðneþrode.

66 7 ealle þa ðe hit ȝehýþon. on hýra heortan
ſettun 7 cþaðon. þenre Ða hpæt bið þer cnapa.
þitodlice Ðuhten hand þæt mid him.

67 And Zachariar his fæder þæt mid halezum
Earte ȝepýlde. 7 he þiteȝode and cþað.

68 Lebletrud þæt Ðuhten Iſrahela Eod. poþ-
þam þe he ȝeneoþude. 7 his folceſ alyþeðneſſe
dýde.

69 And he is hale hoþn aþrebe on Ðauiber hure
his cnihtr.

70 Ða he ſppæc þuph his halegna þiteȝena muð.
þa ðe of poþþer þým ðe ſppæcon.

71 7 he alyþoe is of upum feontum. and of ealra
þara handa þe is hatebon.

72 Milt-heortneſſe to þýcenne mid upum fæde-
rum. 7 ȝemunan his halegan cýðneſſe.

73 Þýne is to ſýllenne þone að þe he is upum fæ-
der Abrahame ſpou.

74 Ðæt þe butan ege. of upe feonda handa aly-
þeð. him þeopian

75 On haligneſſe beþoran him eallum upum
ðaȝum.

76 And þu cnapa biſt þæt hehtan þiteȝa ȝenem-
neo. þu ȝeſt beþoran Ðuhtenſ anyne. his þeȝar
ȝearþian.

77 To ſýllene his folce hale ȝeſt on hýra ſýnna
forȝeſneſſe.

78 Ðuph innoðar uþer Eoder milt-heortneſſe,
on þam he is ȝeneoþode of eaſtdele up ſýnungeðe.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýttum 7 on ðeaðer
ſceaðe þitcað. upe þet to ȝeþeaceane on ribbe þeȝ.

80 Ðoðlice þe cnapa þeox. 7 þæt on ȝarte ȝeſt-
panȝoð. 7 þæt on þeſtenu oð þone ðaȝ hýr ætý-
þeðneſſum on Iſrahel.

43 And my ſpýrt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his hand-
mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen ſeye
that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis,
and his name is holy.

46 And his mercy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to
men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude
men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſecte and enhaun-
ſide nieke men.

49 He hath fulfilled hungry men with goodis, and he
has left riche men void.

50 He hayenge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael
his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham,
and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre
monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfilled to
Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden
that the Lord hadde magnified his mercy with hir, and
thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen
to circumſide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye
by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he
ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyn-
rede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde
that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeiynge, Jon is
his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge,
and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris, and
all the wordis weren pupliſchid on alle the mounteynes
of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte,
and ſeiden what manner child ſchal this be, for the hond
of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfilled with the holy
Goſt, and proſecide and ſeide.

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has
viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the
hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis
that weren for the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle
men that hatiden us.

68 To do mercy with oure fadris, and to have mynde
of his holy teſtament.

69 The grete ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our
fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede
delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes ſerve to
him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in alle
our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchal be clepid the proſete of the
highelle, for thou ſchal go before the face of the Lord
to make redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of helth to his puple into re-
miſſioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſſe of the mercy of oure God,
in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high hath viſitid
us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in derkneſſis,
and in ſchadowe of decthy, to dreſſe oure feet into the
weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in ſpýrt,
and was in deſert placis till to the day of his ſchewing
to Yſrael.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

De mai him sope adreben,
Der he ðanne ope brode ne mugen,
Uop ʒ bilumpeð ilome.
De ʒ þu ʒ bit and bote
And bet biuopen bome.
Deað com on ðis mibelapð
Ðuð ðæt deþer onbe,
And fenne and forge and ʒppine,
On se and on londre.

Ich am eldeþ ðanne ic þer,
A pinte ʒ ec a lope.
Ich ealti moþe ðanne ic deþe,
Mi þit oghte to bi moþe.

Se ʒ hine selue uopzet,
Uop þine oþer uop chide.
De ʒal comen on euele ʒede,
Bute god him bi milde.

Ne hope þu to hine þere,
Ne þere to his þue.

Bi þon him selue euþich man,
Der þile he bið alue.

Euþich man mid ʒ he hæuð,
Mi beggen heuþiche.

Se ðe leste ʒ se ðe moþe,
Þere aþer ðliche.

Þeue ne eþde he ouerþeð,
Þu eþen bið fulþuht.

Sunne ʒ moone ʒ alle ʒceþpen,
Bið ðieþne on his lhte.

De þot hþet ðencheð and hþet þoþ,
Alle quike þuhte.

Niþ no loueþ ʒpich ʒ ʒiþ,
Ne no kung ʒpich ʒ þuhte.

Þeue ne ʒ eþde ʒ al ðæt ʒr,
Bioken ʒ on his hoode.

De ðe al ʒ his þille ʒr,
On se, and ec on londre.

De ʒr oþð alburten oþðe,
And ende alburten ende.

De one ʒr eueþ on eche ʒede,
Wende þer ðu þende.

De ʒr buuen ʒr and bineþen,
Biuopen and ec bihind.

Se man ʒ godeþ þille ðeð,
Þie mai hine alþap ʒinde.

Eche þune he ðieþð,
And þot eche deþe.

De þuþ ʒið eþer ðanc,
Mi hþat sel ʒr to þede.

Se man neupe nele ðon god,
Ne neupe god lif leþen.

Er ðeð ʒ ðom come to his þuþe,
De mai him sope adreben.

Þungen ʒ þuþt heze ʒ chele,
Ecde and all unheðe.

Þuþ ðeð com on ðis mibelapð,
And oþer uniseðe.

Ne mai non heþe hit ʒþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.

Þu muþele þinu and hu uele,
Bið mne helie.

Louie god mid uþe heþe.
And mid all uþe mihte.

And uþe emþurcne ʒpo ʒr self,
Spo ʒr leþeð oþuhte.

Nº LXXXI.

Sume ðer habbeð leste meþge,
And rume ðer habbeð moþe.
Ech eþer ðan ʒ he deþe,
Eþer ʒ he ʒpand roþe.

Ne sel ðer bi bneð ne þin,
Ne oþer kenner eþe.

god one sel bi eþer lif,
And bliþe and eche þeþe.

Ne ʒal ðap bi ʒete ne ʒeþuð,
Ne poþer þele none.

Ac ʒi meþge þi men ʒr biþat,
All þall bea god one.

Ne mai no meþge bi ʒpo muþel,
Spo ʒr godeþ ʒrhe.

Þi ʒr ʒuþ þune and þuht,
And ða bute nihte.

Deþ ʒr þele bute þane,
And þeþe buten ʒpuche.

Se ʒ mai and nele ðeþer coma,
Soþe hit sel uoþeache.

Deþ ʒr bliþe buten ʒpege,
And lif buten ðeide.

Der eueþ þullen þune ðer,
Biðe hi biþ and eide.

Deþ ʒr gezeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unheþe.

Niþ ðer þorþe ne þon non,
Ne non uniseðe.

Deþ me sel þuhten ʒren,
Spo aþe he ʒr mid ʒpþe.

Þe one mai and sel al þien,
Enzler and manþer bliþe.

To ðape bliþe ʒr þing ʒod,
Der þiðe buten ende.

ðanne he uþe þaula unbint,
Oþ ʒhamlice bend.

Enþt zeue ʒr leþe ʒpich lif,
And habbe ʒpichue ende.

Der þe moten ðieþer cunen,
ðanne þe henney þende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Þis ʒeþe þon þe kung Steþne oþer ʒe to Norþ-
mandi. ʒ þer þer undeþ-panzen. þonð ʒ hi þenden
þ he ʒculde ben alþuc alþe þe com þer. ʒ þon he hadde
zet his tþerþon. ac he to ðeð it ʒ ʒateþed forlice.
Micel hadde þenþi kung ʒateþed gold ʒ ʒyluer. and
na god ne ðide me þon his þaule þan of. Ða þe kung
Steþne to Engla-land com þa macod he his ʒateþing
æt Oxene-þonð. ʒ þan he nam þe þirþor Rogeþ of
þeþer-þenþi. ʒ Alexanþer þirþor of Lincoln. ʒ te
Lanceler Rogeþ hire neup. ʒ ðide alle in þþurþon.
til hi jaren up heþe carþer. Ða þe þuþter undeþ-
geþon þ he mihte man þan ʒ forþe ʒ god. ʒ na þuþ-
tise ne ðide. þa ðiden hi alle þunþer. þi hadden him
manþed maked and aþer ruþen. ac hi nan tþeude ne
heolþen. alle he þaþon þon þþon. ʒ heþe tþeodeþ
þon-þon. þon æuþic þue man þuþter makete
and æþener him heolþen. and ʒylþen þe land full of
carþer. Ði þuenteþen ʒuide þe þrecc men of þe land
mid carþel-þeþer. þa þe carþel þapen maked. þa
ʒylþen hi mid beuþer and yuele men. Ða namen hi
þa men þe hi þenden þ an ʒod heþen. baðe beuþer
and be ðeþer. capl-men ʒ þimmen. and ðiden heom in
þþurþon eþer gold and ʒyluer. ʒ þuþed heom ui-
tel-licþe þing. þon ne þþen neupe nan maþtþþer
ʒpa þuþed alþe hi þeþon. Ðe heþe ʒod up bi þe þet and
ʒmaked heom mid ful ʒmoke. me heþeð bi þe þuþter.
E oþer

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

cel mape sepeð. 7 ȝoðeþene futen hi noht. oc sepe-
den þe ȝpene-byrcop 7 te pȝre men berpux heom. 7
makete ȝ falcie ȝ te king sealde ben lauepȝ 7 king
pile he luete. 7 æfter þis ȝen pape þenpȝ king. 7 he
beide him ȝon pader 7 he him ȝon pene. and ȝib 7
sehte sealde ben berpux heom 7 on al Engle-land.
ȝis and te oðþe popuapȝer þet hi makeben ȝuopen
to haiben þe king 7 te eopl. and te byrcop. 7 te
eopler. 7 ȝucemen alle. Ða þas þe eopl undeþrangȝen
æt Win-ceþþe and æt Lundene mid micel purpȝe.
and alle widen him man-þeo. and ȝuopen þe þas
to haiben. and hit pape ȝone ȝuide ȝod þas ȝua ȝe neupe
þas hepe. Ða þas þe king seþengeþe þanne he æwepte
þas þas. 7 te eopl sepeð ouer þas. 7 al þole him
luete. þas þe wite ȝod ȝurȝe 7 makete þas.

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry
seem to have been written, of which I have inserted
only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the
present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a
natural introduction to *Robert of Gloucester*, being com-
posed in the same measure, which, however rude and
barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexan-
drines* of the French poetry.

FUR in fce bi weſt ſpaȝne.
If a lond ſhote cokaȝne.
Der niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ alliche.
Doȝ paraſil be miri and bryt.
Lokaȝen if of ſaſur ſiȝt.
Waet if þer in paraſil.
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
Doȝ þer be ȝoi and gret buche.
Der niſ met bote frute.
Der niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man if þurſto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Þely and enok alſo.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaȝne if met and drink.
Wiþure care how and ſwink.
De met if true þe drink ſo clere.
To none rullin and ſoppet.
I ſigge for ſop boure were.
Der niſ lond on erþe if pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochl ȝoi and bliſſe.
Der if mani ſwete ſiȝte.
Al if dai niſ þer no nyȝte.
Der niſ bareȝ noþer ſcriſ.
Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
Der niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Der niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Der niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Der niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer ſcote.
De land if ful of oþer gode.
Niſ þer ſei ſle no lowle.
In cloþ in tounce bed no houſe.
Der niſ dunne ſlate no hawle.
No non vile worme no lawile.
No non ſcorm rein no winde.
Der niſ man no woman blinde.
Ok al if game ȝei æt gle.
Wel if him þas þer ma be.
Der beþ riuer gret and fine.
Of oile melk hom and wine.
Watir ſeruþ þer to noþing.
Bot to ſiȝt and to waſſing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ȝonge i þæt oure ſoleſ for to lete.
Dencher on god þas þei ou wir oure ſunnet to bete.
Þere ma tellen ou. wiþ worde ſeine and ſwete.
De vie of one meiban. waſ horten Waregrete.
Þere fader waſ a patriac. al ſe ou tellen may.
la aunteȝe wiſ echeſ i De falſe laȝ.

Deve godeſ ant dounbe. he ſerved nitt ant dai.
So deden monȝ oþere. þas ſinger wilauey.
Theobosius waſ if nome. on criſt ne leuene he nouȝt.
De leuene on þe falſe godeſ. Ðar þeren wiſ horten wrouȝt.
Do þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in
þouȝt.
E bet wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibpouȝt.
De moder waſ an lieþene wiſ þat hire to wȝman bere.
Do þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hir furſare.
Þo ſende it into aſye. wiþ meſſagerſ ful ȝare.
To a noȝice þat hire wiſte. ant lette hire to lore.
De norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuebe ſeune.
De enȝte waſ inaregrete. criſel may of heuene.
Taleſ ho ani tolde. ſul ſeire ant ſul euene.
Wou ho þoleben martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte
Secuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon*
tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes ap-
parent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of
new words, which might be imputed to commerce with
the continent, as by changes of its own form and ter-
minations; for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however
different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor
can it be expected, from the nature of things gra-
dually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when
the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to com-
mence. *Robert of Glouceſter* however, who is placed by
the critics in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed
a kind of intermediate diſtion, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*;
in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited,
and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom
any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is
extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure
with the foregoing author of *St. Margarete*, which, po-
liſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors
ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it
was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeven-
teenth century.

OF þe bataȝles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þȝs
londe
þat worſt were of all oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ȝdo.
As Romeȝns & Saxons, and wel wuſte þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept ȝt holde noȝt, bote robȝy, and ſlende.
And deſtrue, & berne, & ſle, & ne couȝt abbe no ende.
And bote lute ȝt nas worþ, þeȝ hii were ouercome ȝlome.
Vor myd ſtypes and grut poer as preſt eſſone hii come.
Kȝng Adelwolf of þȝs lond kȝng was twenty ger.
þe Deneȝs come by hym ryuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorſt ȝer of ȝs kȝncdom
Myd þre & þrȝty ſtypuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþantone arȝuede, an hauene by Souþe.
Anoþer gret oſt þulke tȝme arȝuede at Portelmoȝpe.
þe kȝng nuſte weþer kepe, at delde ȝs oſt atu.
þe Deneȝs adde þe mayſtre. þo al was ȝdo,
And by l'ſtangle and Lyndeſciȝe hii wende vorþ atte laſte,
And ſo hamward al by Kent, & ſlowe & barode vaſte.
Aȝen wȝnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eit hii come.
And deſtrue Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte ȝer doun,
So þat in þe teſe ȝer of þe kȝng's croune,
Al by ſouþe hii come alond, and þet ſole of Somerſete
þoru þe biſſop Alceſton and þet ſole of Dorſete
Hii come & ſynȝte an bataȝle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneȝs were al byneþe, & þe lond ſole adde þe place,
And more prowelle dude þo, þan þe kȝng myȝte byuore,
þe uore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
þe kȝng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ȝs ſoure godes ſones woxe vaſle ȝ nou,
Edeldold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfreð.
þȝs was a ſtalwarde teni, & of gret wȝldom & red,
And kȝnges were al ſoure, & deſcende wel þȝs lond,
An Deneȝs dude ſame ȝnou, þat me woluel vond.
In ſixty ȝe ȝere of þe kȝng's kȝncdom
Is eldeſt ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hym nome,
And ȝs fader alſo god, and oþere þeȝe men al ſo,
And wende aȝen þȝs Deneȝs, þat muſcle wo adde ȝ do.

Vor

THE HISTORY OF THE

Vor myd tuo hundred flypes & an alf at Temfe moup
hii come,

And Londone, and Kanterburij, and oþer tounes nome,
And fo vorþ in to Soþereye, & ſlowe & barnde valle,
þere þe kyng and ys lone hem mette atte laſte.

þere was batayle ſtrong ynou yſmyte in an þrowe.
þe godes kyngtes leye adoun as gras, wan medep mowe.
Heuden, (þat were of yſmyte,) & oþer lymes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ydo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, was þer gret wo y nou.

Nys yt reupe vorto hure, þat me fo volc ſlou?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſfewede ys ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtlyne Englyſſe men þe mayſtrye in þe
place,

And þe heþene men of Denemarch byneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Criſtendom non;
þe kyng her alter to holy chyrche ys herte þe more drou,
And teþegede wel & al ys lond, as hii agte, wel y nou.
Seyn Swythyn at Wynchefſtre byſſop þo was,
And Aleſton at Syrebourne, þat amendeðe muche
þys cas.

þe kyng was wel þe betere man þoru her beyre red,
Twenty wynter he was kyng, ar he were ded.

At Wynchefſtre he was ybured, as he gut lyp þere.
Hys tueye ſones he gef ys lond, as he byget ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kyndom of Eſſex,
And ſupþe Adelbrygt, Kent and Weſſex.

Eygte hundred ger yt was and ſeueue and fyfty al fo,
Alter þat God auerþe com, þat þys dede was ydo.
Boþe hii wuſte by her tyme wel her kyndom,
At þe vyſte ger Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.

At Syrebourne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adelbrygt
His kyndom adde alter hym, as lawe was and rygt.
By ys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wynchefſtre al out.

And þat lond ſole of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſyre, and ſogte and þe ſfewen ouercome.
Adelbrygt was kyng of Kent geres folc tene,
And of Weſſex bote vyue, þo he deide ych wene.

ADELRED was alter hym kyng y mad in þe place,
Eygte hundred & ſeueue & fyfty as in þe ger of grace.
þe vorſte ger of ys kyndom þe Deneys þycke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cytes valle nome.

Mayſtres hii adde of her olt, as yt were dukes, tueye,
Hlynguar and Hubba, þat ſfewen were b. ye.
In Eſt Angle hii byleude, to reſt hem as yt were,
Myd her olt al þe wynter, of þe vorſte gere.

þe oþer ger hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Humber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
þere was batayle ſtrong y nou, vor yſlawe was þere
Oþer kyng of Humberlond, & monye þat with hym were.

þo Humberlond was þus yſlende, hii wende & tounes
nome.

So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle agen hym come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat ſole to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſlep, reulych hem to drowe.
Seynt Edmond was þo her kyng, & þo he fey þat deloul
cas

þat þe morþrede ſo þat ſole, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deye hymſulſ, þat ſuch ſorwe to yſey.
He dude hym vorþ among ys ſon, nolde he noþyg fle.
Hii nome hym & ſcourged hym, & ſupþe naked hym
bounde

To a tre, & to hym ſlowe, & made hym mony a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hym þo þycke, þat no ſtede nas
byleude.

Atte laſte hii married hym, & ſmyte of ys heued.
þe lyfte ger of þe crounment of Aldered þe kyng
A nywe olt com into þys lond, gret þoru alle þyng,
And anon to Redyngte robbede and ſlowe.

þe kyng and Alſred ys broþer nome men ynowe,
Mette hem, and a batayle ſmyte vp Aſſeloune.
þer was mony moder chyld, þat ſone laþ þer doune.
þe batayle yſlatte vorte nygt, and þere were aſlawe

Vyf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii
to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ybe aſſend, gyl þe nygt nadde y be.
Tueye batayles her after in þe ſulſ gere
Hii ſmyte, and at boþe þe heþene mayſtres were.

þe kyng Aldered ſone þo þen wey of deþ nome,
As yt vel, þe vyſty ger of ys kyndom.
At Wymbourne he was ybured, as God gef þat cas,
þe gode Alſred, ys broþer, alter hym kyng was.

ALFRRED, þys noble man, as in þe ger of grace
he nom

Eygte hundred & fyfty & tuelue þe kyndom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ybe, & vor ys grete wyſdom,
þe pope Leon hym bleſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynges croune of hys lond, þat in þys lond

gut ys:
And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ywys.
An he was kyng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ylad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſupþe oþer alter hym of þe erchebyſſopes echon.

So þat hyuor hym pore kyng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ lyde of Temfe nyne batayles he nome
Agen þe Deneys þe vorſt ger of ys kyndom.
Nys ger he was þus in þys lond in batayle & in wo,

An oſte ſype aboue was, and bynre oþer mo;
So longe, þat hii neme by leuede bote þre flyen in ys
hond,

Hamteſſyre, and Wylteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ys lond.
A day as he wery was, and aſuoddringe hym nome
And ys men were ywend auyſſeþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym
com.

"Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe yham ywend
"To bringe þe gode tyttinges. Fram God yham yfend.
"Vor þat ſole of þys lond to ſynne her wyſſe al geue,
"And gut nolde herto her ſynnes byleue

"þoru me & oþer hawelen, þat in þys lond were yþore;
"þan vor got bydded God, wanne we beþ hym byuore,
"Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on þe lokep
þeruore,

"And þy poer þe wole gyue agen, þat þou aſt ney
verlore.
"And þat þou þer of ſoþ yſe, þou ſalt abbe toknyngte.
"Vor þym men, þat beþ ago to day auyſſyngte,
"In leþes & in couſtes ſo muche vyſſ hii ſolde hym
bringte,

"þat ech man wondry ſal of ſo gret cacþyngte.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water yſfore
hys,

"þat þe more agen þe kunde of vyſſyngte yt ys.
"Of ſerue yt wel agen God, and yleſ me ys meſſager,
"And þou ſall þy wyſſe abyde, as yham ytolde her."

As þys kyng herof awoc, and of þys fygtte þogte,
Hys vyſſares come to hym, & ſo gret won of tyſſ hym
brogtte,
þat wonder yt was, & narelyche vor þe wede was ſo
colde.

þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ytolde.
In Deuenyſſyre þer alter aryuode of Deneys
þre and turenty flypuol men, al agen þe peys,
þe kynges broþer of Denemarch duc of olt was:

Oure kynges men of Engeland mette hem by cas,
And ſmyte þer an batayle, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eygte hundred & fourty men, & her caronyes to
drowe.

þo kyng Alſred hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
þat lond ſole to hym come to þycke ſo yt mygte go,
Of Somerſete, of Wylteſſyre, of Hamteſſyre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe ſole al fo.

So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laſte hii come,
And a batayle at Edendone agen þe Deneys nome,
And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne þe mayſtre of the velde.

þe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne hem to geide
To þe kyng Alſred to ys wyſſe, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, gyl þe yt wolde loke;
And gut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge Criſtendom.

Kyng Gurmund, þe hexte kyng, vorſt þer to come.
Kyng Alſred ys godſfader was, & yþaptyſed ek þer were
pretty of her hexte dukes, and muche of þat ſole þere
Kyng Alſred hem huld wyþ hym tuelf dawes as he
hende,

And ſupþe he gef hem large gyftes, and let hym wende.
Hii, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe þo,
And bygonde ſce in France dude wel muche wo.
gut þe ſfewen come agen, and muche wo here wrogtte.

Ac þe kyng Alſred atte laſte to ſtame hem euere brogtte.
kyng

Kyng Alfred was þe wýðst kyng, þat long was býuore.
Vor þey me segge þe lawes bep in worre tyme vorlore,
Nas þi nogt so his dæge. vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýgtuollere, and strengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and gut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ger old, ar he couþe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale gyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loký on ys boke.
So þat þi por clerger ys rýgt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerný ys lond.
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe luper Deneýs,
þe men of þis sulue lond were of þe worle peýs.
And robbede and flowe oþere, þeruoer he býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþyng were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþyng were ydo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþyng were,
And wuþt: somdel of her stat, gif me þu vp hem bere.
So streþt he was, þat þey me loude amýdde weyes heýe
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste yt nýme, þey he yt seýe.
Abbys he rerde moný on, and moný studeþ ys.
Ac Wýncheþtre he rerde on, þat nýwe munstre ycluped ys.
Hys lýt eýge and twenty ger in ys kynedom yýalte.
Ater þi deþ he was býured at Wýncheþtre atte laste.

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of European science as well as of the English tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many oþere bezonde that, no man may fee the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevabe, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the South, that is clept Antarkyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the South, the which sterre apperthe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the North, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne apperthe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in a contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and fofyle compassment of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde gon to ferchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have ben toward the parties of Strabon, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 51 degrees. And more forthere toward the parties septentrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tocher sterre, that is clept Antarkyk, as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, right as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tre: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the South; and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antarkyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 48 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes (of the which, 60 mynutes maken a degree); afre goyng be se and be lond, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antarkyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had

companye and schippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that we scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the North, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalis, I have seen undre the Antarkyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have feen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that oþer part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne saylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so the se saylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have feen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certynly, that men may envirovne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antarkyk, thei ben strenghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the Transmontane; als wel as we and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben leet azenft feet. For alle the parties of se and of lond han here appofites, habitabiles or trefpassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wyterhe wel, that afre that, that I may perceyve and comprehend, the londes of Preste John, emperour of Ynde ten undre us. For in goyng from Scotland or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For our lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Preste John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan we have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan we han the day: For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd before. And that that men gon upward to o colt, men gon downward to another colt. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a fere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no fide. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytfessethe it in the Psalme, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutem in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten for the parties of the Welt, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyes of the superficialite of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iorneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronnyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre our contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong: how a worthi man departed sometyme from our contrees, for to go ferche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 4000 yles: and so longe he wente be se and lond, and so envyround the world be many felyons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his owne language, callinge on oxen in the plowhe, suche wordes as merrt spoken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be lond and be se, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrounyng, that is to seye, goyng aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founde his contree and his owne knoueleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he losse moche peyne-fulle labour, as him self seide, a gret while afre, that he was comen hem. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was

in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the calyng of the oxen at the plowhe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leffe, than we mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where we ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outhur aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that we ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; he grettere refoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grette and so hevvy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timesa me, qui suspendi terri ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envynne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perlonen, on ne myghte not happen to retourner in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man coud redye him perfetly toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envynoun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seynge I repreve noughte. But afre my lytyle wyt, it semethe me, favyng here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere underfondyng, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hath a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devyded be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the grette compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben leffe. Now thanne, be the gret compas repreffed for the firmament, and the litille compas repreffed for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyded, be astronomeres, in 12 figures; and every figure is devyded in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hath aboven. Also, be the erthe devyded in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wycthe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplied be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envynoun, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirfondyng. And zee schulle undirfonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles costyng to hem, ne ben not in the superfiyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialte of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept climates. And oure parties be not of the 7 climates: for thei ben defendyng toward the West. And also thete yles of Ynde, which both evenen azenst us, both noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 climates stretchen hem envynounge the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte abovefeyd, (alle though I be unworthy) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322: that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable compaignie, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffiance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reffe: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreyne, tho distyren the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takyng folace in my wretched reffe, recordyng the tyme passed,

I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde comen in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 24 zeer that I departed from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preve for hem, And alle tho that feyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif only be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace cometh fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemies here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bethe of body and soule; to workshipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outhen begynyng and withouten endyng; that is, with outhen qualite, good, and with outhen quantitye, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenyng; the whiche that no goodnesse: may amende, ne non evell empyre; that in perseyte trynitye lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *Englysh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,

It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befall in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaulte of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be with,
A tunne, whan his lie aris
Tobrecketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.

And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that he troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complaint telleth,
How that the world is miswent,
And therupon his argument
Yeureth euery man in sondrye wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His god, whiche ever stant in one,
In him there is default none
So must it stande vpon vs felue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by whole carloads of foreign words. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad,

of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries; and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture

of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishing studie made desirable dities. For lo! rendyng mufes of Poesies enditen to me thynges to be written, and dierie veres. At lasse no drede ne might overcame tho mufes, that thei ne werren fellows, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom wellfull and grene, comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwary upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres howe aren thad overtymeliche upon my hed: and the laske skynne tremebleth of mine emptied bodie. Thilke deth of men is wellfull, that he ne cometh not in yerres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: *Alas, alas!* with how dese an ere deth cruell turneth awie fro wretches, and naith for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almolt drete myne hedde: but now for fortune clouche hath chaunged her deceivable chere to meward, myne upitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avauted ye me to ben wellfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

COLVILE.

ITHAT in tyme of prosperite, and florishing studie, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verbes: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrowen in aduerfite, am compelled to sele and talt heuines and greif. Beholde the mufes Poeticall, that is to saie: the pleasure that is in poesies verbes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verbes in meter, and the sorowfull verbes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yffluinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche mufes no feare without doute could overcome, but that they wold folow me in my journey of exile or banishment. Sometime the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughite me into the same old age, that is to saie: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne tremebleth my flesh, cleane consumed and waste with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lusty, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduerfite, when it is often desired. *Alas* *Alas* howe dull and desle be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would sayne dye: add yet resulythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howe of death had almost overcome me. That is to saie death was redy to oppress me when I was in prosperite. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperite into aduerfite (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyvable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why have you so often bolt d me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authorite whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepicie complainte with office of pountell: I laugh stondyng aboue the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen breynnyng, and clere, seying over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be semped, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometime she constrained and thronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometime it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she paced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydel: her clothes wer marked of right delie tacles, and subtil craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewing to me the beaute: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forlorn and dispised elde had duked and darked, as it is wote to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekische A. that significh the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekische C. that significh the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperst: natheliefe handes of some men halden berre that clothe, by violence or by strength, and

WHY I ES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complainte after the maner and office of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand over my head of a reverend countenance, hauyng quycke and gylleryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable colour, and ful of strength, although the semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this our tyme, her stature is of doutful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or stature of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heven with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfy of the fynest thredes, and subtyll workemanshypp, and of substance permanent, whych vestures she had wouen with her own handes as I perceyued after by her owne sayyng. The kynde or beawtye of the whiche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obseuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych significheth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the greke letter T. whych eilandeth for theoria, that significheth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steeppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyff, unto evenche

THE HISTORY OF THE

everiche manne of hem had borne awaie soche pecces, as he might getten. And forlothe this forsaied woman bare female bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall mufes approching about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quod she) hath sullied approchen to this like manne these comen trompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affections, whiche that ben notlyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fructes of reson. For thei holden lertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye mufes had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde comenly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse greuously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothing endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaydens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my mufes, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of mufes iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther flame, thei passeden forowfully the threholde. And I of whom the sight ploughed in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperiall authoritie, I woxe all abashed and flonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and the beholding ny chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall gaine) the perturbacion of ny thought.

The conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This booke (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowrys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proportions, and also well confydre I thy besye praver in especyal to lerne the trefise of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saith, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compounded after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell trefise, I purpose to reche the a certayne nombre of conclusions, pertaininge to this fame instrument. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or els possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknown perfectly to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothly in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have yfene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perourme thier behestes: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceive. This trefise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litle sonne. But nevertheless sufficeth to the these trewe conclusions in Englishe, as well as sufficeth to these noble clerkes grekes these fame conclusions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrew, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had hem firtle out of other divers languages, and write hem in their owne tongue, that is to laine in Latine.

the hygher parte wher the letter T. was which is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some yolente perfonen had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as every one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litle bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which forefayd phylofophy (when the saw the mufes poetical present at my bed, spekyng forowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownynge countenance) who sullied these crasty harlottes to com to this fycke man? which can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the fame with swete payson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodities of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affeetes, and accustom or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not deluyer or heale them of the fame. But yf your flatterie had conveyed or wythdrawn from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen fote of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that ny worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you have taken and conveyed from me this man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Arithotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence mermaydens (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to death) and suffer me to heale this my man wyth my mufes or sciences that be holsume and good. And after that philofophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the mufes poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the grounde, and by blussing confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and bynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng so great authoritie) was amafyd and astonyed, and lokyng downward, towards the grounde, I began pryvly to look what thyng she would saye further, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere unto me, sat doune vpon the vttermost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth these sayynges solowyng.

And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusions ben sufficiently lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lytl trefise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothly me semeth better to writen unto a childe twice a gode sentence, than he forcite it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trew conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in latin, in any comon trefise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obcieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But confydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I name but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe only for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I sene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this trefise shal rehce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowlege of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very praikie of the foresaid conclusions, as fersforth and also narrowe as may be shewed in so fuaile an instrument portatif aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest tractions ne wol not be shewed in so final an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

The

THE PROLOGUS OF THE TESTAMENT OF LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that with eres openly sprad
to moche swalowen the deliciouse of jelles and
of ryme, by quaint knighting colours, that of the gode-
nesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litle
hede or els none.

Sothely dulle witte and a thoughtfule soule so fore
have mined and grafled in my spirites, that soche craft
of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And
for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the
heret to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence
of thynges, so that with littel helpe it is able to spring,
this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of
wytte, ne of femelyche colours, is dolven with rude
wordes and boistous, and so drawo togider to maken the
catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche
and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with
coles and chalker: and yet is there grete matter to the
leude people of thylike chalky purpurture, as 'hem
thinke for the time, and afterward the lyght of the
better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first
leudnesse. So sothly this leude cloudy occupacyon is
not to praye, but by the leude, for comely leude
leudnesse commendeth. Eke it shal yve sight that
other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence.
In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had
grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges tol-
fide, but certes there ben some that speken ther poysye
mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men
have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of Frenche
men Englishe. And many termes there ben in Eng-
lysh, whiche unaneth we Englishe men connen declare
the knowlege: howe shoulde than a Frenche man
borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but
as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truly the
understandyn of Englyshmen woll not stretch to the privie
termes in Frenche, what so ever we boosten of straunge
lauge. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they
have the propertie of science, and the knowlege in that
faculte: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also
enditen ther quaint termes, for it is kyndely to ther
mouthe; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes
as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although
this boke be tytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in tra-
vaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that
ben necessarie: for every man thereby may as by a per-
petuall myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in
whiche thynges lightly may be conceived to eschue perils,
and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen
to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainest thyng of desire and most cre-
ature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to
ther perfeccion: unresonable beestes mowen not, fithre
reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that
wol not, is comparisoun to unresonable, and made lyke
'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion
of man is in knowlege of a sothe, withouten any entent
deceivable, and in love of one very God, that is in-
changeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

None principally the mene to bryngyn in knowlege
and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges
made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges
that ben made, understandyng here to our wyttes, arne
the unkyne privities of God made to us syghtfull and
knowinge, in our contemplation and understandinge.
These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the
ful knowlege fithre, and to the parfyte love of the
maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou
hast delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have de-
clined in the tyme how God had lent me in consideration
of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Ani-
malibus, saith to naturel philosophers: it is a grete
lavyng in love of knowlege ther creatour: and also in
knowlege of causes in kindlye thynges, confidrid for-
sothe the formes of kindlye thynges and the shap, a
grete kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that
'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the
werk, therefore trulle the philosophers with a lyvely
studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy

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to memorye, written, and by a grete swete and travaile to
us lysten of causes the properties in natures of thynges,
to whiche therefore philosophers it was more joye, more
lykyng, more herty lust in kindly vertues and matters
of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe,
than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al
the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, prince,
or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of 'hem in the
boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne
written; and in the contrarye, that is to sene, in styxe
the loule pittie of helle arne thilke prynces that loch
godenes hated. And because this boke shal be of love,
and the prime causes of stering in that doinge wit-
passions and delytes for wantinge of desire, I wil that this
boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou redere, who is thille that will not in
scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say
he will rouse out the swerde of Hercules handes, and
also he shal set Hercules Gades a mile yet fether, and
over that he had power of strenght to pull up the spere,
that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that
passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might,
there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his
grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne
and jipe of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether
in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in
prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that mat-
ter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don,
and as who saith gathered up clene tolorne 'hem, and
with ther sharp fithes of conning al mowen and made
therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede
me and many an other. Envy forsothe commendeth
noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so
truffy. And although these noble repers, as gode work-
men and worthy ther hier, han al draw and brunde up
in the sheves, and made many shokkes, yet have I en-
sample to gadre the smale croumes, and sullen ma water
of tho that falled from the bourde among the smalle
hounes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigne,
that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissalles, as
trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almshouse. Yet
also have I leve of the noble husbunde Boece, although
I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctryne,
and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuis of the
shedynge after ther handes, and yf me fithre ought of
my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by
privities out of shokkes; a fyve servaunte in his owne
helpe is oftch moche commended; knowyng of trouthe
in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste fe-
chers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han
solowed after. For ther passyng study han freshid our
wittes, and our understandynge han exyted in conside-
ration of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly
these thynges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges,
it is lyfelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they
me beiden whan I pilgramed out of my kirk in win-
tere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and
the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with drynghe
coldes maked the waves of the ocean le so to arise un-
kindly over the commune bankes that it was in point
to spill all the erthe.

THE PROLOGUES OF THE CANTERBURY Tales: of
CHAUCEER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris fore,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathyd every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue endrid is the flour,
When Zephyrus eke, with his sweete breth
Enspird hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ram his halve cours yrunn:
And smale foulis maken melodye,
That slepin all night with opyn eye,
(So pricketh them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage;
And palmers for to sekin strange firendes,
To servin halowes couch in sondy londes:
And specially fro every shir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,

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The

THE HISTORY OF THE

The holy blissfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were sicke.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yiall
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury woldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And wel we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunné was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And made forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But natheles while that I have time and space,
Er that I farther in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesye.
Full worthy was he in his lord's werre,
And thereto had he riddin name more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethenes;
And evyr honoured for his worthines.

At Aleffandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin alle nacions in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſce
At many a noble army had he be:
At mortal bataills had he ben sifene,
And foughtin for our ſeith at Trameſene,
In listis thrys, and alwey ſlein his fo.

This ike worthy knight hath ben also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a fovreane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as merke as a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne ſaid
In all his lite unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay;
Of sustian he werid a gipon,
Alle beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente fur to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you ſaid,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenth daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aſlepe wondir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimage milis two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that criſt was harle.

But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,

In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, ſtanding in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabiracles,
And with perré mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitureis,
And quaint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.

But certainly I n'it nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yſetyng in a ſe,
And also on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her doves, and Dan Cupido
Her blindé ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.

I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his deſtine
Fugitif fro Troye the cowntre
Into Itaille, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.

First ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all ther joye.

And after this was graved, alas!
How lions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polices his ſonne certain,
Diſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
Whan that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevyn ſhe gan diſcende,
And bade her ſonne Eneas ſe,
And how he ſled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his ſathre', old Anchifes,
And bare hym on his backe awiae,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchifes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thiſke that unbrennid were.

Then ſawe I next that all in ſero
How Creuſa, Dan Eneas wiſe,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Afcanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creuſa was iſloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her fought, and how her ghofte
Bad hym to ſlie the Grekis hoſte,
And ſaid he muſt into Itaille,
As was his deſtine, ſauns faile,
That it was pite for to here,
Whan that her ſpирite gan appere.
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaid,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.

There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His ſathir eke, and his meind,
With his ſhupis began to ſaile
Toward the cowntrey of Itaille,
As ſtreight as ere thiſt mightin go.

There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wiſe,
That haſt ſtaund all thy life

Mercileſſ

Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
 Kennin and crie as thou were wode
 On Eolus, the god of windes,
 To blowin out of alle kindes
 So loudē, that he ſhould ydrenche
 Lorde, and ladies, and grome, and wenche
 Of all the Trojanis nacion,
 Without any' of ther favacion.

There ſawe I ſoche tempest ariſe,
 That every herte might aſpire,
 To ſe it paintid on the wall.

There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
 Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
 Ywepyng with full woſull chere
 Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
 To ſave and kepin that navie
 Of that dere Trojan Eneas,
 Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Godde counſaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothlaſtneſſe,
 Suffice unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
 For horde hath hate, and climbing tikilneſſe,
 Preece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
 Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,

Rele well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
 And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
 Paired the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
 In truſt of her that tourniſh as a baile,
 Grene reſt ſtandith in lili buſineſſe,
 Beware alſo to ſpurne agayn a naſſe,
 Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
 Demith thyſelf that demith othir's dede,
 And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.
 That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe,
 The wraſtlyng of this worlde alkith a fall;
 Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
 Forthe pilgrim, ſorthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
 Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
 Weiwith thy luſte and let thy gholt the lede,
 And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Blade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world is tranſmutacion
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without ordir or due diſcrecion
 Govirid is by fortun's errour,
 But natheleſſe the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me ſyng though that I die,
 Jay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
 For finally fortune I doe deſie.

Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
 To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrou,
 So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
 I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
 But truly no force of thy reddour
 To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtricie,
 My ſuffiſaunce yſtall be my ſuccour,
 For finally fortune I do deſie.

O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
 She ne might never be thy tourmentour,
 Thou never dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
 Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
 Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
 And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
 Iknewe her eke a falſe diſſimulour,
 For finally fortune I do deſie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
 He that ythit hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
 Why ſaielt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
 That haſt thy ſelf out of my govinaunce?
 Sue thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou haſt lent or thiſt, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
 What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.
 I have the taught diviſion betwene
 Frende of triſſe, and frende of countinaunce,

The wedith not the gallē of an hinc;
 That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
 Now ſeelt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maielt ariſe
 There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
 And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.
 How many have I reſcued to ſuſſe,
 Sith I have the ſolſtrid in thy pleaſaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,
 That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy greivaunce,
 And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſite,
 My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
 That I thy trendis knowe I thanke it the,
 Take hem again, let hem go lie a preſſe,
 The nigardis in keepyng ther richeſſe
 Pronoſlike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickenneſſe,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchit at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why ſhouldſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
 The ſe maie ebbe and ſlowin more and leſſe,
 The welkin hath night to ſhine, rain, and haile;
 Right fo muſt I kithin my brotineſſe,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execution of the maieſtie,
 That all purveighith of his right wiſeneſſe,
 That ſamē thyng tortune yclepia ye,
 Ye blind; beſtiſ full of leueneſſe!
 The heven hath propitrie of ſikeneſſe!
 This worlde hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
 The laſt daie is the ende of myne cutreſſe,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th'envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilleſſe,
 Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
 And I ſhall quitta you this buſineſſe,
 And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
 That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third booke of the *Fall of Princes* a few ſtanſas are ſeleſted, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
 And hath none horſe to releve his trauayle,
 Whote, drye and wery, and may find no boote
 Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſaile,
 Wine nor licour, that may to hym awayle,
 Tight fo ſare I which in my buſineſſe,
 No ſuccour ſynde my rudenes to redreſſe.

I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
 Out of the conduites of Calliope,
 Nor through Clío in rhetorike no ſtoure,
 In my labour ſor to reſreſh me:
 Nor of the ſellers in nember thiſe three,
 Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
 They neuer me eue drinke once of their wel.
 Nor of theiſe ſpunges clere and chriſtalline,
 That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegale,
 Their fauour haſtith my making to lumine
 I ſynde theiſe bawne of ſo great ſcarſitie,
 To tame theiſe tunas with ſome drop of pleneſſe
 For Poliphemus throw his grete blindnes,
 Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

Our

THE HISTORY OF THE

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The hevy soule troubled with traouayle,
And of memorye the glaying brotelines,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With weernes my spirite to assaile,
And with their subtil creeping in most quaint
Hath made my spirit in making for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull trowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baltyll of forgetfulness,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direction,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I fet and stode in double werre
At the metyng of fearful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me contrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief iustice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HY T may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordship only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, *Regall and Politike*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes both of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answered in this manner; The first Institution of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diuersyte.

When Nembroth by Might, by his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to himself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regende*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sele and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by his own Will. Werfor many Crystyn Princes use the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more manufecte, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Fellowship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, having an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts mult needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme, ordeyned the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfied by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and because it is mynistrd by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, five Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this

Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisicis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulyd by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng thereof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libie; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysthytely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve thereby, such Justice as they desyer themselves. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his people *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from Ben Johnson, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the freere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Assyre and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to die.
He that hath laste,
The hostiers crafte,
And fallest to making shone,
The synthe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrist is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyre paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothing but kyssie the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll he haue souled hym vp:
A man of lawe,
That neuer lawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryfe,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo sicke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispuite,
His money cleane away,

Pletyng the lawe,
For every strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter,
In philolophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a smellar,
In theology,
All that ensee,
Suche craftes new,
They drive so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beswrewe themselves at last.
This thing was tryed
And verelyed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulede pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he coulede,
A little play the frere :
Now yf you wyll,
Knewe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side :
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all :
But to suffice
His chyldre, well thrife,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
He made a good purusy,
For every whyt,
By his owne wyte,
And toke an other way :
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a por,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couctoussly,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
N^o LXXXI.

Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coulede it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise :
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and fuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy straye,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To faint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocioun,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officer,
Than gan enquire,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aserde,
Take an accion therfore,
If you behest,
I shall hym reffe,
And than care for no more.

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I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The fergeaunt faid,
Be not afraid,
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And ſooth then goth,
A pice this offiere,
And for a day,
All his array,

He chaunged with a frere.

So was he dight,

That no man might,

Hym for a frere deny,

He dopped and dooked,

He ſpake and looked,

So religiouſly.

Yet in a glaſſe,

Or he would paſſe,

He toted and he peered,

His harte for pryde,

Lepte in his fyde,

To ſee how well he freered.

Than forth a pace,

Unto the place,

He goeth withouten ſhame

To do this dede,

But now take hede,

For here begynneth the game.

He drew hym ny,

And ſoftely,

Streight at the dore he knocked:

And a damſell,

That hard hym well,

There came and it vnlocked.

The frere ſayd,

Good ſpede ſpide mayd,

Here lodgeth ſuch a man,

It is told me:

Well ſyr quod he;

And yf he do what than.

Quod he mayſtreſſe,

No harme doutleſſe:

It longeth for our order,

To hurt no man,

But as we can,

Euery wight to forder.

With hym truly,

Fayne ſpake would I.

Sir quod ſhe by my fay,

He is lo ſike,

Ye be not lyke,

To ſpake with hym to day.

Quod he fayre may,

Yet I you pray,

This much at my deſire,

Vouchefe to do,

As go hym to,

And ſay an auſten frere

Would with hym ſpeke,

And matters breake,

For his awyle certayn.

Quod ſhe I wyll,

Stonde ye here ſtyll,

Tyll I come downe agayn.

Vp is ſhe go,

And told hym fo,

As ſhe was bode to fay,

He miſtruſtyng,

No maner thyng,

Sayd mayden go thy way,

And ſeth him hyder,

That we togyder,

May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,

Vp ſhe hym brought,
No harme ſhe thought,
But it made ſome folke wrothe.

This offiere,

This fayned frere,

Whan he was come aloft,

He dopped than,

And grete this man,

Religiously and oft.

And he agayn,

Ryght glad and fayn,

Toke hym there by the hande,

The frere than ſayd,

Ye be diſmayd,

With trouble I underſtande.

In dede quod he,

It hath with me,

Bene better than it is,

Syr quod the frere,

Be of good chere,

Yet ſhall it after this.

But I would now,

Comen with you,

In counſayle yf you pleaſe,

Or ellys nat

Of matters thar,

Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.

Downe went the mayd,

The marchaut ſayd,

Now ſay on gentle frere,

Of thys tydyng,

That ye me bryng,

I long full ſore to here.

Whan there was none,

But they alone,

The frere with euyl grace,

Sayd, I reſt the,

Come on with me,

And out he toke his mace:

Thou ſhalt obay,

Come on thy way,

I have the in my clouche,

Thou goeſt not hence,

For all the penſe,

The mayre hath in his pouche.

This marchaut there,

For wrath and ſere,

He waxyng welnygh wood,

Sayd horſon theſe,

With a miſcheſe,

Who hath taught: the thy good.

And with his fiſt,

Vpon the lyſt,

He gaue hym ſuch a blow,

That backward downe,

Almoſt in fowne,

The frere is ouerthrow.

Yet was this man,

Well ſearder than,

Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,

Tyll with good rappes,

And heuy clappes,

He dawde hym vp agayne.

The frere toke harte,

And vp he ſtarte,

And well he layde about,

And ſo there goth,

Betwene them both,

Many a luſty clout.

They rent and tere,

I che others here,

And clauē togyder faſt,

Tyll with luggayng,

And with tuggayng,

They fell downe bothe at laſt.

Than on the grounde,

Togyder rounde,

With many a ſadde ſtroke,

They roll and rumble,

They turne and tumble,

As pygges do in a poke.

So long about,
 They heere and shoue,
 Togidder that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife,
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And whan they spye,
 The captaynes lye,
 Both waitring on the place,
 The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lent him leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne:
 The fryre strappe,
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thrift,
 Heddyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And fayne adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amaled was his hed,
 He shoke his cares,
 And from grete feares,
 He thought hym well ysted.
 Quod he now loyf,
 Is all this coft,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere.
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyse,
 I would auyse,
 And counsayle every man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lightly let them gone:
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

A rufull lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wile to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest daughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503; and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O Ye that put your trust and confidence,
 In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
 That lo lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
 Remember death and loke here vpon me.
 Ensauple I thinke there may no better be.
 Your selfe wote well that in this realme was I,
 Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
 Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
 Was not my mother quene my father kyng?
 Was I not a kinges sere in marriage?
 Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
 Mercifull god this is a straunge rekenyng:
 Rycheffe, honour, welth, and auncestry,
 Hath me forsaken and lo now here I lye.

If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
 If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
 If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
 But O good God what wayleth all this gere.
 When deth is come thy mighty messing, re,
 Obey we must there is no remedy,
 Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I lye.

Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
 This yere to liue in welth and delice.
 Lo where to commeth thy blandishing promyse,
 O false astrology and deynatrice,
 Of goddes secretes making thy selfe to wyfe.
 How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
 The yere yet lasteth, and lo now here I lye.

O bryttill welth, as full of bitternesse,
 Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
 Account my sorow first and my dillresse,
 In sondry wyfe, and recken there agayne,
 The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
 For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
 More wo then welth, and lo now here I lye.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
 Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
 At Westminster that cosly worke of yours,
 Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
 Almighty god vouchefafe to graunt that ye,
 For you and your children well may edely.
 My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I lye.

Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
 The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
 In mariage and peasable concord,
 Into your handes here I cleane relyne,
 To be bestowed vpon your children and myne.
 Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
 The mothers part also, for lo now here I lye.

Farewell my daughter lady Margerete.
 God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
 That ye should go where we should seldome meete.
 Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
 O mortall folke that we be very blynde,
 That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,
 From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
 Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
 Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
 Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere,
 To prince Arthur myne owne childe lo dere,
 It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
 Pray for my soule, for lo now here I lye.

Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew.
 Our lord encrease your honour and estate,
 Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew,
 God make you vertuous wyfe and fortunate.
 Adew swete hart my litle daughter Kate,
 Thou shalt swete babe siche is thy destiny,
 Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I lye.

Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne,
 Farewell my welbeloued sisters three,
 O lady Briget other siller myne,
 Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
 Now well are ye that earthly foly see,
 And heuently thynges loue and magnify.
 Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I lye.

A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
 A dew my faithful seruantes euerych one,
 A dew my commons whom I neuer shall,
 See in this world wherfore to the alone,
 Immortall god verely three and one,
 I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
 Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I lye.

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauted them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
 If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
 That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
 Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng tynally,
 That any pleasure or profit may come by,
 To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
 Is all at my deuys and ordinaunce.

Without

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about my fauour there is nothing wonne.
 y a matter haue I brought at laſt,
 good concluſion, that loonly was begonne.
 I many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and laſt
 in wife prouidion, I haue ouercalt.
 about good happe there may no wit ſuffice.
 better is to be fortunate than wyle.

And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
 My deadly toes and written many a boke,
 To my diſpraiſe. And other cauſe there nys,
 But for me likt not friendly on them loke.
 I haue lyke the fox they ſare that once forſoke,
 The pleaſant grapes, and gan for to dety them,
 Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
 But let them write their labour in is wayne.

For well ye w te, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
 Much better is than penury and payne.
 The nedly wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
 Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
 A wery burden odious and loth,
 To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.

But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
 To mighty power and excellent degree,
 A common wele to gouerne and defende,
 O in how bliſt condicon ſtandeth he:
 Him ſ. in honour and felicitye,
 And ouer that, may further and increaſe,
 A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
 Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
 Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
 Let eury wight than ſolowe his owne way,
 And he that out of pouerthe and miſchaunce,
 Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
 In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
 And he that wyl be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prouide of honour ſhape or kynne,

That hepel vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
 Thy fingers lincid with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
 With treſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
 And weneth to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
 Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
 Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely fayre and bright,
 As goodly Venus mother of Cupyde.

She becketh and ſhe ſmiloth on eury wight.
 But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
 There cometh a cloude, and ſarwell all our pryde.
 Like any ſerpent the beginneth to ſwell,
 And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brothe men are fayne,

(So wretched is our nature and to bylynde)
 As ſoone as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
 With fayre countenance and diſceitull mynde,
 To crouche and knele and gape alter the wynde,
 Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
 Lyke ſwarmyng bees come ſlickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
 Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
 On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
 And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
 Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
 Amyd her treaſure and waueryng richeſſe,
 Proudly ſhe boweth as lady and empreſſe.

Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
 Pale ſere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
 Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
 Like reſſies watche for ſlepe with trauaile kept,
 His eyes drowſy and lokingyng as he ſlept.
 Before her ſtandeth danger and enuy,
 Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchicke and tyranny.

About her cometh all the world to begge.

He aſketh lande, and he to paſ would bryng.
 This toyte and that, and all not worth an egge:
 He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
 He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
 He ſorcereth not ſo he may money haue,
 Though all the worlde accept hym for a knaue.
 Lo thus ye ſee diuers hedges, diuers wittes,
 Fortune alone as diuers as they all,

Vaſtly here and there among them ſittes:
 And at auenture downe her giſtes fall,
 Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
 Not to all men, as cometh ſonne or dewe,
 But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giſtes long may not laſt.
 He that the gaue them, loketh prouide and hye.
 She whirleth about and plucketh away as faſt,
 And geueth them to an other by and by.
 And thus from man to man continually,
 She viſth to geue and take, and ſilly toſſe,
 One man to wyngnyng of an others loſſe.

And when the robbeth one, down goth his pryde.

He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full rore.

But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,

Is glad, and bleſth her often tymes therefore.

But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,

She glydeth from hym, and her giſtes to.

And he her curſeth, as other foolles do.

Alas the foliſh people can not ceaſe,

Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do ſele.

About her alway, beſely they preace.

But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.

That may ſet once his hande vpon her whele.

He holdeth faſt: but vpwart as he ſieth,

She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.

Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.

Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.

Thus many mo then I may well reherſe.

Thus double fortune, when the lyſt reuerſe

Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,

She ſeeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.

She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.

And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.

The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,

In ſtede of pylows lyeth alter on the blocke:

And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:

The deynthy mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,

She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.

In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,

Vp ſtarth a knaue, and downe there ſalth a knight,

The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.

Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.

This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght:

Great boſſe he maketh yf one be by her power,

Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouerthe that of her giſtes wyl nothing take,

With mery chere, looketh vpon the prece,

And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.

Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyle Socrates.

Arriliſſus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe,

Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſonne

Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whole cuntry lackt defence,

And whylom of their ſoes ſtode ſo in dout,

That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,

And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.

I bere quod he all myne with me about:

Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brothe fees.

For nought he counted his that he might leſe.

Heraclitus eke, lyſt ſelowſhip to kepe

With glad pouerthe, Democritus alſo:

Of whiche the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,

To ſee how thicke the bylynded people go,

With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.

That other laugheth to ſee the fooliſh apes,

I loue earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,

Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,

Baniſſing cleane all other ſurſuſage,

They be content, and of nothing complainyng.

No nygarde eke is of his good to fayne.

But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,

The ſecrete draughtes of nature to behold.

Set fortunes ſeruauntes by them and ye well,

That one is free, that other euer thral,

That one content, that other neuer full,

That one in ſurety, that other lyke to fall.

Who lyt to aduſe them both, parcyue he ſe

As great difference betwene them as we ſet,

Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Now haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyft,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thinke your selfe to well at ease.
And fyft vpon the lously shall the smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And forth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of alter clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in cloudes easly trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burning fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compase to forsake,
As her to make by craft or engine ftable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Scue her day and nyght as recuerently,
Vpon thy knees as any seruauit may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy seruyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow
Pluck it agayne out of thyre hande with sorow.
Whereof yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune go,
Receyue nothing that cometh from her hande.
Loose maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desyre her turninge chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.

But and thou wilt nedes meddle with her treasure,
Truist not therein, and spende it liberally.
Bare the not proude, nor take not out of measure:
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye.
None falseth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of wavering fortune the vncertaine lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She reneth loose, and turneth whome she lyst.
The rallying dysc in whome your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Yeknowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshes and frogges both.
Call in your nette: but be you licke or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyne:
For it is your owne fishyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometye hath comfort and solace:
No none agayne so farre forth in her fauour,
That is full satisfied with her behauiour.

Fortune is flately, solemne, proude, and hye:
And rycheis geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halpenny:
Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse some more.
But for all that the kepeth euer in store,
From eury manne some parcell of his wyll.
That he may pray therfore and serue her lyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some man hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of sleight.
To some the fendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorthpy, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet the pynecheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.
Then for almisch as it is fortunes gyfte,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe.

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But as her selfe lyst order and deuise;
Doth eury manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counfayle you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.
All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,
In eury poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgements of astronomye.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we nowe
entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either
of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe,
little of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed,
his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fa-
uoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye,
in other menne otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull,
enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is
for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had
so much a doe in her trauaile, that shee could not bee de-
liuered of hym vncutte: and that he came into the
world with the secte forwarde, as menne bee borne out-
warde, and (as the same runneth) also not vntothed,
whither menne of hatred reporte aboute the trouthe, or
elles that nature changed her course in hys beginninge,
whiche in the course of his lyffe many thynges vnatu-
rally committed. None euill captaine was hee in the
warre, as to whiche his disposition was more metely then
for peace. Sundry victories hadde hee, and some-
time ouerthrowes, but neuer in default as for his owne
parsons, either of hardinesse or polityc order, free was
hee called of dyspence, and somewhat aboute hys
power liberall, with large gyftes hee get him vnstedfast
frendshippes, for whiche hee was faine to pil and spoyle
in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was
close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of coun-
tynance, arrogant of heart, outwardly compainable
where he inwardly hated, not letting to kisse whome
hee thoughte to kyll: dyspositioun and cruell, not for euill
will alway, but after for ambition, and either for the
suretye and encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was
muche what indifferente, where his aduantage grew, he
spared no mans deathe, whose life withlode his pur-
pose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the
sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly
saye, and that without commaundement or knowledge
of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had en-
tended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office,
to some other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couerly
conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of
Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, how-
beit somwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he
that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that
thus deme, think that hee long time in king Edwardes
life, forethought to be king in that case the king his
brother (whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde
shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did)
while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that
for thys intente he was gladd of his brothers death the
duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered
hym so entendinge, whither the fame duke of Clarence
hadd kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or
enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this pointe,
is there no certaintie, and whose diuineth vpon con-
iectures, maye as wel thote to farre as to short. How
beit this haue I by credible informacion learmed, that
the selfe nighte in whiche kyng Edwarde died, one
Mytlebrooke longe ere mornyng, came in greute haste
to the house of one Pottier dweyng in Redecrosse
strete without Crepulgate: and when hee was with halfe
rappynge quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottier that
kyng Edward was departed. By my trouthe manne
quod Pottier then wyll my mayster the duke of Glou-
cester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke
harde it is to saye, whither hee being toward him, anye
thyng knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or other-
wise.

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wyle had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to retorne to the cours of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nepheues (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of speede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer intended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruction, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vpon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betweene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuyng others authoritie, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruction of the tother: and then wynde to his purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be losse ere they looked therefore. For of one thinge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this disencion betwene his frendes somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health hee somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoever busines shoulde falle betweene them, hymselfe shoulde alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee considerynge the youthe of his children, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forkyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of his children shoulde lacke discrecion of themselves, and good counsaile of their frendes, of which either party shoulde counsaile for their owne commoditie and rather by pleasaunte aduise too wynde themselves fauour, then by profitable aduertisement to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variance, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richard the lorde Haitynges, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretlye famylier with the kyng in wanton compaignie. Her kynned also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diserie other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they looked for. When these lordes with diserie other of bothe the parties were come in presence, the kyng listinge vppre hymselfe and vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyle floyd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lye with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variance, myght happe to fall themselves at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their youthe, of which I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it sufficeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they were menne, your faithfulness happe woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritie, and slipper youth vnderdropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche muste needs ensue the euill bringyng vppre of the pryce, whose mynd in tender youth

infect, shal redily fall to mischief and riot. and drawe down with this noble reline to ruine: but if graceturn him to wisdom, which if God send, then thou that by cuill meues before pleased him best, shal alter fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length cuill drities drewe to nought, and good pain wayes prosper. Great variance hath ther long bene betwene you. not alway for great causes. Sometime a thinge right wel intended, our misconstruction turneth vnto worle or a final displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affection or cuill tongues agreeth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for preachers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shall I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloude, the other of myne aies, and eche of you with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie, whiche spurytail kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Chrises church, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charity, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the lesse cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde we so deadye debate, as amonge them, whiche by nature and lawe molle oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambition and delyre of vaine glorye and fouerauntie, whiche amonge states where he once entrench crepeth fourth so farre, tyll with deuision and variance hee turneth all to mischief. First longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorschip, and thereby of debate and disencion what losse, what forowe, what trouble hath within these fewe yeares grown in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue foreseen, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Lade (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greute hurt afore, that we eftsoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes pacified, and all is (Godde be thanked) quite, and likeli right wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre cofeys my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of which twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughte Godde dydde his pleasure, yet shoulde the realme, alway fynde kinges and paradventure as good kinges. But yf you among your selfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happily he to, and ye to, ere this land fynde peace again. Wherefore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verely truite you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kindred, this realme, your owne country, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towards them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weeping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they coulde, and answering for the time as they thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered ech forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appered by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As fone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceale, kept his household at Ludlow in Wales. Which country being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begun to be lare oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at liberte vncorreded. And for this encheason

the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authorite of his presence should re-
fraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their
former outrages, to the gouernance and ordering of
this yong prince at his sending thither, was there ap-
pointed Sir Antony Wodouile lord Riuers and brother
vnto the queene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte
of hande as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there
vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery
one as he was meritt of kin vnto the queene, so was
planted next about the prince. That drifte by the queene
not vniuersally deuised, whiche by her bloodie mighte
of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Gloucester
turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that
grounde fet the foundation of all his vnhappy building.
For whom fouer he perceiued, either at variance with
them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto
them, some by mouth, som by writing or secret mes-
sengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be
suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne,
should bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers
kintred, sequestred in maner from their compani and at-
tendance, of which euery one ought him as faithfull ser-
uice as they, and manye of them far more honorable
part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod
he, fauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be
matched with his: which nowe to be as who say re-
moued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left
about him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys na-
gellie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to
haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto
vs no little iopardy, to suffer our welproued euill willers,
to grow in ouerget authoritie with the prince in youth,
namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded.
Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he
was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in
many thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode
either with his honour, or our profite, or with the com-
moditie of any manne els, except only the immoderate
aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whiche they
forer thirfted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer
hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had
not holden better place with the king, then any respect
of kintred, they might peraduenture easily haue be
trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this.
Why not as easily as they haue done some other al-
ready, as neere of his royal bloodie as we. But our
Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace
that perill is passe. Howe be it as great is growing,
yf we suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemies hande,
whiche without his wytyngs, might abuse the name of
his commaundement, to ani of our vndoings, which
thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good
prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for
the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges plea-
sure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none
of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouerfone to truste a newe
frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly
kindnes, sodainly contract in one houre continued, yet
scant a fortnight, shold be deper feted in their sto-
maches: then a long accustomed malice many yeres
rooted.

With these wordes and wytynges and suche other,
the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were
of the selfe ethe to kinde, and in especial twayne,
Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richard lord
Halinges and chaunberlayn, both men of honour and
of great power. The tone by longe succession from his
ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor.
These two not bearing ethe to other so muche loue, as
hated bothe vnto the queenes parte: in this poynte ac-
corded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they
wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynges companye, all his
mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemies.
Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnder-
standing, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were
about the kyng, intended to bryng him vppe to his
coronacion, accompanied with suche power of their
frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng
his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great
assemblie of people and in maner of open warre, whereof

the ende he wiste was doubrou, and in which the kyng
being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and
name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers
meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought
in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be
ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as
nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing
studied vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honour
of the king: if the lordes of her kintred shold assemblie
in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue
the lordes atwixe whome and them hadde bene sommetyme
debate, to feare and suspicte, lest they shoulde gather
thys people, not for the kynges fauegarde whome no
manne empugned, but for their destruccion, hauieng
more regarde to their olde variance, then thir newe
attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemblie on
the other partie muche people agayne for their defence,
whole power the wyffe wel farre stretched. And thus
shoulde all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the
hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to
be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher the
left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kin-
red in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyselye and
vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the
kyng her husband so prudentlye made, betwene hys
kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other
party faithfully obserued.

The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woordes
sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute
the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hym-
selfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote
vnto the kynges soo reuerentlye, and to the queenes
frendes there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthe-
lye mystruylinge, broughte the kynges vppe in greate
haste, not in good speede, with a lobe compaignie.
Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from
Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and
Buckingham came thither. Where remained behynd,
the lord Riuers the kynges vncl, intending on the
morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stonye
Stratford

miles thence, early or hee departed:
So was there made that nyghte muche frendly chere
betwene these dukes and the lord Riuers a grete while.
But incontinente after that they were openlye with
greate courtysie departed, and the lord Riuers lodged,
the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their moeste priuie
frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherin they
spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge
in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to
their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges aboute,
geuinge them commaundement to make them selfe thorow-
ly readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vp-
pon whiche messiges, manye of their folke were atten-
daunt, when manye of the lord Riuers seruantes were
vreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their
custodie the kayes of the inns, that none shoulde passe
foorth without their licence.

And ouer this in the hygh waye toward Stonye
Stratford where the kynges laye, they hadde besetwold
certayne of their folke, that shoulde fende backe agayne,
and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten
oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratford, tyll
they shoulde geue other lycence. For as muche as the
dukess themselfe intended for the shewe of their dylig-
gence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende
vppon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus
bare they folke in hande. But when the lord Riuers
vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery
side beset, neyther hys seruantes nor hymselfe sufficed
to go oute, perceiuyng well so grete a thyng without
his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this
maner present with this last nyghts chere, in so few
houres to get a chaunge maruylously misliked. How
be it fitt he coule not get awaye, and keepe him-
selfe close, hee woulde not, lest he shoulde seeme to
hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte,
whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined
vppon the suretie of his owne conscience, to goe boldlye
to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane.
Whome as soone as they sawe, they begonne to quarrell
with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette diluance
betwene

THE HISTORY OF THE

betweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himselfe, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortly tooke him and putte him in ward, and that done, forthwith wente to horsebacke, and tooke the way to Stony Stratforde. Where they founde the kynge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his prefence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemente and yemen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kynge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthly knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his prefence, they piked a quarell to the lord Richard Graye, the kynge's other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lord marques his brother and the lord Riuer's his vnkle, hadde compaffed to rule the kynge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the flates, and to subdew and destroye the noble blood of the realme. Toward the accomplyshinge whereof, they sayde that the lord Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kynge's treasure, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somemwhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche wordes, the stinge aunswere, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vnkle Riuer's and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei arrested the lord Richard and Sir Thomas Vaughan knightes, in the kynge's prefence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kynge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothinge contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuer's, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all shoulde be well enough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messengr to beare it to his nephewe the lord Richard with the same messaige for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himselfe had been al his dayes in vnc therewith, and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtseye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lord Riuer's and the lord Richard with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe country into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys daughter maiestres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good daughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preferre you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurfes, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWIS the lost louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys haue or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUW the dyer.

LONG was I lady Luke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherefore when I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I bestrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layure to make mynes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpe when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyanthe hete enryped hath our corne
When Luna full of mutabylite
As Emperes the dyaleme hath worne
Of our pole artycke, smylyng halfe in scorne
At out folly and our vnstedfastnesse
The time when Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greates auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtilly
With freshe vtterance full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the fame
But ignorance full soone dyde me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine the sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Exceedyng fether than his connyng is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowne suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he maye forynge haue
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawn and cast
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste
So fore enwored that I was at the laste
Enforced to sleepe, and for to take some rest
And to lye downe as soone as I my dresse
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surrey; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, Surrey's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein ethe thing renews, save only the lover.

THE soote season that bud, and bloome fourth brings,
With grene hath cladde the hyl, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new the sines;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:

Somer

Summer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away the flynges,
The switt swallow pursueth the flies smalle,
The busie bee her honey how the mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decays, and yet my sorrow springes.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in fighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boying smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:

And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath fown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the budbes were spronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chafe of theyre requit;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To bynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled cheekes with Cupids hew.

And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretlye;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blaining sparks do flye.

Description of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Slightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part
in discord

Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom
do accord:

Doylet is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward
divers stroke.

He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easie ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a deepe dark
hell:

And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And wilkes me that my mortal foe I do bescke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my sure
begunne.

So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to styfle, and so
agayne returne.

I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling
there,

When in my face the painted thoughtes would out-
wardly appeare.

I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with
flaming red:

I know under the Greene Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it
workes.

Nº LXXXII.

I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the wordes come fourth awrye of hini that
loveth well.

I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how he
wakes

To languish without ache, sickelasse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyle, resolyunge of his
fume;

And though he lyfte to see his Ladyes Grace full fore
Such pleasures as delight hys Eye, do not his helthe
restore.

I know to seke the trade of my desired foe,
And ere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers must transourme into the thyng beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from
Lyfe removed.

I knowe in harty fighes and laughers of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour
clene.

I know how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the
whelpes.

In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe I
lesse.

I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and make a harte of gentle
kynde:

Or else with feldom swete to season hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to let
fall.

The hidden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
How soone a loke will prynte a thought that never may
remove.

The flypper state I know, the sodein turnes from
welthe

The doubtfull hope, the certain woode, and sure de-
spaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place your ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hande approacheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.

The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.

In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffice
To see that lampe of joye.

I think nature hath lost the mouldre,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubtte if nature coule
So fayre a creature make.

She may be well compared

Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.

In lyle she is Diana chait
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say:

If all the world were fought so farre,
Who coule finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertus.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyle it may not last,
My grave and I am one.

My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My misseife to forgo.

K

I burne

THE HISTORY OF THE

I burne and am a colde,
I freeze amyddes the fyre,
I see the doth withholde
That is my honest desyre.

I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyte also,
I see where the doth stande
That is my deadly foe.

I see how the doth lye,
And yet the wil be bynde,
I see in helping me,
She fikes and will not synde.

I see how the doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

I see what will ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall fee therefore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egyptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

NOW clattering armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dreffull trumpets clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of darts,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forsooth kyndled yre the Lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fere,
Now corpses hyle the purple doyle with blood;
Large slaughter on ech side, but Persis more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr hartes and numbres bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The liting Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troups of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate preserues with horsemen on a plume
Before his cart, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, ech where strong youth is spent:

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perles foweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a lance through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes larre stryking bowe,
And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he relies.
Right over floods in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty floride, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendeth snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes; why autumn hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrat may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that lyeth moving heaven;
What greets one from another distant be,
What flarr doth kett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition it akes,
What fyre doth qualifie Mayorsities yre,
What house ech one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven be cloieth in his brest.
This sage then in the flarrs hath spied the fates
Threatened him death without delay, and, fith,
He saw he could not ffall out of change,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The boldest burne, and worthiest in the feilde;

And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And feking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with darts one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nestanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why lovest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among. Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learnings laude,
And eke for martiall praise, that in my shield
The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contain,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince moved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what fo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion spore;
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyl,
My sword shall never bruite that skillful brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of science fone to spill;
O how layre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wifdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:

What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Avene,
Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these fawes. When thus the sovereign said,
Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
The careles king there fmoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood downe trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gashe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wile
Hym to forbear, sett spurs unto his stede,
And turnde away, left anger of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes,
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this sight,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of foulidours sterne,
And all in pieces hewed the fely feg,
But happily the soule fled to the flarrs,
Where, under him, he hath full fight of all,
Wherewith he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians waild such sapience to torgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wisht
He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who womne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
As for floute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discern a man,
That in his head fo rare a jewel beares,
But over all those fame Camenes, those fame,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurede,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,
Do cherish hym decaft, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barley wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fools*, of which the following extract will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O Heartless foolles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to incline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour wright great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manifold
Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:
Wherfore ye foolles that in your linne are bolde,
Enfue ye wisdom, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wifdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therefore haue done, and shortly spece your pace,
To quoynt your self and company with grace.

Learne

Learn what is vertue, therein is great solace,
 Learn what is truth, fadnes and prudence,
 Let grutch be gone, and grautie purchase,
 Forlake your lolly and inconuenience,
 Cease to be fooles, and ay to fue offence,
 Followe ye vertue, chiefe route of godlynes,
 For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynes.

Wifedome and vertue two things are doubtles,
 Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
 But such heartes as slope in foolishnes
 Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
 But in this litle barge in principall
 All foolish mockers I purpose to reпре,
 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
 To proue it they will from their vice reueue,
 And leaue their lolly, which causeth great debate:
 Suche cayties spare neyther poore man nor estate,
 And where their life is moste worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusyon,
 Whiche of wile men despight the doctrine,
 With mowes mockes, scorne, and collusion,
 Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
 Shewe to suche widsome, yet shall they not encline
 Unto the same, but set nothing thereby,
 But mucke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
 That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
 Thus in derision haue foolers their speciall game.
 Corred a wile man that would elchue ill name,
 And sayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
 And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwile man offende,
 He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
 And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
 Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
 Following his preceptes and good direccion:
 But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
 He shall his teacher hate, slander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
 And his owne daries retourne to him agayne,
 And so is he fore wounded with the same,
 And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
 It also proued full oten is certayne,
 That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
 Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
 May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
 And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
 Agaynst a man of Inle: but no man ought to blame
 Another vice, while he vseth the same.
 But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and thought,
 May him well scorne whose liuing is starke noucht.
 The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
 If Abigail his wife discrete and sage,
 Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought,
 The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
 Hath not two beares in their fury and rage

Two and fortie children rent and torne,
 For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
 For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
 So many other of this sort often mourne
 For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
 Thus is it folly for wile men to encline,
 To this lewde flocke of foolers, for see thou shall
 Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the foolers.

Ye mocking foolers that in scorne set your ioy,
 Proudly despising Gods punitioun;
 Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
 Which laughed his father vnto derision,
 Which him alter cursed for his transgression,
 And made him seruauit to all his lyne and stocke.
 So shall ye caytiffs at the conclusion,
 Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Walsou*, a man celebrated for the politenes of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to shew.

PRONUNCIATION is an apte orderinge borthe of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordyng to the worthines of suche wordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vie hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellyng his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comely countenance, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like viterance: though they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundyng lute muche setteth forth a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therefore, that famous orator, beyng asked what was the chiefe point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demanded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made answer, Pronunciation, and would make none other answer, till they leste askyng, declaying hereby that arte without viterance can dooe nothyng, vterallince without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde appaurance halie a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Aeschines* lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes answer thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (quod *Aeschines*) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard myselfe speak it. Thus beyng call in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus haue I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in

such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

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E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *men*, *thin*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relent*, *midlar*, *repulse*, *strepent*, *cellar*, *cassation*, *blessing*, *sell*, *selling*, *debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *ledge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bán*, *báne*; *cán*, *cáne*; *pín*, *píne*; *tún*, *tíne*; *rób*, *róbe*; *pép*, *pépe*; *fír*, *fíre*; *cúr*, *cúre*; *túb*, *túbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *years*, *avalanche*, *aviliness*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *se-le*, *know-ed*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glóve*, *líve*, *gíve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *soopen*, *shooten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *maíre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *diagn*, *receive*; and with *u* or *u*, as *new*, *few*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agréé*, *sleeping*.

Ea is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *ibine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *flirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frind*.

I is joined with *ea* in *live*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bône*, *obedient*, *corroding*; or short, as *black*, *knock*, *oblique*, *roll*.

Women is pronounced *wímen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *few*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *acromy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are founded, with only *e*, *acromy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *foil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boat*, *boat*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *u*, as *cur*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowel*, *few*, *grove*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowel*, an orbicular body; *bowel*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honor*, *labor*, *favor*, from *onor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *u* nor *or*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *favor*.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confession*; or short, as *us*, *concession*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *u* consonant, as *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *language*. It sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guish*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French; as *prerogative*, *consequence*, *usage*, *usage*, *usage*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *f*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frog*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *blumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brewn*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centric*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *scicity*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *conspicience*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *fact* from *facis*, *captiv* from *captivus*.

Cb has a sound which is analysed into *tsb*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerra*.

Cb is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sch*, *sch*, *sch*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *fish*, *black*, which were originally *fisch*, *blak*, in such words. C is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *craft*.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drift*; and *u*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semi-vowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously founded before a liquid, as *flag*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvaried sound, except that of *f* is sometimes spoken nearly as *vv*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At

ENGLISH TONGUE.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frag.*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

Before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geist, get, generous*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stranger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantic, gibbet, gibe, giblets, gilet, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy*.

G in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, fought*, spoken *tho', rite, foute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, laugh, tough, enough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *k, l, and r*.

H.

It is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *bat, horse*.

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, hush, humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptical*, for so it should be written, not *septic*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loses its sound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *clickle, pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full*. These words were originally written *kilte, wille, fulle*; and when the *r* still grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, cowl, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlif, a loaf, or bread*; *hlispan, a leech*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble, manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *i*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher, philanthropy, Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well ex-

pressed by *cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equisrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes founded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, risque, chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons often used to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, caraboeus, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *fibilation, sifter*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, fishes, dresses*; the pronouns *this, his, ours, yours*, and the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*, the close being always either in *ss*, as *base, base, or in ss*, as *grass, dress, kiss, list, anciently, grass, dress*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *treas, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *c* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *refy*; and in those words, *beside, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *t* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *z* being only *ts*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *sue potestatis littera*, the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages.

*S*imus, scater, slegen, straciels, stricillars, spise, srombers, seranars, shaks, slumber, snall, strife, spais, spindlers, spings, squacs, shrew, slip, strezth, strames, suentors, fused.

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscoun*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation*.

T before a vowel has the sound of *f*, as *salutation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *uater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *freshly winter*.

Wb has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, *hwa*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whereonly*, and sometimes in *wherefore, wab* is founded like a simple *b*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

ye, young. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of y as of o, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rofy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the found, as its name *izzard* or *hard* expresses, of an f uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froz*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthog*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curious and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The curious pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskillfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curious speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every found may have its own character, and every character a single found. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless; or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. I had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus.

At length Erasmus, that great injurd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemmd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
As glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove the holy Vandals off the stage.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.
Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despite,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so dishonourably,
Deem of her high desert, or seem to fight.
Fair death it is to thum more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love dishonourably.

But if to love dishonourably it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! I far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despite,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light,
Die, rather die, than so dishonourably,
Deem of her high desert, or seem to fight.
Fair death it is to run more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

But if to love dishonourably it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! I far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessor, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whenever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pariahood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the unclean parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and an half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sewed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But sometimes you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pariahood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the unclean parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and an half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sewed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day. *See the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1694.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the eth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is so to be written thus:

Yer Father heith art in heven, hallowd be thy name, thy kingdom cym, thy will bi thy eth as it is in heven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repute* for *reproach*, *expains* for *explain*, or *declams* for *declame*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horfes*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *It was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a sword*, that is, *for one of those that are men than man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*. In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

So trifling, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immodestly do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the famousst
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton.

Inventive, by Aycham.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest
tongues in all matters.

Aycham.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortal* poisons practised by the West-Indians, have some
mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Hutten.

I shall now deliver a few of the properst and *natural*st considerations
that belong to this piece.

Hutten.

Wretched, by Johnson.

The *wretched* are the contenters of all helps; such as pre-
suming on their own natural, deride diligence, and mock at terms
when they understand not things.

Ben Johnson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *powerful*st to send
Against us from about his throne.

Milton.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of
comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the posi-
tive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*; or hav-
ing a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This
termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities,
nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the
solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*,
with their plurals *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what*,
whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy,
thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that,
other, another, the same.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the
language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the
second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For it is the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*,
and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are
without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our*,
ours; of the second, *thy, thine, you, yours*; of the third,
from *he, his*, from *she, her*, and *hers*, and in the plural
their, theirs, for both sexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is
separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours.*
Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.
Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural ter-
mination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as
This book is ours. These books are ours.

His and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable*
lute; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly
continued in poetry; they are used as *ours* and *yours*, when they are
referred to a substantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *it*, and
are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whosoever*,
whosoever, whatsoever.

	Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to
things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoso is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *whoso*;

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoso* mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

Whosoever is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and
has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly as
one of two, as, Whether *if* *thou* is left I know not. Whether *shall* I
choose? It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without
variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or
what, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive
preceding, as *I have just other surges. I have not just the same surges*,
but others.

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles,
have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, herein*,
herely, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon,
therewith, wherewith, wherewith, wherewith, wherewith,
wherewith, which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*,
in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there* for
and *where* for, for *that*, for *which*, are now reckoned con-
junctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be
passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, use-
ful, and analogous. They are referred both to singu-
lar and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction
with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural,
as *my own band, our own house*. It is emphatical, and
implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my*
own house, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with*
my own band, that is, *without help, or not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself, yourselves*; and
sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, them-*
selves. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and oppo-
sition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it
forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain*
rage.

Himself, itself, themselves, is supposed by Wallis to be put by cor-
ruption, for *his, self, it, self, their, selves*; so that *self* is always a sub-
stantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*;
Himself shall do this; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

OF THE VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I*
language. The neutrals are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition or habit*,
and become neutrals, as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now*
striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their termina-
tions, the present, and simple preterite; the other tenses
are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall*,
will, let, may, can, and the infinitive of the active or
neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle
preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have, thou hast, he hath or has;*

Plur. *We have, ye have, they have.*

Has is a termination corrupted from *hast*, but now more frequently
used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I had, thou hadst, he had;*

Plur. *We had, ye had, they had.*

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I have had, thou hast had, he has had;*

Plur. *We have had, ye have had, they have had.*

Preterpluperfect.

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had, *thou* hadst had, *he* had had;
Plur. We had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, *thou* shalt have, *he* shall have.
Plur. We shall have, *ye* shall have, *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. We will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have or have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let us have, have or have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have, *thou* have, *be* have;
Plur. We have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Sing. I have had, *thou* have had, *be* have had;
Plur. We have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, *thou* shalt have had, *be* shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had, *ye* shall have had, *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have, *thou* mayst have, *be* may have;
Plur. We may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, *thou* mightst have, *be* might have;
Plur. We might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have, *thou* canst have, *be* can have;
Plur. We can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, *thou* couldst have, *be* could have;
Plur. We could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double Preterite.

Sing. I should have had, *thou* shouldst have had, *be* should have had;
Plur. We should have had, *ye* should have had, *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.

Participle present. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative.

Sing. I love, *thou* lovest, *be* loveth or loves;
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, *thou* lovedst, *be* loved;
Plur. We loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.

Preterperfect compared. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let us love, love or love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, *thou* love, *be* love;
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Pret. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.

Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative.

Sing. I am, *thou* art, *be* is;

Plur. We are or be, *ye* are or be, *they* are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, *thou* wast or wert, *be* was;

Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Writ is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;

Plur. Let us be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, *thou* beest, *be* be;

Plur. We be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, *thou* wert, *be* were;

Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterite.* To have been;

Participle pres. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I was loved*, &c. *I have been loved*, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. *If I were loved*, &c. *If I shall have been loved*, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. *I might, could, or should be loved*, &c. *I might, could, or should have been loved*, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved. *Participle.* Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I do, *thou* dost, *be* doth;

Plur. We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did, *thou* didst, *be* did;

Plur. We did, *ye* did, *they* did.

Preterite, &c. *I have done*, &c. *I had done*, &c.

Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;

Plur. Let us do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I do, *thou* do, *be* do;

Plur. We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The rest are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle pres. Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I *struck* or *strook*, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs; in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, *a house, to house*; *brafs, to braze*; *glafs, to glaze*; *grafs, to graze*; *price, to prize*; *breath, to breathe*; *a fish, to fish*; *oyl, to oyl*; *further, to further*; *forward, to forward*; *hinder, to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, *haste*, to *hasten*; *length*, to *lengthen*; *strength*, to *strengthen*; *short*, to *shorten*; *fast*, to *fasten*; *white*, to *whiten*; *black*, to *blacken*; *hard*, to *harden*; *soft*, to *soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heart-y*; a hand, *bandy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; kind, *kindsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *useless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus *comfort*, *comfortless*; *sad*, *sable*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin ; as, pleasant, *unpleasant* ; wife, *unwife* ; profitable, *unprofitable* ; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful* and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *impious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *im* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *unthought*, *unbelieving*.

U is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unloving*, *unaided*, *undivided*, *unadorned*.

Us ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark forbearance of action, as *unfiguring*; but a privation of habit, as *unthinking*.

It is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *infertileness*, *imperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or on, as *infertility*, *imperfectum*; *anciently*, *inimicily*; *analysis*, *emancipation*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecenty, arrogant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *an*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un* and *me*; *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; to honour, *dis honour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance*.

N^o XXXIII.

misbap; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification ; as, beautiful, *beautifully* ; sweet, *sweetly* ; that is, *in a beautiful manner* ; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a billock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a ebicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins, Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the found itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and this sometimes not so much by the change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *top, sip, sop, fop, fipper*, where, besides the extension of the vowel, there is added the French termination *c*: *top, nip, spit, spout; babe, baby, bobby, bawm*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger found, *great*; *little* pronounced long, *le-ti-tle*; *ring, rang, rung*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle, jungle, tingle, tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *bead*, noting character or qualities ; as, white *whiteness* ; hard, *hardness* ; great, *greatness* ; skilful *skilfulness*, unskilful *unskilfulness* ; godbead, *manhood*, *maidenbead*, *widowbead*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likeness*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *ib*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *lengthib*; strong, *strengthib*; broad, wide, *breadthib*; deep, *depthib*; true, *truthib*; warm, *warmthib*; dear, *dearthis*; slow, *slownib*; merry, *mirthib*; heal, *healthis*; well, *wellthib*; dry, *droughtib*; young, *youthib*; and so moon, *moonib*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; *dy*, *dearb*; *till*, *tiltb*; *grow*, *growth*; *mow*, later *mowit* after *mowib*; commonly spoken and written later *mat* after *matb*; *steal*, *stealtb*; *bear*, *birth*; *ruc*, *rutb*; and probably *earb* from *to ear* or *plew*; *fly*, *flight*; *weigh*, *weight*; *fray*, *fright*; *to draw*, *drawbt*.

These should rather be written *flightb*, *frightb*, only that custom prevails. *left b* should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *flight*, *wraith*, *scrath*, *broth*, *first*, *breath*, *faith*, *wraith*, *light*, *weight*, and the like, whole primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fig* or *foi*, *spry*, *wry*, *wasak*, *brew*, *moor*, *fy*, *brez*, *lag*, *woor*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment or condition ; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *beadship*, *lordship*.

Thus *aworship*, that is, *worship*; whence *aworshipful*, to *aworship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *wobredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French as, *commandment*, *usage*.

[illegible]

These are synonyms somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dam*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *not*; from *homine*, *femina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *uñguis*, *net*; *uñguis*, *can*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precors*, *pry*; *paeda*, *pry*; *speco*, *speculor*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *re-*
sex; *comulco*, *comuly*; *sedes* *episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, *amita, aumt*; *spintus, spirgit*; *debitum, dicit*; *debito, dicit*; *comes, comitis, comit*; *clericus, clerk*; *quietus, quit, quites*; *acquiesco, to acquit*; *separo, to spare*; *stabula, stable*; *stabulum, stab*; *callacium, palace, place*; *rabula, rail, ravel, raval, brand, rail, brood*; *quæstio, quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; roundness, *round*; fragility, *fragil*; fecuracy, *fecur*; regularity, *regula*; ziti; subtilis, *subtle*; women, *wom*; decacious, *dec*; computo, *com*; subitaneus, *subd*; fudden, *f*; superare, *to fear*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as, *magnus*, *main*; dignos, *deign*; uno, *spin*; caelum, *tain*; pingo, *paint*; praedari, *reach*.

[illegible]

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander, Eliza, Sander, Sander, Sandy, Sonny*; *Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Elsiebeth, Betty, Betsy*; *Margaret, Margaret, Margat, Meg, Piz*; *Maria, Mary, Mai, Pal, Alakin, Alawkin, Marcher*; *Mimmiu, Matrua, Matruwa*; *Martha, Matt, Pat*; *Gulchimus, Wilhelms, Giraldus, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wilkin, Wicki, Wicks*.

Thus caryophyllus, flos, geracifol, latin, giraffae, giraffes, Fr. *giraffe*, hence, which the vulgar call *giraffes*, as if derived from the month July; petrocolumin, *parly*, for *parula*, *parulina*; cydonium, *quyer*, cydonium, *quidley*; perlicum, *perla*; craca, *crack*, which they corrupt to *crack*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus gemmae, a *gemmal* or *gemmal-ring*; and thus the word *gemmal* and *phala* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quercus *chale*, *highfaur*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any that the same may have thus disguised many, especially such as affect most fancifulness, and to make the tongue the fatter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The fame words, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, to *beard*, a *bardeen*, from *fer*; to *beare*, whence *fish*, *bore*, *baire*, comes from *paros*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fer*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *paros*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pericia*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *philo*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expell*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epipell*; whence *gip*, *gad-pel*, or *god-pel*. Thus *frede*, or *freence*, from *fer*; *fre*, but *freace*, an archaetologic word, from *apfer*; but *fer*, *ferre*, but *ferre*.

for *clerk*, from *Felice*, or perhaps from *frigida*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

[illegible]

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

S Y N T A X.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned language made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person ; as, *Thou fliest from good ; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case : *He gave this to me ; He took this from me ; He says this of me ; He came with me.*

P R O S O D Y.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Evematti*; that of the French by *Dominzani*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnson* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Profody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation : and *arithmetry*, or the laws of verification.

PRONUN

A G R A M M A R O F T H E

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as, *childish*, *kingdom*, *delect*, *delict*, *tailsome*, *lover*, *scoffer*, *fairer*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *sinners*, *godly*, *mickly*, *artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begot*, *to beset*, *to beset*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descend*, *a descent*; *to cement*, *a cement*; *to contract*, *a contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perjume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labours*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *swallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambrick*, *cassock*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canter*, *latter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *revail*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *continuer*, *waggoner*, *physicist*, *bespatter*, *commencing*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ee*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *armament*, *imminent*, *elegant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivence*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promiscuate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *falsify*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *theatre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *exemplar*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plenitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestic*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *reporter*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *conciliation*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amiable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *commensurable*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *astuteness*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alight*, *create*; or trochaick, as *body*, *lofty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,

Or things as rare,

To call you'st lost;

For all the cost

Words can bestow,

So poorly show

Upon your praise,

That all the ways

Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears

The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,

Shall we not touch our lyre?

Shall we not sing an ode?

Shall that holy fire,

In us that strongly glow'd,

In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak

A while we do remain,

Amongst the mountains bleak,

Expos'd to fleet and rain,

No sport our hours shall break,

To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams

Refresh the southern ground,

And though the princely Thames

With beauteous nymphs abound,

And by old Camber's streams

Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear

Here glide in silver swatches,

And what of all most dear,

Buxton's delicious baths,

Strong ale and noble cheer,

T' allwise breed winter's scathes.

In places far or near,

Or famous, or obscure,

Where wholesom is the air,

Or where the most importune,

All times, and every where,

The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age

Find out the peaceful hermitage,

The hairy gown, and mossy cell,

Where I may fit, and nightly spell

Of ev'ry star the fky doth shew,

And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroic and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,

Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place

Confining on all three; with triple bound;

Whence all things, though remote, are view'd

around,

And thither bring their undulating sound.

The palace of loud Fame, her feat of pow'r,

Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;

A thousand winding entries long and wide

Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made ;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brais, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news ;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play :
A mart for ever full ; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express'd,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease ;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore ;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entering in :
A thorough-fare of news ; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies :
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables ; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath :
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of wellform'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest sink of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolupon.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And forth'll survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Merrins for her hills, as for their matchless crouds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wadding clouds,
Espeal audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long ;
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting tide
Were cruelly insur'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still the only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for peculiar things ;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meves, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superluous waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full-rebounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute swifty,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as Diogenes furly and prodd.

I think not of I'ris, nor I'is of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blast of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclind.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But fruitful industry flers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in the before a vowel, as *th' eternal* ; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *I accept* ; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question, special* ; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *ev'rice, temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last inefficual.

The END of the GRAMMAR.

A

D I C T I O N A R Y

O F T H E

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E .

A

A B A

A, The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *male*, *fall*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *faul*, *wauld*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *bound* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fanny*, *foffy*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the found of the French *a* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pair*, or perhaps a middle found between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this found we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *twice*, and all those that terminate in *ation*, as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A short, as, *glafs*, *grafs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

A sometimes a noun; as, *a* great *A*, *a* little *a*.

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, *I am* a walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local furnames; as, *Thomas a Becket*. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting *Chloe* went. Prior.

Ther go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. Dryd.

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents

Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains.

And peace fill slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year.

Find when we come *a* fishing here. Hutton.

Now the men tell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain silent in the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. Hutton.

Another falls a rising *a* Pelencenis Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the found of it to be modern. *Adlym in recitall.*

A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto short up among mountains, passes generally through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. Adden on Italy.

A is used in burlesque poetry to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

Vol. I.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. Dryden.

A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*.

A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a drait*, *a gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *afide*, *aflope*, *afest*, *afleep*, *atireff*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.

I gin to be *a* weary of the sun;
And with the state of the world were now undone.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.

A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, *A. B.* bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; *A. M.* master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, *A. D.* *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey.

ABA'CKE, *adv.* Backwards. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound,
Shepherds to see them in their art outgo. Spens. Poff.

ABACTOR, *n. f.* [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. *Blount.*

ABACUS, *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. In architecture, it is the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. Ditt.

ABA'T, *adv.* [of abactran, Sax. behind.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. Ditt.

ABAI'SANCE, *n. f.* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obviance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

TO ABALIENATE, *v. a.* [from *abalienus*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. Caiv. Lex. Jur.

A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALINATION, *n. f.* [*abalietatis*, Lat.] A giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. Ditt.

TO ABANDON, *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See *ABANDON*.] To forsake.

These foreigners which come from *far*
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they stronger are;
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vaujour enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Shen's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.

TO ABANDON, *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandannare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; from the Spanish *abandannar*, to desert. *Puysier* thinks

B

it a coalition of a *ban dinner*, to give up to a proscscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. *Ban*, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris deo*.

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.
The passive gods belid the Greeks desire
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, invol'd in fire. *Dryd. Enid.*

2. To desert.
The princes using the passions of searing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, least to a rib of the ship. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then being alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakep. As you like it.*

3. To forsake, generally with a tendency to an ill issue.
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. En. 2.*

When he in presence came, to Guyon first
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this fortified place at once,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanza. 39.

- But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab.*

TO *ABANDON* OVER, *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.
Look on me as a man *abandon'd* & c.
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

ABANDONED, particip. adj.

1. Given up.
If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.

Who is he so *abandoned* to satiate credulity, as to think,
upon that principle, that a cloud of earth in a sack, may ever,
by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?
Emely's Sermon.

Must he, whose alters on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be down'd the wail of human life to prove,
Unbeli'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?

Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 80.

2. Forsaken, deserted.
3. Corrupted in the highest degree. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer term, *abandoned* [given up] to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [A verbal noun from *abandon*.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present, *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ABANDONMENT, n. f. [from *abandonment*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The state of being abandoned. *Di. 2.*
- ABANDONMENT, n. f.* [from *abandonment*, Lat.] A banishment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manslaughter. *Di. 2.*
- ABANDONMENT, n. f.* Initiableness. *Di. 2.*
- TO ABARE, v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Di. 2.*

ABARTICULATION, n. f. [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt constitution of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion.

TO APASE, v. a. [also *ap*, Fr. from the Lat. *hastis*, or *hastis*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low, almost always in a figurative and personal sense.

Happy shepherd, with thanks to the gods, still think to be thankful, t. at thy advancement their widows have three *apased*. *Sidney, b. i.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding difference of degree,
Disd'ns your daughters, and exalted me. *Dryd. Fables.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *apashim*. *Job, xl. 11.*
If the mud be curbed and humbled too much in children;
If their spirits be *apased* and broken much by too strict a hand over them; they lose all their vigour and industry, and are in a worse state than the former. *Locke on Education, § 46.*

ABASED, a. f. [with *bas*,] is a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top look downwards towards the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut; the natural way of beating them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Baile's Chambers.*

ABASEMENT, n. f. The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; deprelation.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lieth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesiasticus, xx. 11.*
TO ABASH, v. a. [See *BASHFUL*.] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard, and were *abashed*, and up they sprung
Upon the wing. *Alfred's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 331.*

This heard, th' imperious queen fast mute with fear;
Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunder.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abashed*, disdain their foreign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wife speak against the truth, but be *abashed* of the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesiasticus, iv. 25.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is stolen. But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages; however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners; and I was *abashed* at her. *Job, ii. 13, 14.*

The little Cupids hovering round,
[As pictures prove] with gaudious crown'd,
Abashed at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

TO ABATE, v. a. [from the French *abatre*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.
Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? *Sir J. In Dunes on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeaseure. *Shakep. A Merchant of Venice.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and those who have most need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little assistance of reaching the Apostle's sense, by what they find in them. *Lock's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

TO ABATE, or depress the mind.

This iron world (the same he weeping says)
Brings down the stoutest hearts to low estate;
For murther hath brutal minds *abate*. *Spens. Halles's Tale.*

— — — Have they power still
To banish your delinquency till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives to some nation
That won you without blow? *Shakep. Cressida.*

I time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul. *Dryden's Enid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

TO ABATE, v. n. To grow low; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle of before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have *abated* of their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

TO ABATE, [in common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a cattle, to beat it down. *To abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abates*, that is, enters into upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and to keep him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to *disseise*; so he that sleeps in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the latter signification thus; The writ of the demandant shall *abate*, that is, it shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abates* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Card.*

TO ABATE, [in horsemanship.] A puer is said to *abate* or take down his curves, when working upon curves, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dut.*

ABATEMENT, n. f. [from *abate*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

The law *abates* them, in fact, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatment*; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every title. *Locke.*

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the *abatement* of more one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contains about ten thousand

kind houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any there in the government, (the rest, consisting of women, children and servants) and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Sentiments in Athens and Rome.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

At our advantages towards praeclaring and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead, in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education.

Atterbury's Sermons.

5. ABATIMANT. [In law.]

The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affliction or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

ABATIMENT [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Ditt.*

ABATLER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Metaphors of acrimony or sharpness: expressed out of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachios, and other nuts. *Abatant on diet.*

ABATOR. *n. f.* [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, that is void by the death of the former possessor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Ditt.*

ABATIDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

ABATURE. *n. f.* [a hunting term.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a flag in his passing by. *Ditt.*

ABE. *n. f.* The yarn or weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *n. f.* [Heb. 2N.] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBAY. *n. f.* [abbatia, Lat.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See *ABBEY*.

According to Felinus, an *abbay* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

Abbay's Peragone Turci Canonici.

ABBEY. *n. f.* [abbatium, Lat.] from whence the Saxon *abbu*, then probably *abbet*, and by contraction *abbey* in *Fr.* and *abbeys*, *Eng.* The superior or government of a monastery or moniality of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;

And here the abbess thrusts the gate on us,

And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors.

I have a sister, *abbess* in Teraces,

Who lost her lover on her bridal-day. *Dryd. D. Scholl.*

Constance's heart was so elevated with the discourse of Father Francis, that the very next day she entered upon her vow.

As soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is usual, with the *abbess* into her own apartment.

Abbay's Spect. N° 164.

ABBEY, or ABBAY. *n. f.* [abbatia, Lat.] from whence probably the *ABBAY*, which see. A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See *ABBOT*.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,

With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

ABBEY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See *LUBBER*.] A foolish loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerities.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive looking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

ABBOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from 2N father, which sense was implied; so that the abbot was called *pater*, and *abbat* *pater* *monasterii*.] Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis optime pater, Paternus, gratia.*

The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not; those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. *Cowel.*

See *ABBEY*.

ABBEY. See *ABBEY*.

ABBEYSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Ditt.*

ABBEY-VIATE. *v. a.* [abbreviare, Lat.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Essay 26.*

The only invention of late years, which hath any way contributed towards perspicuity in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by dropping off the rest.

Swift's Introduction to Gentel Conversation.

2. To shorten, to cut short.

Against this opinion we may very well feel the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and in half this space contracted into hundreds and three scores.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expression in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*.

Swift's Introduction to Gentel Conversation.

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [abbreviator, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who lowers shows mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a christian.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREVIOPR. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by *Ménage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adhibere* for *adhibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with brew. See *BREW*.] It signifies, among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Ditt.*

A, B, C.

1. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c*.

2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

TO ABDICATE. *v. a.* [abdicare, Lat.] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcall eyes,

Beheld his *abdicated*acies.

Abdican.

ABDICATOR. *n. f.* [abdicator, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.*

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* That which causes or implies an *abdication*.

Ditt.

ABDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abds*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding.

Ditt.

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abds*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower vent or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritoneum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago transversa and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the lumbi, the bones of the cœxidia, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The *abdomen* consists moreover of parts containing and contained.

Wigman's Surgery.

ABDOMINAL. *adj.* Relating to the abdomen.

ABDOMINOUS. *adj.* [abdominus, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in phisick or science.

And if we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.

ABDUCTOR. *adj.* Muscles *abduct*, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposite being called *adductor*.

Ditt.

ABDUCTION. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDUCTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

In pursuance of this theory, he supposed the contractors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the superciliary; the *abductor* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same ready and grave motion of the eye.

disquisitum end Papæ. Giovanni Sordani.

ABCEDEARIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wad* in his *Abnæ Oxoniensis*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

ABECEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABCEDEARIAN**.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Incribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brewer's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.

ABE'd *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A) and **BED**.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abe'd*: and that, when the was of their age, the trowed, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day.

Sidney, b. ii.

She has not been *abe'd*, but in her chapel

All night devoutly watch'd, and br'd'd the faints

With prayers for her deliverance. *Dryd*, *Span. Friar*.

ABERRANCE. *n. f.* [from *aberrare*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

Could a man be compell'd to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrance*, as now.

Glanville's Scripta Scientifica, c. 16.

ABERRANCY. The fame with **ABERRANCE**.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he defects his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

Brewer's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.

ABERRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a mistake, it is only so; there is no hetely in such an harmless *aberration*; at the worst, with the ingenious, the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

Glanville's Scripta Scientifica, c. 11.

ABERRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberrare*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.

Brewer's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

TO ABERRUNCATE. *v. a.* [from *averruncare*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

Diut.

TO ABET. *v. a.* [from *abere*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at least by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER**.

To *abet* signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on.

Cruel.

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,

As yet that virgin's cause discomfite,

And shortly back return unto this place,

To walk this way in pilgrim's poor citate. *Fairy Q.* b. i.

A widow who by solemn vows,

Contracted to me, for my spouse,

Combin'd with him to break her word,

And has *abetted* all. —

Men lay to great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their egerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety*.

In the reign of king Charles the first, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was personally beloved and esteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, till there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

Adrian's Frecholder, N° 28.

ABETMENT. *n. f.* The act of *abetting*.

Diut.

ABETTER. or **ABETTOR.** *n. f.* He that *abets*; the supporter or encourager of another.

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,

Th' *abetter*, partner, (if you like the name)

The husband of a tyrant, but no king;

Till you devise that title by your justice.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Whilst this sin of calumny has such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Governor of the Tongue*.

These and the like considerations, though they may have no influence on the headstrong unuly multitude, ought to sink

into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape the punishment here due to them, mult very well know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

Adrian's Frecholder, N° 50.

ABRE'VANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *ablatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*, cap. Discontinuance, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abre'vance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the globe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abre'vance*.

Cruel.

ABREGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock.

Diut.

TO ABHOR. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,

Who having seen me in my worster state,

Shunn'd my *abhor'd* society. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

To whom thus Michael: jully thou *abhor'st*

That son, who on the quiet face of men

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue

Rational liberty. *Milt. Parad. Lost*, b. xii. l. 79.

The self-same thing they will *abhor*

One way, and long another for. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to sling icadales upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deserve.

Swift's on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.

ABHORRE'NCE. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of *abhorring*, detestation.

It draws upon him the just and universal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here and there, and finally, subjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter.

South's Sermon.

2. The disposition to *abhor*; hatred.

He knew well that even a just and necessary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to farther hostilities.

Decay of Piety.

ABHORRENCY. *n. f.* The fame with **ABHORRE'NCE**.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorren*, in the parents and governors.

Locke on Education, § 110.

ABHORRE'NT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with *abhorrence*.

— — — For if the worlds

In worlds inclos'd would on his senses burst,

He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be a hypothesis, well worthy rational belief; and yet is it so *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe *Anaxagoras*, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white; and if any should in effect assert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fired him for *Amicrya*, and that his head were so to madness.

Glanville's Scripta Scient. c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning trunants of unprais'd cells,

Bred in the fellowship of beardless boys,

What wonder is it if you know not men?

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

ABHORRER. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The person that *abhors*; a hater, detester.

The representatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands.

Swift's Examiner, N° 21.

ABHORRING. The object of *abhorrence*. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh.

Isaiah, lxvi. 44.

TO ABIDE. *v. n.* I abide or abide. [from *abian*, or *aubian*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xlv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled

To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.

Shute's Richard III.

3. To remain, not cease or fall.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever.

Palm cxav. 1.

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall abide justified. *Prov. xix. 23.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and abides for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingbr. Defence of the Jews on Rom. xlii.*

There can be no fludy without time; and the mind must abide and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *abide with me.* *Gen. xxix. 19.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I abode at Gethur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam. xv. 8.*

6. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon* them; to *abide by* an opinion, to *maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is, *to defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

(Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

7. *ABIDE*. *v. a.*

1. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting King: at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall have a fair presumption in favour of the truth.

It must be allowed, that they have *abide* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, stand yet firm; and the longer and more bravely they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Woodward, Letter i.*

2. To bear or suffer.

That chief (rejoind the God) his race derives From Ithaca, and wondrous woes survives; Laertes' son: girt with circumstantial tides He still calamitous constraint abides. *Pope's Odyssey. b. iv. l. 750.*

3. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou canst not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou Deferentially confin'd into this rock. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

4. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed, Where many slyful leeches him abide, To save his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. stanza. 17.*

While lions war, and battle for their dens, Poor harmless lambs abide their enemy. *Shakspeare, Henry VI. Bonds and afflictions abide me. Act. xx. 23.*

5. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Al me! they little know. How dearly I *abide* that bane to vain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ABIDE. *n. f.* [from *abide*] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABIDING. *n. f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; duration. We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding. *1 Chron. xxix. 15.*

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have abiding. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

ABJECT. *adj.* [abjectus, Lat.] Thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthless, spoken of persons.

That rebellion Came like itself in base and abject routs, Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage, And countenance'd by boys and beggary. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with such base and abject flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the last in the royal favour. Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value; used of things.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton, Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 57.*

3. Without hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands, By how much from the top of wondrous glory, Strongest of mortal men, To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most abject state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison, Spectator, N^o. 273.*

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4. Destitute, mean and despicable; used of actions.

To what base ends, and by what abject ways, Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of power? *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

The rapine is so abject and profane.

They are taken on trifles, not from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.*

A'BJECT. *n. f.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irremediable.

But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together: yea, the abjects gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceased not. *Psalms xxxv. 15.*

To A'BJECT. *v. a.* [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

He would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the suffrance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of abjectness, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJECTION. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

Now the just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The same with abjection; servility, meanness.

Servility and abjectness of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying; the condescending to that, being a mark of a disingenuous spirit. *Government of the Tongue, § 8.*

By humility I mean not the abjection of a base mind; but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account.

Cress's Cypriologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.

AB'ILITY. *n. f.* [habilitas, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation, Good Thythis, mine I yield to thy ability; My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney, b. i.*

If aught in my ability may serve To heighten what thou suffer'st, and appease Thy mind with what amends is in my power. *Milton's Samson Agonistes, l. 744.*

They gave after their ability unto the treasure of the work. *Ezra ii. 69.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet. iv. 11.*

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan. i. 4.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our abilities too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his holy spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of abilities to read and write?

Swift's Arguments against abolishing Christianity.

ABINTESTATE. *adj.* [of ab, from, and intestatus, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [abjugo, Lat.] To unyoke, to un-couple. *Ditt.*

To A'BJURE. *v. a.* [abjuro, Lat.]

1. To call off upon oath, to swear not to do something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*

For ever the society of man. *Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. To retract, or recant, or anathematize, a position upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

mult take the left : which is an *abjuratio* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take ; and that is, to abjure the Pretender.

Abjurer's Pardon Juris Canonici.
To ABLACATE. *v. a.* [ablatio, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTION. *n. f.* One of the methods of grafting ; and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [ablaqueatio, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring ; prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion : Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueatio* is requisite.

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nourished ; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this filer stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards : so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decrease from time to time, but also the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itself, will fall into danger of decay and dying.

Bacon.
ABLACTION. *n. f.* [ablatis, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *n. a.* [ablatus, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns ; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [habile, *F. habilis*, Lat. fitful, ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found ; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did.

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him : for the prince himself is such another : the weight of an hair will turn the scales.

2. Having power sufficient ; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermon.* Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut. xvi. 17.*

3. Before a verb, with the participle *to*, it signifies generally having the power ; before a noun with *for*, it means *qualified*.
Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous ; but who is *able* to stand before envy ?

4. There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Watkins's Mathematical Magic.
To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able ; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See *ENABLE*.

Plate fin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless break :
Arm it with rage, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it :
None does offend, none, I say none ; I'll *able* 'em ;
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To seal th' accuser's lips.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.
It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service.

Abdijon, F. abdiger, N. 4.
To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [ablego, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment ; also to send a person out of the way that one is weary of.

DiD.
ABLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *ablegare*.] A sending abroad, or out of the way.

DiD.
A'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind ; vigour, force ; faculties.

That nation doth so excel, both for comelines and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold.

Sidney, b. ii.
A'BLESSY. *n. f.* [Aβλῆσις, Gr.] Want of sight, natural blindness ; also unadvisedness.

DiD.
ABLUCTION. *n. f.* [abluo, Lat.] A prodigal spending on meat and drink.

DiD.
To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [abligo, Lat.] To bind or tie up from.

DiD.
To A'BLICATE. *v. a.* [ablicare, Lat.] To let out to hire. Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.

Cervin's Lexicon Juridicum.
ABLOCATION. *n. f.* [from *ablocare*.] A letting out to hire.

DiD.
A'BLUENT. *adj.* [abluens, Lat.] To be unlike.

1. That which washes clean, as water wash away.]

2. That which has the power of cleansing.

DiD.
ABLUTION. *n. f.* [ablutio, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul ; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

Yonder's Monthly Communicant.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train

Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablution* in the main. *P. p. 1. line.*

2. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnegare*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. f.* [abnegatio, Lat. denial, from *abnegare*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ.

Hammont's Practical Catechism.

ABNODATION. *n. f.* [abnodatio, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees ; a term of gardening.

DiD.

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [abnormis, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, misshapen.

DiD.

ABORD. *adv.* [a term, but adopted into common language ; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord*, *en voyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful origin, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Borg*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *buoy* ; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.] In a ship, which, when it is old, Cymochles heard and saw,

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,

The little bark unto the shore to draw,

And him to ferry over that deep foal. *Fairy Queen.*

I made this answer, that he might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essay.*

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring

Supplies of water from a neighbouring spring ;

Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd ;

Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

Abdijon's Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

ABORD. *n. f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling place of residence.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming

in and thy rage against me. *2 King's, xix. 27.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,

Only the English make it their *abode* ;

Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,

And make a cov'nant with th' unconstant sky. *Wallar.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode* ;

Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing

Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Dedication to Aeneid.

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*

Of long continuance in our temperate clime,

Foretell a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. To make *abode* ; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode* ;

Thence full of fate returns, and of the god. *Dryd. Æn. 6.*

To A'BORN. *v. a.* [See *BORN*.] To foretoken or foretell ; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd, and, not consulting, broke

Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *abode*

The sudden breach of it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A'BORMENT. *n. f.* [from *to abide*.] A secret anticipation of something future ; an impression upon the mind of some event to come ; prognostication ; omen.

I like not this.

For many men that fumble at the threshold,

Aie well foretold that danger looks within.—

—Tush ! none, *abodements* must not new afflict us.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

My lord bishop, being somewhat troubled, took the freedom

to ask him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his

mind ? No, replied the duke : But I think some adventure may

kill me as well as another man.

Watson.

To A'BOULISH. *v. a.* [from *aboles*, Lat. to blot out.]

1. To annul.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption

most intolerable. *Hosier, b. iii. § 10.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops,

deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and

abolish'd. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To put an end to ; to destroy.

The long continued wars, between the English and the

Scots, had then rais'd invincible jealousies and hate, which

long continued peace hath since *abolish'd*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Pericles well acquire, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* to reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. *Stanza* 45.
More destiny'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 92.

Or wilt thou thyself

Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made? *Id.* b. iii. l. 163.
Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many
fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the
fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
Nor could Vulcanian flame

The flesh *abolish*, or the favour tame. *Dryd Virg. Gr.* iii.
ABOLISHABLE, *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That which may be abol-
ished.

ABOLISHER, *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way against us herein, had been only to
prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished,
are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less be-
nefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker*, b. iv.
He should therefore think the *abolishment* of that order among
us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith,
and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy.

Sifts on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.

ABOLITION, *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing. This
is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated
the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing thereof to its ancient
condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæ-
cenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day.

Grout's Cyclopedia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, external
and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of
the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves
dedicated for those motions. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

ABOMINABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of
being abominable; hatefulnefs, odiousnefs.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and
essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to
urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their
principles. *Bentley's Sermons*.

ABOMINABLE, *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable.

Return!

Successful beyond hope, to lead thee forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Par. Lost*, b. x.
It is not to be questioned, but the queen and ministry might
easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by enlarging the number
of justices of the peace, by endeavouring to choose men of vir-
tuous principles. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion*.
2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean thing, as the unclean-
ness of man, or any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean
thing, and eat of the flesh of the sacrifice of peace-offerings,
which pertain unto the Lord, even that soul shall be cut off
from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and inde-
terminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so: I do love
it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either,
are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern
censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakspeare's As you like it*.

ABOMINABLY, *adv.* [from *abominable*.] A word of low or fam-
iliar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceeding-
ly; in the ill sense.

Since I have been your wife, I have observed great abuses
and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and
quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

TO ABOMINATE, *v. a.* [*abominari*, Lat.] To abhor, de-
test, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Orizansla*.

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refuse-
ment, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. He could
not tell what I meant by secrets of state, where an enemy, or
some other nation, were not in the case. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels*.

ABOMINATION, *n. f.*

1. Hatred, detestation; as, to *hate* in *abomination*.
To afflict king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would
render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in fo
great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics.

Swift's Miscellanies.

2. The object of hatred.

That ye shall say, thy servant's trade hath been about cattle,
from our youth even until now, both we and also our fathers:
that ye may dwell in the land of Goshen for every shepherd
is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis*, xlii. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there shall in no wife enter into it any thing that de-
fileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie.
Rev. xxi. 27.

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;
Only th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That notes it against us. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

4. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were
on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon
the king of Israel had builded for Aftterthor the *abomination* of
the Zadonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moa-
bites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Am-
mon, did the king defile. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORIGINES, *n. f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country;
those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in
Britain.

TO ABORT, *v. n.* [*abortus*, Lat.] To bring forth before the
time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABORTION, *n. f.* [*abortus*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but as the *abortion* proved only a fe-
male fetus, he comforted himself, that, had it arrived to per-
fection, it would not have answered his account.

Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,

Shrunk like a false *abortion*, and decay'd;

Like some untimely product of the seasons,

Robb'd of its properties of strength and office.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

ABORTIVE, *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. See

ABORTIVE, *adj.*

No common wind, no custom'd event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and prelates, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakspeare's King John*.
Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid
on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peachum on Drawing*.

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preferred, and
signal service to their country, who, without such a pro-
vision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an un-
timely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty pa-
rents, the like destruction. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 106.

ABORTIVE, *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 456.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cause, why so many politic conceptions, so
elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for
delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*.

South's Sermons.

False hopes

He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fall. *Philips*.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feasted with queen Margaret?

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.* p. ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

Thine pass'd, if any pass, the void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 451.

ABORTIVELY, *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due
time; immaturally, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABORTIVEMENT, *n. f.* [from *abort*.] The thing brought forth out
of time; an untimely birth.

I shall not then doubt the happy issue of my undertakings in
this design, whereby concealed treasures, which now seem ut-
terly lost to mankind, shall be confined to so universal a pity,
and brought into use by the industry of converted penitents,
whose wretched carcasses the impartial laws have, or shall, de-
cree, as untimely seals, to the worms of the earth, in whose
womb those defecated mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost
abortments, unless these be made the active midwives to deliver
them. *Bacon's Physicall Remains*.

ABOYE, *prep.* [from *a*, and *buyan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise.

Atter

Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden, Æneid vii. l. 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord.
Exodus, xxx. 14.

3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens.
Psalms cxlii. 4.

The public power of all societies is *above* every fool contained in the false societies.
Hosker, b. i.

There is no riches *above* a found body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart.
Lucifasthani, xxx. 10.

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God let thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 147.*
Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Superior to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points.
Swift.

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; infomuch that we defeated even of life.
2 Cor. i. 8.

In this, of having thoughts unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists, in a great measure, the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is to be observed in one man *above* another.
Locke.

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor.
Adelstein on Italy.

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life.
Pope's Odyssey, Nott.

ABOVE, adv.

1. Over-head.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened to those *above*, men standing below, seem not so much lessened.
Bacon.

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him.
Proverbs, viii. 28.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the fids shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the pow'r's *above*. *Pope's Psalter.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I laid *above*, that these two machines of the balance, and the data, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

FROM ABOVE.

1. From an higher place.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.
James, i. 17.

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open fight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks.
L'Estrange.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*.
South's Sermons.

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be *above*.

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority *above-cited*, that this was a fact contested by hearers themselves.
Adelstein on the Christian Religion.

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, where were indeed the false refinements of later ages.
Adelstein, Spectator, No 279.

TO ABOVE. v. n. [*abunde*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,

I have no relish of them, but *abound*

In the division of each several crime,

Acting it many ways.

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,

In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings; but he that

maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Prov. xxviii. 20.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, stand-

ing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex

ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for

them.
Locke.

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold.
Matthew, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

ABOUT. prep. [aburzon, or aburzon, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs, iii. 3.*

At this the loudly shriek'd,

'Tis he, 'tis he, she cries, and tears her cheeks,

Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the lands,

About his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
Exodus.

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,

Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think,

But I both see and hear it; and am with thee.

By and before, *about* and in thee too. *Ersk. John's in's Castile.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judg'd a merit not unworthy, *about* the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in christendom should meet together.
Hesler, b. v. § 12.

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal resemblance lies.

Dryd. Pref. to Duffresney.

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillot. Sermon i.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property.

Stillington's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.

They should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully checked in children, as other appetites suppressed.

Locke on Education, § 108.

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade and manufacture, to answer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flourishing condition.

Swift's short View of Ireland.

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the hurgry we are *about*.

Taylor's Worthy Communion.

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it.
Locke.

They ought, however, to be provided with secretaries, and assisted by our foreign ministers, to tell their story for them in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Adelstein, Spect. No 309.*

5. Appendant to the person; as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this *about* you,

As I will give you when we go, you may

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the latter sex should

like, in all things *about* them, that handsomeneess for which they

find themselves most liked.
Bayle on Calvary.

6. Relating

6. Relating to the person, as a servant.
Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Delphian *about* me, who well shewed there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Good master, corporal, captain, for my old dame's sake, find my friend: he hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

AROUT, *adv.*

1. Circularity.

The weyward fifters, haid it hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *adv.*
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. In circuit.

My honest lady, I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards *about*; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,

A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

4. Here and there; every way.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if she might spy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.

Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 2. stanza. 33.

A wolf that was past labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the belt of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity, from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim.

L'Estrange.

5. With to before a verb; as, *about* it fly; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating souls,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds.

H'uller.

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of roll; fixation; splendor; softness; immunity from rust; colour; or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed.

Bacon's Natural Hist. N^o 328.

Spies of the Volcians

Held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel

Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,

Hall an hour since brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purpose.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spektator.*

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam. i. 20.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,

The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;

Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale

'Till morn continu'd, both refus'd to fail. *Dryd. Fables.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John vii. 19.*

In common language, they say, to come *about* a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French a bout; venir a bout d'une chose; venir bout de quel-
qu'un.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which fec.

ABRACADA BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

ABRADE. v. a. [abrado, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decurion of waters.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRAWON. [See ABRAD.]

1. The act of *abrad*; a rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRAST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall think keep company to heaven:

Thy, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abroast*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

For honour travels in a freight to narrow,

Where one but goes *abroast*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The riders rode *abroast*, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and glorious to behold!
The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Fables.*

ABRICOT. See APRICOT.

TO ABRIDGE. v. a. [abridge, Fr. *abridge*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. *2 Macc. ii. 23.*

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which sense it is followed by the particle from or of, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*

From such a noble rate. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Alty's Perpetual Juris Communi.*

ABRIDGMENT. *n. s.* Deprived of, debarr'd from, cut short.

1. He that *abridges*; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. s.* [abregement, Fr.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compas.

Surly this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture.

Hosier, b. ii. § 5.

Myself have play'd

The int'rim, by remembering you 'tis past;

Then brook *abridgment*, and your eyes advance

After your thought, straight back again to France?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and sum total of all absurdities.

South's Sermons.

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,

To make *abridgments*, and to draw to left,

Even that nothing which at first we were.

Denne.

3. Restriction, or abridgment of liberty.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at least an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of.

Locke.

ABROACH. *adv.* [See TO BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's *abroach*,

Stays 'till his rival, yet seems to call a coach. *Savage's Mis.*

The jars of gen'rous wine (Accesse) giv,

When his Trincarian shores the navy left

He *et abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd,

In equal portions with the ven'ison shar'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Enid, vol. ii.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or advanced; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,

And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,

Would be abuse the count'nance of the kings

Alack! what mischief might be *et abroach*,

In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

ABROAD. *adv.* [compounded of a and broad. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch

Against a wakeful sleep, while I *abroad*,

'Till hie all the coasts of dark destruction, seek

Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 463.*

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,

On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;

Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawns,

And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,

This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,

And subjects none *abroad*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Lady—walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it; at least in the time I staid; though she seem'd to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times in her head.

Pope's Letters.

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and disaffected.

Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What?

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refines what he sees
and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Atterb. Sermon.*

4. In all directions, this way and that.
Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*. *Dryd. Virgil. Æn. vi.*

5. Without, not within.
Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dis-
solution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states
overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than
through violence from *abroad*. *Hester, Dedication.*

To *ABROGATE* v. a. [*abroge*, Lat.] To take away from
a law its force, to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon special occasions, which
occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.

Hester, b. iv. § 14.
The negative precepts of men may cease by many instru-
ments, by contrary customs, by public disfigure, by long o-
mission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease,
but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
ABROGATION, n. f. [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogat-
ing: the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics,
demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which
were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion.

Clarendon, b. viii.
To *ABROGATE*, v. a. [from *To break*, with a superabundant,
a word not in use.] To break, to hear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
ABRUPT, adj. [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.
Refill'd, roaring, dreadful down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.
Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy ile. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 409.*

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.
My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parlia-
ments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clar.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed he cut the sky;
Instant invisible to mortal eye.
Then fast he recogniz'd 'th' ethereal guest. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

4. Unconnected.
The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not
seem to end but fall. *Ben. Johnson's Discourse.*

ABRUPTED, adj. [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken
off suddenly.

The effects of whose activity are not precipitously *abrupted*,
but gradually proceed to their cessations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. 10.
ABRUPTION, n. f. [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and
sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other so-
lid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its
adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that
matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption*
from them, on all their sides. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ABRUPTLY, adv. [See *ABRUPT*.] Hastily, without the due
forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over it-
self, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Multi-
tudo. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found and so *abruptly* gone. *Par. Regain, b. ii.*

They both of them punctiliously observed the time thus a-
greed upon, and that in whatever company or business they
were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned
them to retire. *Addison, Spectator, N° 241.*

ABRUPTNESS, n. f. [from *abrupt*.]
1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.
2. The state of an abrupt thing; unconnectedness, roughness,
cragginess.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals,
are easily known from those that are lodged in the strata. The
former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which
is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it ad-
hered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness*
is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.

Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.
ABSCESS, n. f. [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a
tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the in-
flammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs,
and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the
menstruary, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered
to be an abscess of the menstruary. *Hartley on Consumption.*

To *ABSCESS*, v. a. To cut off, either in a natural or figura-
tive sense.

ABSCISSA, [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section,
intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, n. f. [*abscessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscessio* of them
difficult enough, and not without danger. *Weyman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutus, we may under-
stand this intercession, not *abscessio*, or consummate delation.

To *ABSCOND*, v. n. [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self;
to retire from the public view; generally used of persons in
debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCONDER, n. f. [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.

ABSCONCE, n. f. [See *ABSCOND*.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

1. You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by absence: all's in danger. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

His friends behold, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?

Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fal.*

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a ne-
cessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely neces-
sary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the ac-
count of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church.
The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*, as, that
of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence*
entirely voluntary, as, on the account of trade, merchandise,
and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is com-
mitted *cum dolo et culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a cita-
tion; as, in a contentious person, who, in hatred to his
contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a per-
son present. *Alty's Practise of Juris Civilis.*

You have given no disputation upon the *absence* of lovers,
nor laid down any methods how they should support them-
selves under those separations. *Addison, Spectator, N° 241.*

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absence* and
distractions of mankind. *Addison, Spectator, N° 77.*

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother off he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd. Jew.*

ABSENT, adj. [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present; used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At noon the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: *absent from* her sight.

Nor plains at noon, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Poet.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed a-
like. *Wisd. xi. 11.*

2. Absent in mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of some-
thing else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of no-
thing. *Addison, Spectator, N° 77.*

To *ABSENT*, v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into
presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But if thou think'st trial unfought may find
Us both securer, than thus warn'd thou seem'st,
Go—for thy stay, not free, *absent* thee more.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 372.

Thou I am forc'd, thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.

Southern's Spartan Dancer.

The Arengo, however, is still called together in cases of
extraordinary importance; and if, after due summons any
member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about
a penny English. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

ABSENTA NEUS, adj. Relating to absence; absent. *Diitz.*

ABSENTE, n. f. He that is absent from his station, or em-
ployment, or country. A word used commonly with regard
to freemen living out of their country.

Then

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by absentees, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

ABSENTIATED. *part.* [from *absentium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSIS. See *APIS*.
ABSIST. *v. n.* [*absist*, Lat.] to stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

ABSOLVÉ. *v. a.* [*absolve*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,

Absolv'd him with an axe. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars, *Tickell.*

Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars.

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth,

to be here *absolv'd*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,

And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Waller's Minia's Tragic.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the person

of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them,

distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot absolve us. *Lodge.*

3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;

Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;

Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear;

For God, not man, *absolves* our faults here.

Pope's Eliza to Abolard.

4. To finish, to complete.

If that which is to be supposed infinitely distant from what is now

current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely,

then that one circulation which preceded it must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolv'd* in the space of twenty-four hours.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

What cause

Mov'd the creator, in his holy rest

Through all eternity, so late to build

In chaos; and the work begun, how soon

Absolv'd. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 94.

ABSOLVÉ. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without

any manner of defect or main; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they

should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hosier, b. ii. § 6.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional,

as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute*

and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of

any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the

worship of images. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Desc. an Rom. Idol.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without

respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is

derived from the regard that one being has to others.

Watt's Logic.

In this sense we speak of the ablativæ case *absolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;

I cannot in a base subjection live,

Not suffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

5. Positive, certain, without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,

But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,

Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,

And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,

'Twas very Cloten. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What is his strength by land? —

—Great and increasing: but by sea

He is an *absolute* master. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that nei-

ther *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the

sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a pro-

fluent army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their

own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable;

and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Pref. to Plain.*

2. Without relation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* ap-

prove either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.

Hosier, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Spencer's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,

But once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:

Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,

And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all mens salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Heister's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou

Command me *absolutely* not to go

Going into such danger, as thou didst? *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.

The *absoluteness* and unlimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermon.*

3. Despoticism.

He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ABSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mefine process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, filed a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolution*. *Ayliffe's Pererogon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutivus*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Pererogon.*

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See *ABSOUND*.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

ABSOUND. *adj.* [*absimus*, Lat. ill-founding.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yes, most *absound* to our reason.

Glennville's Scripta Scientifica, c. 4.

TE ASSO'RS. *v. a.* [*assorbes*, Lat. preter. *assorb*; part. pret. *assorb*, or *assorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Some tokens shew

Of scarleth friendship, and their sinking mates

Sulliaz; vain love, tho' laudable, *assorpt*

By a fierce eddy, they together found

The vast profundity. *Phillips.*

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *assorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*

2. To suck up. See *ABSORBENT*.

Supporting the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *assorb* and extenuate the said fanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumption.*

ABSORBENT. *n. f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes, the absorption of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body.

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *assorbents*; as, the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence, and are therefore called

called alkalies, though not so properly, for they are not false.
Arbutus an Alimenti.
ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days; who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up. It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to throw us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstine*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
 Converting, looking, loving, to *abstain*
 From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
 And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton's Paradise Lost, l. x. l. 993.
 To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain* from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke. *Locke's Rule of Living Holy.*

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
 From the toils'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryden's Virgil.*
ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The influences of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbutus an Alimenti.*

Clytemnestra streams the love of wine exact,
 (Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)

Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
 Extinguishes, and basks the drunken god:

Or that Melampus (so have fame assur'd)
 When the mad Prædæe with charms he cur'd,

And powerful herbs, both charms and simples cast
 Into the fiery ring, where fill the virtues last. *Dryd. Est.*

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemius*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See **ABSTEMIOUS**.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstine*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; resistant. *Dict.*

To ABSURGE. *v. a.* [*absurgete*, Lat.] To cleanse by purging; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.
To ABSTERGE. [See **ABSTERGE**.] To cleanse, to purify: a word very little in use, and less analogous than *absolve*.

Not will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the olivine, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion, not any tendency to chylification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterge* and shave the scoriaceous parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, l. iii.*

ABSTERSION. *n. f.* [*absterse*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See **ABSTERGE**.

The seventh cause is *absterse*; which is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scours linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 47.*

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purgings: but *absterge* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

A table flood of that *absterge* tree,
 Where Æthiops' warthy bird did build to nest. *Sir J. Denb.*

There, many a flow'r *absterge* grew,
 Thy fav'rite flow'r of yellow hue. *Swift's Miscellany.*

ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [*abstinencia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.
 Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performance from habit; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

See, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
 And *abstinence* engenders maladies. *Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

Religious men, who higher must be lent
 As awful guides of heavenly government;

To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*.
 To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden's Ind. Fery.*
 And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdras, vii. 55.*

ABSTINENCY. *n. f.* The same with **ABSTINENCE**.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencia*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy. *Hummond's Fundam.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTRACTED. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstracto*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to a epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] See the verb **To ABSTRACT**.

1. Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds; and mechanics, of weights and powers. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, soundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logic.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other mens notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*
 Of all faults all men follow. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you are false, these epithets are small;

You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all. *Dryd. Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Watts.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated.
 That space the evil one *abstracted* flood
 From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
 Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, abstracted.
Abstracted spiritual love, they like
 Their souls exhal'd. *Denn.*

3. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
 Or out the writers, or the written book:
 Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,
 In several ages born, in several parts,
 Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
 Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
 Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
 Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden's Religio Lati.*

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of

An idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body.

Watts's Logic.

2. The state of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Disregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Matter abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] To unbind. *Dict.*

TO ABSTRUDE. *v. a.* [*abstrude*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABTRUSIVE. *adj.* [*abtrusus*, Lat.] Thrust out of sight.

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose fight discerns
Abstract thoughts, from forth his holy mount,

And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nighly before him, law, without their light,

Re-illumine rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 712.*

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to obvious and easy.

So spoke our fire, and, by his count'nance, seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts abstract. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are abstract, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue,

which is moved, through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.

Hilder's Elements of Speech.

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was to be abstract, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Dissertions.*

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* In an abstract manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABTRUSENESS. *n. f.* [from *abtrusus*.] The quality of being abstract; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages that are of indeed, since it is the abstractness of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less fauty, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Blythe on the Scriptures.*

ABSTRACTIVE. *n. f.* [from *abstract*.] A word seldom used.

2. That which is abstract. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secret agents; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *Swift's Sermons.*

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and absurd. *Addison, Spectator, N° 491.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat;
'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:

Who wickedly is wife, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable, without judgment, as used of men.

Seeming wife men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man choose them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat absurd, than over formal. *Bacon's Essay 27.*

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational and absurd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *Swift's Sermons.*

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Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

ABSTRACTLY. *n. f.* [from *abstract*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

How clear forever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the absurdity of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. In which sense it has a plural.

In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see absurdities of another, or when we reflect on any past absurdities of our own.

No II. *Addison, Spectator, N° 249.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly, unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;

Who, when the loudly cries, forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;

And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscellany.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as absurdly deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. f.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety. See **ABSDURDITY**; which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [*abundantia*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd abundance spreads my board. *Cresspue.*

The doubted charge his subjects love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;

So glad Egyptian feed their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their abundance find. *Dryd. Ass. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its course through the Tyrol, is generally shut up between a double range of mountains, that are most of them covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprise was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been shed with very small benefit unto the Christian state.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Essay.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,

Of some, th' abundance of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spens. Faery Q. b. ii.*

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [*abundant*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good the more
Communicated, more abundant grows;

The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is abundant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Full stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was abundant with all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put to much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. *Exod. xxxiv, 6.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis, i. 20.*

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;

Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Par. Lost, b. viii.*

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is abundantly supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers's Sermon.*

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he abundantly confirms the other's testimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abusus*, Lat.]

In *abusi* the verb, *f* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not abusing it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor. vii. 31.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be abused. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. To deceive, to impose upon.

The world hath been much abused by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded are, in the practice, full of error.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 126.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

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It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of *South's Sermons*.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Supplic to Phœon.

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.
I am no trumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them
flamefully, and spake proudly. *1 Mac. vii. 34.*
Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by then is like a mistress us'd.
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*
The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*
ABUSE, *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]
1. The ill use of any thing.

The calling away things profitable for the subsistence of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hucker, l. v. § 9.*

2. Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worth *abuse*, or to their meanest use. *Parad. Lost, l. iv.*
3. A corrupt practice, bad custom.
The nature of things is such, that, if *abused* be not remedied, they will certainly encrease. *Swift, Advancem. of Relig.*
4. Seducement.
Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit *abused* me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b. ii.*
5. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.
I dark in lights, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong. *Samson Ag. on.*

ABUSER, *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]
1. He that make an ill use.
2. He that deceives.

3. Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear. *Denb. S. 17.*
4. He that reproaches with rudeness.
5. A ravisher, a violator.
ABUSIVE, *adj.* [from *abuse*.]
1. Practising *abuse*.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was slow,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe. *Pope's Miscell.*
Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its food;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the mule's fame,
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Containing *abuse*; as, an *abusive* lampoon.
Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive power. *Johnson.*
3. Deceitful; a false little used, yet not improper.
It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored in integrum. *Bacon's Considerations on It as with Spain.*

ABUSIVELY, *adv.* [from *abuse*.]
1. Improperly, by a wrong use.
The oil, *abusively* call'd spirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

2. Reproachfully.
ABUSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being *abusive*; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like flames out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:
The fine may flow these well, yet not go loss. *Herrick.*
Te ABU' T, *v. u.* obsolete. [obsolete, to touch at the end, Fr.]
To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle upon.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upheared and *abutting* fronts
Perilous the narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*
In entering the fame, we will first pitch at the Loos, two
several corporations, distinguished by the addition of call and
well, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair
bridge of many arches. *Curwen's Survey of Cornwall.*

ABUTTAL, *n. f.* [from *abut*.] The *abutting* or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does *abut*.

ABUTMENT, *n. f.* [from *abut*.] That which *abuts*, or borders upon another.

ABYSM, *n. f.* [obsolete, old Fr. now written contractually *abine*.]
A gulf; the fame with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABYSS, *n. f.* [obsolete, Lat. "Abyssus", bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 405.*
2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell:
The weeping fountains did the wars foretell,
And holy sweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryden, Virg. Georg. i.*

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.
For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall

In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryden, Juv. Sat. x.*
If, dis-ov'ring how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we
confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things
that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not
out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that no-
thing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters supposed at the center of the earth.
We are here to consider what is generally understood by the
great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis
commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterranean
waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burton's Tour, Earth.*

In the language of divines, hell.

From what insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC, **AK**, or **AKE**.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acen*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibson's Camden.*

ACACIA, *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being suppled the ins-
pissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled
to the same consilience. *Dictionary of Comm. Sacros. Treasures.*
2. A tree commonly so called here, the thorn of which is said
that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *psaladia*,
or *virginian acacia*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose flower-cup
rises the pointal, wrapped in a fibriated membrane, which
afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which
are contained several kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

ACADEMICAL, *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy,
belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A scholast of an academy or
university; a member of an university. *Wood, in his Athenæ*
Oxonienfes, mentions a great feast made for the *academicians*.

ACADEMICK, *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academick* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of
trade in a dictatorial style, and shall be lavish in the praise of
the author; while, at the same time, perfidious well skilled in
those different subjects, bear the taste with contempt.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 5.

ACADEMICK, *adj.* [from *academy*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic fœces the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b. iv. l. 481.*

ACADEMICALLY, *adv.* [from *academy*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved
privateness at his house at Lampis in South Wales; where,
after the *academic* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural,
as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind
to a retired course. *Watts.*

ACADEMICIAN, *n. f.* [from *academick*, Fr.] The member of an
academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in
the academies of France.

ACADEMIST, *n. f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious
quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf, or seal, hath his engorgis
extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY, *n. f.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on
first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Académie*, Lat.
from *Academy* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school,
from whom the *Academy* of *Academy* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of
some art.

Our court shall be a little academy,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shakspeare's Love's Lab. Lost.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare
genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the prin-
cipal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicily, that of
Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dissert.*

3. An university.

A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities
or public schools. *Academy.*

ACANTHUS.

ACANTHUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,

Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Abel. Persad. Loff. b. iv. l. 696.*

ACATALYTIC. *n. f.* [ἀκαταλυστικός, Gr.] A verb which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

ACCEDE. *v. n.* [accēdo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *accēdēd* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [accelerā, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impetus to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in foune quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 307.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densit part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optick.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids from whence leannefs, pains in the stomach, loadings, and fevers. *A husband on Asinants.*

Let from the dread immensity of space

Returning, with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the far descends. *Tranf. Sum. l. 1600.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king him elf, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes caudle's fufpitions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Hart's Imp.*

ACCELERATION. *n. f.* [acceleratio, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it pulls will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either moderate or interperfed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale's Origin of Minerva.

ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [accēdo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accēdēd*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Deay of Piety.*

ACCESSION. *n. f.* [accessio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulmination: damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accession*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes likewise an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, shake the earth, and force coals, flames, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight, to rise up from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

ACCENT. *n. f.* [accentus, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, sir, I am no flatterer: he that begailed you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regulated the tone of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, i. e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, i. e. more vigorous pronunciation. *Hall's Elem.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence Shall this our *body* scene be acted o'er,

In times unborn, and *accents* yet unborn. *Shak. Tyl. Caesar.*

Winds, on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;

Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Paff. 3.*

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry Will pass unheard, with unregarded die;

When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail, When fair occasion shows the springing gale. *Prior.*

To *ACCENT*, *v. a.* [accentus, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, on words above two syllables which is enough to re-

gulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Education, § 177.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries, And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore Strength to *accēnt*, Here my *Albertus* lies! *Warton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To *ACCENTUATE.* *v. a.* [accentuare, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. *n. f.* [from *accentuare*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To *ACCEPT.* *v. a.* [accipio, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, faith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi, i. 10.*

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts, x. 34, 35.*

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting away,

Yet have your humour met when you obey. *Page.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd

To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job, xii. 10.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genes, xxvii. 20.*

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See

ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Holy Communion.*

ACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [acceptable, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by

Milton; by others, with the accent on the second.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It

is used with the particle *to* before the verb *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st it to be my help,

And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,

So fit, so *acceptable*, to divine,

That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Parad. Lost, b. ii.*

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Scott's Essay, &c.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he spent the remainder of his life at Kippille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Holy.*

ACCEPTABleness. *n. f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction.

Greav's Cymbeline Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.

ACCEPTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *ly*. For the accent, see **ACCEPTABLE**.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's accounts, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education, § 145.*

ACCEPTANCE. *n. f.* [acceptio, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other law be now used amongst them? *Seniors's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some men cannot be fools with good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd

Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Per. Lost, b. viii. l. 415.*

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; acceptance.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion

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most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*
ACCEPTANCE [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowd.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *accept.*] This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and desert him: for, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Dunham's Sephy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, flew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Keble's History of the World, b. i.*

3. The state of being acceptable, regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them un-*received*, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Leakey, b. ii.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of *esteem* and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

5. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely. As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *Sau. b's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thetoupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the fever 1 questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Ben. l. Sermon.*

AN ACCEPTER. *n. f.* [from *accept.*] The person that accepts.
ACCEPTILATION. *n. f.* [from *acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptation* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hannond on Fundamentals.*

ACCES. *n. f.* [In fine of its senses, it seems derived from *access*, in others, from *accessus*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous *access* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hannond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
 And here th' unnavigable lake extends;
 O'er whole unhappy waters, void of light,
 No bird pretumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æneid vi.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men. When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs, We are deny'd *access* unto his person, Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
 And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryden, Æneid vii.*

He grants what they becloud;
 Infructed, that to God is no *access*
 Without Mediator, whose high office now
 Moses in figure bears. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition. The gold was accumulated, and store treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bien's History of War.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism; yet doth it deducively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 10.*

Not think superfluous their aid,
 I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
 More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Paradise Lost.*

Of virtuous actions pass, if not kept up
 With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,
 Is lost and soon forgotten. *Dunham's Sephy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns of fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
 More desperate than their first *access*. *Hudibras.*
ACCESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessory.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Deacy of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which sees; but now more commonly used than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessory* hereto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation. *Holier.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessory* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *accessibilis*, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*. In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if defpicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Deacy of Piety.*

Some life more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great fear and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *See the Origin of Misbelief.*

ACCESSION. *n. f.* [from *accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here set down between the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift on the Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
 Against my late *accession* to the wars?
 Does not the fool perceive his argument
 Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to encrease it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Holier.*

ACCESSORY. *n. f.* [from *accessorius*, Lat. *accessorie*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to form of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory*, by statute, is, that who abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *accessory* cannot be proceeded against till the principal has received his trial. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! a d d fly, ere thou fall
 On accidental joys, th' essential.
 Still before *access* to abide
 A trial, must the principal be tried. *Dennis.*

Now were all transform'd
 Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
 To his bold riot. *Donne's Sermons, b. x. l. 520.*

2. Applied

2. Applied to things.

An *accident* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal.

Accident's Power *Jon. Canonici.*

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [a corruption of *accident*, from *accident*, *a. Lat.*]

The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,

And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [*accident*, *Lat.*]

1. The property or quality of any beings, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If the were but the body's *accident*,

And her sole being did in it subsist,

As white in snow, the might herself absent,

And in the body's substance not be mis'd. *Sir John Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject.

Watts's Logic.

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composites of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify flesh certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Hilder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; or casually, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physics, according whereunto, as no wife man will desert himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the *like accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Heber, b. v. § 9.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common

Field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Riccioli's Hist. W. world.*

Thus we rejoice'd, but soon our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity, and new amazement.

For whether is he gone? What *accident*

Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,

That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of

King Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians

speak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTAL. *n. f.* [*accidental*, *Fr.* See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any sub-

ject, before you consider its *accidental*. *Watts's Logic.*

ACCIDENTAL. *adv.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with

the particle *it*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in

itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actions,

places, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the

object. *Kymer's Tragedies of the 1st Age.*

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought

to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy lin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

So shall you hear

Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;

Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature;

accidental in their production, and mutable in their continu-

ance; yet God's preference of them is as certain in him, as the

memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,

That adds an *accident* of fierceness to

Its natural fury. *Denham's Satire.*

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessential.

Other useful points of publick matters, no less concerning

the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending

upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but

not in itself. *Hursey on Conjunctions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their

way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man

can consistently be so rewarded in it, merely upon account

of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [*accipiens*, *Lat.*] A receiver, perhaps some-

times used for recipient. *Dict.*

ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accite*, *Lat.*] To call, to summon; a word

not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,

How short Harry's happy life one day. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

N III.

ACCLAM. *n. f.* [*acclam*, *Lat.* from which prob. bly. first the verb *acclam*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclam*,

Thou only extoll'd. *Milnes's Par. Lett. b. iii. l. 377.*

The heralds ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud *acclamations*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryd. Fables.*

ACCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*acclamatio*, *Lat.*]

Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the

greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclama-*

tion, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hester, b. v. § 29.*

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd

With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost. *Milnes's Par. Lett. b. vi. l. 23.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and to fine a thing

does it seem to some, to be ruin'd plausibly, and to be offered

to their destruction with paucity and *acclamation*. *South.*

ACCLIVITY. *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, *Lat.*] The steepness or slope

of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the

ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below,

do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivity*, drag-

ging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk

them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work.

Ray on the Creation.

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, *Lat.*] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLIV. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full: a word al-

most obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise:

But nooky with his branching arms annoys,

And with uncumely weeds the gentle wave *accliv*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety; in which force *cliv* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *ac-*

cliv'd with long nights, very tedious; no less than forty days.

Ray on the Creation.

To ACCLIV. *v. n.* [See COLL.] To crowd, to keep a crowd about,

to bulle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accliv'd*.

With books and ladies, as need did require;

The while the vizards in the vessel bud.

They did about their business sweet, and silently to'd. *Fairy Q.*

ACCOLENT. *n. f.* [*accolens*, *Lat.*] He that inhabits near a place;

a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, *Lat.*] That which may

be fitted; with the particle *is*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons,

things, actions, times and places; so we must be furnished with

such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a

wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logic.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodare*, *Lat.*]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.

I shall three,

Three thousand confident, in act as many;

For three performers are the file, when all

The rest do nothing; with this word stand, stand,

Accommodate by the place, (more charming

With their own indolence, which could have turn'd

A distast to a Lance) gilded pale looks. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. With the particle *it*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with;

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural

before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in

which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Portraits.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could

not be *accommodate* to the nature of things, and human affairs;

his principles could not be made agree with that constitution

and order which God hath settled in the world. *Locke.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, *Lat.*] Suitable, fit; used

sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their

eyes in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion

of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon

as they be hatched. *Key on the Creation.*

In these effects, we examine the why, the what, and the how,

of things, and propose means *accommodate* to the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship,

and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and

agreeable to him; but that he considered that it was most *accom-*

modate to their present state and inclination. *Till of Sermon.*

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fully.ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or re-

freshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*,

as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very

civil to the king's commissioners. *Clerken, b. viii.*

3. Adaptation, himself; with the particle *to*.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its func-

tions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.
ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable; a word now not used.

A flow, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Shelley.*

ACCOMPANER. *n. f.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

TO ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompany*.] *Fr.*

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,

Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenser.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

With regard to sheep, as fully is usually *accompanied* with perfections, so it is here. There is something so mysterious to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I say, something so feathery, that it wants a name, in our language, to express it by. *Swift.*

ACCOMPULCE. *n. f.* [*Compelle*, *Fr.* from *compelle*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use, *Compelle fratre predicatoris.*]

1. An associate, a partner; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports indolently spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue were talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Adelphi.*

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturus, vastly rich before,

Thus by his losses multiplies his store,

Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire, *Dryden.*

That burnt his palace but to build it higher.

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,

He join'd himself *accomplice* with the thief. *Dryden.*

TO ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplish*, *Fr.* from *complere*, *Lat.*]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *David.*

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We see every day those events exactly *accomplish'd*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

I tell him from me (as he will win my love)

He hear himself with honourable action;

Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies,

Unto other lords, by them *accomplish'd*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,

And deck my body in gay ornaments,

Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,

Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents

The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,

With busy hammers closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *participia act.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an *accomplish'd* publick orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishment; used commonly with respect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond with too late,

Was in the vale of Sorce, Dalis,

That precious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare. *Samson Agon.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes. *Dict.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*accomplishment*, *Fr.*]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he not, but evades the *accomplishment* of those afflictions, he now but gradually endures. *Bacon's False Errors.*
This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison.*

4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South.*

ACCOMPT. *n. f.* [*Fr.* *compter* and *compte*, aniently *accouter*, *Shen.*] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a full *accout* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hesiod.*

Each Christmas they *accout* themselves clear;

And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCOMPTANT. *n. f.* [*accoutant*, *Fr.*] A reckoner, computer.

See ACCOUNTANT.

As the *accout* runs on, generally the *accout* goes backward.

ACCOMPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled. *South's Sermons.*

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' *accout*-ing-day. *Devinion.*

TO ACCORD. *v. a.* [devised, by some, from *corda* the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda* hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]
To make agree to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The full sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accord* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Steele.*
Her hands *accord* the lute's music to the voice; her painting heart danced to the music. *Steele.*

The lights and shades, whose well *accord*ed strife,

Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope.*

TO ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.
Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accord*eth with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereignty from his foe. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillemont.*

ACCORD. *n. f.* [*accord*, *Fr.*]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,

Swear by the laws of kinshipood on my sword. *Dryden.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won,

Accord of friends, consent of parents fought,

Adiance made, my happiness begun. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*. *Joshua.*

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.
Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Discreetness.*

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,

If false *accords* from her false things be sent. *David.*

5. Voluntary motion.

Ne Guyon yet spoke word,

Till that they came unto an iron door,

Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Queen.*

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves. *Hesiod.*

All animal subsistence, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accords*, and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arctabot.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Thus, I am come to talk with thee.—

—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that *accent*?

Shakepeare.

ACCORDANCE *n. f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person, with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,

Wish that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance* with that will.

Hommond's Fanalistical.

ACCORDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.]

Willing; in a good humour.

The prince discovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and infinitely break with you of it.

Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

ACCORDING *prop.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders.

Hobbes.

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free graces, but mercenary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments.

Bryant's Sermons.

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to their beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works.

Addison.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.

Swift.

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties which are inherent in created beings.

Hobbes on Time.

ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

Unah, thou'lt said to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no further than this world;

And quarrel it thy life *accordingly*.

Shakespeare.

As the actions of men are of sundry different kinds, to the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished.

Hobbes.

Wherever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved.

Tiddys.

Mealy substantives, fermented turn four. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give the child a cold.

Abbott on Aliments.

ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*acquiesce*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *acquaint* her, front her, board her, woo her, adul her.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,

With soothing words renewed, him thus *acquaint*.

Milton.

I *acquaint* him: I said, I sought,

And, with a loving force, to Phœbus brought.

Dryden.

ACQUAINTABLE. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Easy of access; familiar.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *acquaintable* nature, almost equally delighting in the society and affluence of dependents and followers.

Hobbes.

ACCOUNT. *n. f.* [from the old French *account*, from *comptare*, Lat. originally written *account*, which see; but, by gradually inflecting the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I thought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty.

Shakespeare.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* [which is a business of reason more than arithmetic] perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernsments.

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, with the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*.

Ecclesiasticus.

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.

2 Maccab. xv. 15.

That good affection, which things of smaller account have once let on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher.

Hobbes, &c. v. §. 3.

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of knife, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Tragedy.*

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice.

Addison.

4. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction.

Pope's Odyssey.

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three.

Swift's Address to Parliament.

6. A reckoning referred to, or furnished upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, value. If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*.

Plutarch, i. 8.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight.

Luthe.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

Herbert.

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced.

Adam.

These tribunals, a year or two after their institution, kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached.

Swift.

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness.

Seneca.

Scipio says he does not think on this *account*.

Addison.

7. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *center*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

Matt. xix. 2, 21.

9. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender.

10. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it came to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them to contrary.

Luthe.

If being in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power to too, and impossible to be inherited.

Luthe.

11. An opinion concerning things previously established.

I have been delighted to join with the forces at sea, these being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.

Bayly's Congratulations on War with Spain.

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the fight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his flur too.

L'Esrange.

12. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eyewitnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward.

Cowell.

To ACCOUNT. *v. n.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants.

Deut.

2. To

2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally fettered by the fame power, by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year.

Helder on Time.

3. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion.

Swift.

4. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices.

Then thou shalt feel him plung'd when least he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears.

Dryden.

They have no uneasy prefaces of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste, must be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them.

Atterbury.

5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle, must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, instead, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

6. To assign to, with the particle *to*.

For many years, really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own service.

Ciarendon.

7. To hold in esteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*
ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer *for*: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none.

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*
Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Lake.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar for the equity of it.

Atterbury.

ACCOUNTANT, *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for.

His office is so, as it appears

Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakespeare.*

I love her roo,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I lend *accountant* for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakespeare.*

ACCOUNTANT, *n. f.* [See *ACCOMPANY*.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers rates; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, *n. f.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support.

Swift.

ACCOUNTING, *n. f.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accounting*, he will hardly be able to prevent.

South's Sermons.

To ACCOUNT, *v. a.* [accompt, Fr.] To join; to link together.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accounting* it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon.*

To ACCOUNTAGE, *v. a.* [obsolete. See *COURAGE*.] To animate.

That forward pair the ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same forward twin would *accountage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCOUNT, *v. a.* [See *To COURT*.] To entertain with courtesy, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,

Accounting each her friend with lavish feast. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCOUTRE, *v. a.* [accoutre, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,

And made the may-game of the public spleen? *Dryden.*

ACCOUTREMENT, *n. f.* [accoutrement, Fr.] Dress, equipage,

turniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess myself to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buled in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison.*

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,

The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*
Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stilled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson.*

ACCRETION, *n. f.* [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon.*

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACCRETIVE, *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very flow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Gloss. Script. Scient.*

To ACCROUCH, *v. a.* [acroucher, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCROACHMENT, *n. f.* [from *acrouach*.] The act of accroaching.

To ACCRUE, *v. n.* [from the participle *acru*, formed from *acrescere*, Fr.]

1. To accrue to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accreting* to the nature of God. *Hesler.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, they *accrue* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and mult therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.

Atterbury.

3. To append to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence. This sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, betwixt the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespect of ignorant persons. *Wilk. Math. Diss.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, *accrue* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carver's Bos v.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have fed several of the states of Italy on the same subject. *Addison.*

5. Sometimes to follow, as loss; but less properly.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's M. f.*

ACCRUITION, *n. f.* [from *accruere*, or lying down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.

To ACCUBARE, *v. a.* [accubare, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dill.*

To ACCUMULATE, *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost flatter her, and torture me,

Never pray more; abandon all remorse;

On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;

For nothing can't thou to damnation add. *Shakespeare.*

Crush'd by imaginary treason's weight,

Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Denham.*

ACCUMULATION, *n. f.* [from *accumulo*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or killing of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,

For quick *accumulation* of renown,

Which he achiev'd by the minute, lost his favour.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. The

2. The fear of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of it, as of other humors in the body, growing perhaps on some people as corn.

Arbutnot on Diet.
ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another accumulative guilt, and stands unfavorable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.

Government of the Tongue.
ACCUMULATOR. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet there would be no bruils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries; which demonstrates how unjustly meekness is charged with so much as accidental production of them. *Ducay's Piety.*

ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accurate*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.
The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perceptions the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid accuracy; or demoralize a plain proposition, in all the formality of A's and B's; these now are the only men worth mentioning.

Dr. any.
We consider the uniformity of the whole design, accuracy of the calculations, and skill in retorting and comparing passages of ancient authors.

Arbutnot on Coins.
ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to person.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more accurate trials than Rousseau, that brightest ornament of France. *Cassan.*

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The fin of incidence is either accurate, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction. *Newt. Opt.*

[That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of its system, is above the tortuous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, supposing that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accuracy, I repeated the experiment. *Newt. Opt.*

TO ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accusare*, Lat.] To doom to misery; to involve misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so assigned it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hosker.*

ACCUSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curied or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's accused,
That the best things corrupted are all worst. *Danham.*

2. That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come; that a swift blessing
May soon return to this our sultering country,
Under a hand accus'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those accused spirits, the devil, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

They, like the feed from which they sprung, accuse!
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That which may be censured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and her improvisation justly accus'd; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

B. own's Vulgar Errors.

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thou art in mutual accusation spent
Thou fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

These accusations, and these grievous crimes
Committed by your person, and your followers.

Richard II.
All accusation, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no accusation. *South.*

N^o III.

3. In the sense of the courts.

A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an accuser lawfully made, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person. *Asyl. Pater.*
ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [from *accusare*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth in the accusatory libel, some certain and definite time. *Asyl. Pater.*

TO ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accuse*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle of before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leasty growth;
And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of Bosh. *W. Glen's Virg.*

The professors are accus'd of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles. *Arbuth.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle for.

Never stand up a leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be accus'd for running away with it; but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*

Your valour would your flesh too much accuse,
And therefore, like themselves, they prices choose.

Dryden's Tynant's Love.

ACCUSER. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be accusers, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lure to people to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Arbuth.*

—That good man, who drank the poisonous draught,
With mind serene, and could not with to fee

His vile accusers drink as deep as he. *Dryd. Juu.*

If the person accus'd maketh his innocence plain to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadsuply recompens'd. *Galliot's Travels.*

TO ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [from *accustomare*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accus'd to immortal fruit?

It has been some advantage to accusom one's self to books of the same edition. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustomare*.] Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by accusomable residence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Holt's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to custom.

Touching the king's fines accusomably paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they also grew up with the chancery.

Bacon's Alienation.

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. f.* [from *accustomare*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

Through accusomance and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others.

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

ACCUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustomare*.] Usual, practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomare*.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how the rubs her hands.—It is an accusom'd action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. f.* [At not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus At signified the whole inheritance. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are thrust together in a lap, urn or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an ace rather than a six. *Swift.*

2. A small quantity.

He will not bate an ace of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACERHALOUS. *adj.* [ἀκίφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Diit.*

ACERB. *adj.* [acerbus, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACERBITY. *n. f.* [acerbitas, Lat.]

1. A rough four taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; feverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pepr.*

TO ACERVATE. *v. a.* [acervo, Lat.] To heap up. *Diit.*

ACERVATION. *n. f.* [from acervo.] The act of heaping together.

ACERVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Diit.*

ACERVENT. *adj.* [acerbens, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *ascetics*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACETOSE. *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Diit.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. f.* [from acetos.] The state of being acetose, or of containing vinegar. *Diit.*

ACETOUS. *adj.* [from acetum, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, four.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, impurified in the skins or hulls by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *actus* spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *n. f.* [ace, Sax. æþ, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.]

A continued pain. See *AKE*.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;

Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar, *Shakespeare.*

That beats shall tremble at thy din.

A coming show'r thy shooting corns preface,

Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

TO ACHIE. *v. n.* [See *ACHE*.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fix'd upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

TO ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [achever, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our souls, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:

The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*.

And perfected by the swift course of time.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,

If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare's Taming the Shrew.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd

Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,

Granting nations by their arms relief'd. *Prior.*

AN ACHIEVER. *n. f.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

AN ACHTIVEMENT. *n. f.* [achievement, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,

Have thither come the noble martial crew,

'Tis famous hard *achievments* still pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The elutchon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife

Immortal, be the business of my life;

And in thy lane, the dusty spoils among,

High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;

Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below

With arms revers'd, th' *achievments* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports to gain.

ACHOR. *n. f.* [acher, Lat. ἀχρη, Gr. *suffer*.]

A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

ACID. *adj.* [acidus, Lat. acide, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o 585.

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Liquids and substances are called *acids*, which being com-

posed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

ACIDITY. *n. f.* [from acid.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACIDNESS. *n. f.* [from acid.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See *ACIDITY*.

ACIDULATE. *n. f.* [that is, *aque acide*.]

Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidule*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. 4.

TO ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [aciduler, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

The muriatric icury is evidently a diet of fresh unaltered things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, four milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbutnot.*

TO ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosce*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, *cnapan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will acknowledge you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakespeare.*

None that acknowledge God, or providence,

Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To confess; as a fault.

For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit

Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Lost.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully acknowledge to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has shewn his hard *acknowledging* and ungrateful, com-

passionate and hard *acknowledg'd*; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. f.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Confession of any character in another, as existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Confession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hosier.*

3. Confession of a fault.

Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

4. Act of attestation to any confession; such as homage.

There may be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*

ACME. *n. f.* [ἀκμῆ, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arctos*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anthesis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

AC'LOTHIST. *n. f.* [ἀκλωθιστής, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

In the Romish communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop flings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *accolyth*, to keep the sacred vessels, &c. *Ayliffe's Pars gen.*

ACCO-

ACOLYTE. n. f. The flame with **ACOLYTHIST**.

ACONITE. n. f. [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land in from the rage of tigers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryden*.
Despair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others, love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Gloverville*.

ACORN. n. f. [*Æcern*, Sax. from æ, an oak, and corn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The feed or fruit born by the oak.
What roots old-age contradicted into errors, and how such
as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older
heads, and become indelible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornsels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid*.
He that is nourish'd by the *acorns* he picked up under an
oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has
certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke*.

ACOSTICKS. n. f. [*Acoustica* of *akou*, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds. *Quincy*.
2. Medicines to help the hearing.

TO ACQUAINT. v. a. [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourselves with every zone,
And pass the tropics, and behold each pole;
When we come home, or to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted fill with our own foul, *Devins*.

There with thee, new welcome taking,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*;
With thee there clad in radiant thence. *Milton*.

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be
acquainted with it. *Locke on Education*.

Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural,
civil, and religious, domestic and national; things of your
own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted*
with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the work-
ings of your own spirits. *Patiss's Logic*.

2. To inform.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this business. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.
I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country,
whom he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town
are got among them, and have brought down particular words
and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler*.

ACQUAINTANCE. n. f. [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge.
It is applied as well to persons as things, with the participle
with.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets or his
age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden*.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer
acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated
person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and
infirmities. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 256.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God: let
us try to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine
nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance.
Atterbury's Sermons.

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a proposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shakspeare*.
This keeps the understanding long in converse with an ob-
ject, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South*.

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neigh-
bourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to
them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do
them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury*.

3. A fight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied
to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would
cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me
when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and
compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counter-
parts of my heart. *Swift to Pope*.

A long novice of *acquaintance* must precede the vows of
friendship. *Bolingbroke*.

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we
have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintances*,
in others *acquaintance*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dead heart with anguish did torment. *F. Queen*.

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so
that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *ac-*
quaintances they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the
place yieldeth. *Bacon*.

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as
there are persons who have the honour to be known to you;
meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all in-
to a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are
for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden*.

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.

Boyle against Bentley

ACQUAINTED. [from acquaint.] Familiar, well known; not
new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;

That war or peace, or both at once, may be

As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

ACQUAINT. n. f. [*acquies*, Fr. from *acquiesce*, written by some
acquies, with a view to the word *acquiesce*, or *acquies*.] Attach-
ment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquies* are more burden than strength. *Bacon*.

Mud, reposed near the outlet of those rivers, makes continual
additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving
these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquies* and en-
croachments. *Woodward*.

TO ACQUIESCE. v. n. [*acquiesce*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To
rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discon-
tent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor un-
active complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to
things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's
willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this
account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded
persuasion, that they will those things which really they do
not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South*.

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that
by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end
wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Gravel*.

ACQUIESCENCE. n. f. [*from acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from
avowed content, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who
were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of
contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bi-
shops thought fit to do. *Clarendon*.

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either
from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure
which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness
of old-age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*
in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison*.

3. Submission.

The greatest part of the world take up their persecutions
concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *ac-*
quiescence in the word of those, who shall represent things to
them under these characters. *South*.

ACQUIRABLE. adj. [*from acquire*.] That which may be ac-
quired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in
the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deduc-
ible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet they seem
to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antec-
edent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the dis-
cursive faculty in man. *Hale*.

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are
neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by
any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that
they proceed from some cognitive substance, some incorporeal
inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley*.

TO ACQUIRE. v. a. [*acquirere*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.] To gain
by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received
from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,

May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,

Better to leave undone, than by our deed

Acquire too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away. *Shakspeare's Anthony and Cleopatra*.

ACQUIRED. particip. adj. [*from acquire*.] Gained by one's self,
in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation
of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of
uneasiness, out of that flock, which natural wants, or *acquired*
habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke*.

AN ACQUIRER. n. f. [*from acquire*.] The person that acquires
a gain.

AN ACQUIREMENT. n. f. [*from acquire*.] That which is ac-

quired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used
in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both
enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of na-
ture. *Huyard on Edward VI.*

By a content and *acquiescence* in every species of truth, we
embrace

embrace the shadow thereof: or so much as may palliate its just and substantial acquirements. *Deacon's Fugate Errors.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of such a taste as that I am here speaking of. The faculty itself, in some degree, be born with us. *Adison.*

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [acquirere, Lat.] The act of acquiring or gaining. *Adison.*

1. The act of acquiring or gaining. *Adison.*

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious acquirement of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement. *South.*

Great art, all acquirement
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Deacon's Fugate Errors.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when one prince has hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying state; by which means it becomes only an acquisition to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *South.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [acquisitivus, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained. *South.*

He died not in his acquirement, but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *South.*

ACQUIT. *v. a.* [See ACQUIT.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. *South.*

His servant he with new acquit
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismiss'd. *Adison.*

TO ACQUIT. *v. a.* [acquiesce, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To let free. *South.*

Ne do I with (for wishing were but vain)
To be acquit from my continual sin;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captured heart. *South.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to condemn, either imply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime. *South.*

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity. *Job, x. 14.*

By the language of the most and best he is already acquitted, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. *South.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss. *South.*

Neither reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. *South.*

3. To clear from any obligation. *South.*

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well*; that is, he discharged his duty. *South.*

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

The word imports properly an acquittal or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUITTING. *n. f.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *South.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accused person, a persuasive to war, and the like. *South.*

TO ACQUITANCE. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in present use. *South.*

But if black scandal and foul-faced reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meek endurance shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak. Rich. III.*

ACQUITANCE. *n. f.* [from acquit.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt. *South.*

But soon shall find
Forbearance, no acquittance, ere day end
Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *South.*

You can produce acquittances
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no acquittances, but pay again. *Dunne.*

They had got a worse trick than that; the same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. *Arbutnot.*

ACRE. *n. f.* [Acre, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dick.*

Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*

ACRID. *adj.* [acer, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste. *South.*

Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *South.*

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds to it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [acrimonia, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness. *South.*

These be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, low-thistles, spurge, &c. The cause may be an incipient of putrefaction; for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not inflammable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language. *South.*

This made John the Baptist set himself, with so much acrimony and indignation, to baile the Jewish arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

ACRIDITY. *n. f.* [from acrid.] An acid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *South.*

Green vitriol, mixed with some rays of a pale blue, from the same place; with its shining and sweetenings, is joined some acridities. *Grew's Dispensary.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* [acrimonia, Gr.] Of or pertaining to acrimony; the opposite of lenient. *South.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *n. f.* [Acrimonia Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the metaphysics and principal parts of philosophy, to whom none but friends and scholars were admitted by him. *South.*

ACRONOMICAL. *adj.* [from ἀκρον, Gr.] Importing the beginning of night; A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called acronical, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *crepuscular*. *South.*

ACRONOMICAL. *n. f.* [from ἀκρον, Gr.] At the acronomical time. *South.*

He is temperate in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises acronomically. *Dryden's Euclid.*

ACROSPICE. *n. f.* [from ἀκρον, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds, before they are put in the ground. *South.*

Many corns will split, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an acrospice. *Arbutnot.*

ACROSTIC. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out. *South.*

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and ferments at both ends, which is called acrostic, and is fit only for wine. *Arbutnot.*

ACROSTIC. *adv.* [from ἀκρον, Gr.] or the French *à*, as it is used in a *traverse*, and *crois*. Atwart, laid over something so as to cross it. *South.*

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but acrostic the strings; and the harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms acrostic,
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

There is a set of arrians, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay acrostic each others shoulders, build them selves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Arbutnot.*

ACROSTIC. *n. f.* [from ἀκρον, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written. *South.*

ACROSTIC. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acrostic. *South.*

2. That which contains acrostics. *South.*

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostic land:
I here thou may'st it wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

ACROTERES, or ACROTERIA. *n. f.* [In architecture; from ἀκρον, Gr. the extremity of anybody.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremities of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues. *South.*

TO ACT. *v. a.* [agere, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest. *South.*

He hangs between in doubt to act or rest. *Pepe.*

2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*

Allent the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actions, yet it is capable of being made to act with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

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ACT

3. To practise the arts or duties of life ; to conduct one's self.

'Tisplain, that the who, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *act* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.

Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to

act for it, no body accounts an abridgement of liberty. *Lace.*

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears : and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration.

Atterbury's Sermons.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it redress us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player.

Honour and frame from no condition rise ;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.

Pope's Essay on Man.

5. To counterfeit ; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus purfue'd.

Dryd. Æneid.

6. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wound'rous cause to find
How body *acts* upon impactive mind. *Garth's Dispensary.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment ; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the pum.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

7. To advance ; to put in motion ; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *Saunders.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *Saunders.*

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night ; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Lace.*

Act. n. f. (action, Lat.)

1. Something done ; a deed ; an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act* : for learn this, Ælius,
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we serve, 's away.

Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal ;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal ;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death.

Dryd. Æneid.

2. Agency ; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging ; but none human ;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act* ; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Action ; the performance of exploits ; production of effects.

'Tis in much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world.

Dryden's Fables.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the same.

Prior.

4. The doing of some particular thing ; a step taken ; a measure executed.

That this *act* persuades me,
That his remission of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Shakspeare's King Lear.

5. A state of action.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not *act*, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hobbes.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is what-ever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not ; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Hooker.

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Dehnam's Sophy.*

Dehnam's Sophy.

Her legs were huskin'd, and the left before ;
In *act* to bow, a silver bow the bore.

Dryd. Fables.

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Harwood's Fundamentals.*

Harwood's Fundamentals.

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Rifanment.*

Rifanment.

7. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily
No III.

Repeal daily

ACT

any wholesome *act* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare's Cæsar.*

Shakspeare's Cæsar.

You that are kings, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those muters, which relate to judicial proceedings ; and being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Hyffes's Parergon.*

Hyffes's Parergon.

ACTION, n. f. (action, Fr. action, Lat.)

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest.

On noble English, th' t could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France ;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Shakspeare's Henry V.

2. An act or thing done ; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done ; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Saunders's Sermons.

3. Agency, operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the fame side to the *action* of the sun.

Bentley's Sermons.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action* ; secondly, it should be an entire *action* ; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*

Addison.

5. Gesticulation ; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken ; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist ;
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakspeare's King John.*

Shakspeare's King John.

Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries. *Addison.*

Addison.

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and for before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt : *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fault he is justly answerable. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* us *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it ; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us ; as, a sum of money lawfully lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary : as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute.

Cruell.

There was never man could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only left.

Sidney.

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid ; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.

Ben. Jonson's Casimire.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *facts* in England.

ACTIONABLE, adj. [from *action*.] That which admits an *action* in law to be brought against it ; punishable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguished, his process was formed ; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Hume's Final Speech.*

Hume's Final Speech.

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST, n. f. [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING, adj. Accustomed to resort by means of law ; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy worsted-stocking knave ; a lily-livered *action-taking* knave. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Shakspeare's King Lear.

ACTIONATION, n. f. [from *action*, Lat.] *Action* quick and frequent.

Diels.

H T

To **ACTIVATE**, *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold activated by nire or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours: so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ACTIVE, *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting. These particles have not only a *vis inertiae*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers. — When an even flame two hearts did touch, His office was indolently to sit *Alston* to passives, correspondency Only his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the active will add force. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the manual power.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth, Without which, flow advice is little worth; Yet they who give good counsel, praise defective, Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Devinism.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hobbes, Preface.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick. Some bend the stubborn bow for victory; And some with darts their *active* lineaments try. *Dryd. JEn.*

6. In grammar. A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as does, *teach*. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

ACTIVELY, *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active figuration; as the *ward* is *used actively*.

ACTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. 'Tis his a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise? *Hobbes's Mathematical Magick.*

ACTIVITY, *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increases the *activity* of cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life, and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

ACTOR, *n. f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He, who writes an *Encomium Nernis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough see such pranks; as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South's Sermons.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. Would you have seen Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene, And not this hydra? They must sweat no less To fit their properties, than t'express their parts. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

When a good *actor* doth his part present, In every act he our attention draws, 'That at the last he may find just applause. *Dehsham.* These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

ACTRESS, *n. f.* [*actrix*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*; but the part the acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addis, Spect.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage. We spirits have just such natures We had, for all the world, when human creatures; And therefore I that was an *actress* here, Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

ACTUAL, *adj.* [*actualis*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action. In this dumber agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Still, there in pow'r before Once *actual*, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. *Addis. Paraisée L'2.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation. For he that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault: Then what must he expect, that still proceeds To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

ACTUALITY, *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual. The *actualities* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crab, extended, impenetrable, pausive, distillable, unintelligent fullness is generated, which we call matter. *Cervantes.*

ACTUALLY, *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really. All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *Seneca.*

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, whose the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idleness, or the worship of the true God. *Addis.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

ACTUALNESS, *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, *n. f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The reginer who computes the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should fly, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Addis's Paraisée.*

ACTUATE, *adj.* [from the verb *To actualate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grew *actualate* into a third and distinct perception of practice. *Smith.*

To **ACTUATE**, *v. a.* [from *ago*, a *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actualized* into this lustre. *Brown's vulgar Errata.*

Such is every man, who has not *actual* d the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Dods of Every.* Men of the greatest abilities are most fixed with ambition; and, on the contrary, narrow and narrow minds are the least *actualized* by it. *Addis.*

Our passions are the furies which *actualize* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUATE, *adj.* [from *ago*.] That which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To **ACUATE**, *v. a.* [*acuare*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

ACULEATE, *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting; prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUTENESS, *n. f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellect.

The word was much affected by the learned Artificers in common conversation, to signify genius or natural acumen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

ACUMINATED, *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. 'Tis is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but scameth, as it were, cut off. *Jewson's Finger E rear.*

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherwise exasperated by topics. *Hijeman's Surgery.*

ACUTE, *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtus* or *blunt*. Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute angled* triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation. Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Acute disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quins.*

5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice. *Acute.*

ACU'TELY, *adv.* [from *acutus*.] After an acute manner; sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, and others, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACU'TE'NESS, *n. f.* [from *acutus*, which fee.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellect.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understanding. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bees seem to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

AD'ACTED, *participle adj.* [adactus, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used. *Ditt.*

AD'VICE, *n. f.* [advisum, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *advice*, science had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Serpils Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Darest thou apply that *advice* of the school; As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd; And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryd.*

AD'GTO, *n. f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a new time.

ADAMANT, *n. f.* [adamans, Lat. from *ad* and *δύμνω*, Gr. that is *invincibilis*, *impugnabile*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces poise of adamant. *Shakspeare.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant, and gold. *Milton.*

Eternal Decrees, Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass. *Dryd.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the fabulous stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily deceived by an ordinary lapidist. *Key on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Shakspeare's Folly.*

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!

But yet you draw not iron; for my heart

Is true as steel. *Shakspeare.*

ADAMANT'AN, *adj.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,

And weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantine proof. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

ADAM'ANTINE, *adj.* [adamantinus, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high

With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,

In funder rend *adamantine* chain,

Whole golden links, effects and causes be,

And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal fertility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; as if the Almighty had not

spoiled and laid, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding

oil, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it

was so. *Hentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound,

And hell's grim tyrant feel 't' eternal wound. *Pope.*

Thou *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain,

The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,

And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope.*

AD'AM'S-APPLE, *n. f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To **AD'APT**, *v. a.* [adaptus, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; in proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat dimm'd with grown

For nature, always in the right, *Swift.*

To your decays *adapts* my sight.

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good

poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things

he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAP'TATION, *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixture of both, rather than *adaptation* or comix of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Their adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastic motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite adaptation of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together.

ADAP'TION, *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wife contrivances, and prudent adaptations, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Chym.*

To **ADCO'PULATE**, *v. a.* [from *ad* and *copul*.] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote *accoprate*; which see.

To **ADD**, *v. a.* [addo, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,

If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryd.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown,

Ad not to his immortal memory,

But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as easily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

AD'DABLE, *adj.* [from *add*.] That which may be added. *Ad-dible* is more proper.

The first number in every addition is called the *addible* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.

ADDE'IMATE, *v. a.* [addecimo, Lat.] To take or ascertain

tithes. *Ditt.*

To **ADDE'EM**, *v. a.* [from *dem*.] To esteem; to account.

This word is now out of use.

She seems to be *adde'em'd* to worthless base,

As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Davies's Civil War.*

ADDER, *n. f.* [Aster, Aetor, Naepes, as it seems from etreus, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,

Because his painted skin contents the eye. *Shakspeare.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubling tongue

Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.

Shakspeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and

fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of Living holy.*

ADDER'S-GRASS, *n. f.* The name of a plant, imagined by

Skinner to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *n. f.* [ophioglossum, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a

spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which feed is con-

tained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and cast forth

the seeds when ripe. It grows wild in moist meadows, and is

used in medicine. *Müller.*

The most common simples with us in England, are comfrey,

tugle, squimony, fanicte, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle,

adder's-tongue. *Wijman's Surgery.*

ADDER'S-WORT, *n. f.* An herb so named, on account of its

virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

AD'DIBLE, *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to be added. See **AD-DABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incompre-ensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDE'ILITY, *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The possibility of being

added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

AD'DICE, *n. f.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adiz*, from *aber*, Sax. an axe.]

The *adder* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching,

As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a bail on its inside to its outer edge. *Alcibiades's Alchemical Exercises.*

ADDICT. *v. a.* [addict, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used. Ye know the house of Srephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the fairs. *1 Cor. xvi. 15.*
2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, he *addicted* himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addict*.] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the design was to give occasion to the more knowing artists to lay aside their restraints. *Elys.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [additio, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it, Since his *addition* was to courtesies vary;
His company unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakspeare.*

AN ADDITION. *n. f.* [additionem, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the calculation, and the *addition*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In such a place there is first the cave or labrick, or moles of the structure itself, and, besides that, there are certain *additions* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hal's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from add.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to diminution.

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Addition, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his Apostles have designed. *H. mason's Fanatic.*

Some such resemblances, no thinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this dream,
But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of *addition*, together with the custom permitted, among the natives, of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

3. In arithmetic.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arith.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname, throwing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all the *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution of the law,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakspeare.*

From this time,
For what he did before Coriol, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; i. e. the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Haller on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an *additional* lustre from his contemporaries. *Addison.*

They include in that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be so powerful; and do, withal, afford us several other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearness. *Aster.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from add.] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *addition* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose. *Arbutnot.*

ADDLE. *adj.* [from abel, a disease, Sax. according to *Stinner* and *Jamies*; perhaps from *abel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,

That carries eggs too fresh of *addle*;

And still at random, as he goes,

Among the rabble trust betwixts. *Hudibras.*
After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addled*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Horace on M. lanius.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addled*;
And all the rest is purely from this *addled*. *Dryd.*

TO ADDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make *addled*; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the found one sinks, and such as are *addled* swim; as do also those that are termed *hypocrites*, or wind-eggs. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

ADDLED. *adj.* Having *addled* brains. See **ADDLE**.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addled*, *poet.*

Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated.

TO ADDRESS. *v. a.* [addresser, Fr. from *deresjar*, Span. from *dirigir*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, he *addresses* himself to the work.

It laid up its head, and did *address*
Himself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shakspeare.*

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *address'd* to that adventure hard;

So to the river's side they both together far'd. *Fairy Q.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryd.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

By this means they fell directly on head on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *address'd* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of war worth related to this fable,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoisely to take.

His brother here. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To night in Hatfield we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *address'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate? *Addison.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he no longer could restrain the freedom of his spirit, but began to assert his native character, which is sublimity.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pasts.

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *address'd*. *Dryd.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun, as, he *addresses* himself to the general.

Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the *address*, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *address'd* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryd. Roderick.*

His name to great Apollo thus *address'd*. *Dryd.*

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To bear the *brother-prices* thus *address'd*. *Dryd.*

8. To address, is to apply to the king in term.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *address'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRESS. *n. f.* [a-dre'ss, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
If I had coust'd and hilt conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Crew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*. *Prior.*

That, as the wound, the passion might increase.

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Alati's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship

They both behold thee with their sisters eyes,
And often have reveal'd their passion to me;
But, tell me, whose *address* does this favour it most?

I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison.*

About three years since, a gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *address* to me. *Addison. Spectator.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a man of an happy or a pleasing *address*; a man of an awkward *address*.

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own memory and observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or, at best, but the natural course of things left to themselves.

Swift's Thoughts on the present Posture of Affairs.

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSER.

ADDRESSEE. *n. f.* [from *addre'ss*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDUCENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.]

A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.

ADDULCER. *v. a.* [*adducere*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten; a word not now in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADULTER. *n. f.* [from *adulter*, Sax. *illudicrous*] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: King Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adulter*.

ADULCERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulcor* and *γὰρ*, Gr.] A cautery of the glands.

ADUMPTION. *n. f.* [*adim*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation.

ADUMPT. *n. f.* [from *adumpt*, Lat. that is *ademptum*.]

He that is completely filled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adumpts*. *Pope.*

ADUMPT. *adj.* Skillful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adumpts* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are matters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

ADUQUATE. *adj.* [*aduquatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *aduquate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes painless into the floweriest heart. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The arguments were proper, *aduquate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South's Sermons.*

All our simple ideas are *aduquate*, because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *aduquate* to those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *aduquate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watt's Logic.*

ADUQUATELY. *adv.* [from *aduquate*.]

1. In an *aduquate* manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *aduquately* in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.
Pity is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned *aduquately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

ADUQUATENESS. *n. f.* [from *aduquate*.] The state of being *aduquate*; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADUQUATELY. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotic. *Diss.*

ADHERE. *v. n.* [*adheres*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance— *Shakspeare Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;

And sure I am, two men there are not living;

To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakspeare Ham.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is loathsome, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Begit.*

ADHERENCE. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See **ADHERENCE**.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixations of mind; attachment; steadiness.

Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Audison Spectator*, N° 495.

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution. *Albucast on Diet.*

Plain good food, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [The same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Dray of Pity.*

ADHERENT. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung.
And fluck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*; that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watt's Logic.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift's A. J. Jellamius.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be in urgent to tender consciences! but, at the same time, a firm *adherent* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHERSION. *n. f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense; as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet; and *adherence* of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

— Prove that all things, on occasion,

Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

ADHESIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious; with its.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract.

Hot steaming up. *Tomson's Autobiography*, l. 140.

TO ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibere*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

ADHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *adhibere*.] Application; use. *Diss.*

ADJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *adjacent*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT**.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 2.

ADJACENT. *adj.* [*adjacent*, Lat.] Lying close, bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon's Notes*, have no general reflection but in their external superficies, where they are adjacent to other mediums of a different density. *Newton's Opt.*

ADJACENT. *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacent*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke's Essay*, upon S. Paul.

ADIAPHOROUS. *adj.* [*adia-phoros*, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid nor alkaline nature. *Quercy.*

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Fey.*

ADIAPHOROUS. *n. f.* [*adia-phoria*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

TO ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adjectis*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJECTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of pectre, one ounce of sal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.

ADJECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

All the verification of Claudian is incl. ded within the compass of four or five lines; perceptibly closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb *adject* to them, to keep the peace. *Drayd n.*

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU, *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged fire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen.*
Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you re-
frained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more
expressive to them. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

While now I take my last adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-closed eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

TO ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjindre*, Fr. *adjuugo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO ADJOIN. *v. a.* To be contiguous to; to lie next to as to have nothing between.

'Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks e-press'd,
And hunting of the Cædonian beast. *Dryden's Fables.*
In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the
mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and
fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown,
simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in
hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally de-
signed. *Lect.*

TO ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjuurner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in judicial proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assem-
bled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but
each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let slay to another time.
Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
Crown him the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the precious hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryden, Amid vii. l. 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion.

Walsh's Nat. History, p. iii.
ADJOURNMENT. *n. f.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment* in eye, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eye mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

ADIPISUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*
ADITUS. *n. f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general; a term among the mimen.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Cæsar's De v.*

The *adits* would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adit* or foughs to drain them) that no guns or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Great.*

ADITION. *n. f.* [from *adit*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

TO ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjustus*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools leads from it, by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjusted* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey on Pharaliam plains,
Where stern Scellona, with one final stroke,
Adjusted the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjusted* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakep. Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.
He *adjusted* him unworthy of his friendship and favour;
purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received.

Andler's History of the Turks.
ADJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

TO ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

TO ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

ADJUMENT. *n. f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADJUNCT. *n. f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to oneself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logic) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryd. Aureng. Zed.*
The talent of discretion, as I have described it in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his air apparent, together with the lord Cottingham (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Watts.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,

I'd do't. *Shaksp. King J. b.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men flew sickness and phrenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Abelton on the Christian Religion.*

TO ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescriptive; the form in which all shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton's Samson's Agony, l. 153.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! be sad, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!

Inviolable powers! adorn'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden, Æneid ii.*

TO ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjustus*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their estimation; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a Christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Adelson on the Christian Religion.*

ADJUSTMENT. *n. f.* [*adjustment*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The further and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to *adjust* to the larger treatise. *Walsh's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour; but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various contrivances and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts's Logic.*

ADJUTANT. *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment, of the common men.

TO ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjuvum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in use.

For if there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjusting to his company;

And each one hath his livery. *Pen. Jonathan's Under worth.*

ADJUTOR. *n. f.* [*adjuutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjuvatorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

AN ADJUTRIX. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] She who helps. *Dict.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Dict.*

ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Diët.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See *MEASURE*.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freeholds, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do furchage the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some countries they are not much more acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of those counties contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's High Off. Alienet.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Diët.*

ADMINICULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Diët.*

ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let Zephyrus bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloseth well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best Administer'd, is best. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. To administer justice.

4. To administer the sacraments.
Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water-cakes? *Hester, b. iv. § 10.*

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we administer. *Shakspeare, Richard II.*

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, administering physick and phlebotomy.

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies. *Udall's Voyage.*

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spenser, N° 477.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See *ADMINISTRATOR*.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. *Arbustnot and Pope's Martin Scribler.*

ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power's lay then in me:
And in th' administration of his laws,
While I was busy for the commonwealth.

Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals.

2. The active or executive part of government.
It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislator in too many.

Saunders's Sentiments of a Church of England-minister.

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration. *Hester, b. v.*

By the universal administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.

Spenser's Sermons.

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administratio*, Lat.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what

became of the king of Aragon; in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled administrator.

Watson's Improvement of the Mind, p. l. c. 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The reverence of the prince, or chief administrator, of the civil power. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hester, b. iv. § 2.*

What admirable things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians. *Saunders's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indifferent lover's praise pretend;
But you would spoil an admirable friend. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Diët.*

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw; and, at the same time, so admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrow Rojericus Rotundus, admiral of Spain; in which fight he admiral, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his galleys taken. *Kestler's High-Turk.*

Make the sea thine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to thy admiral. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. *Kestler's High-Turk.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. f.* [*amiralte*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. f.* [*admiration*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Includ'd with human voice, and human sense,
Reasoning to admiration. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

They are imitations of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight; which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is admiration, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden's Doveson, Preface.*

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with admiration see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admira*, Lat. *admiror*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. 'Tis indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires; and adores the supreme efficient. *Glaville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have plac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.
The eye is already too perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have refled here, and admir'd at his own contrivance.
Ray on the Creation.

An ADMIRER. *n. f.* [from *admirare*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.
Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained for great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other.
Adrijon, Spectator.

Who most to flun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admirare*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully.

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that though men usually give freest where they have not given before, and make it an excuse of their desistance from giving, that they have given it elsewhere.

ADMISSIBLE. *adj.* [admits, *admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconlult with the eternity of the divine nature and ellence.

ADMISSION. *n. f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor tutors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue.

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.

2. The state of being admitted.

My father law you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* shew'd his fear of you.

God did thee exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself.

ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.
Does not one table *admit* still admit?

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense, the phrase of *admission* into a college, &c. is used.

The *admission* found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a fix-clerk, a person recommended by him.

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no fled can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done.

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle *of*.
If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you infernally from your own principles to mine.

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] The person or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is preferred, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*.

ADMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him chance in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity.

2. The power or right of entering.

If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold

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Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house.

There's news from Bertran; he defies

Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,

This day shall end our fears.

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one fence, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them.

Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a fence now out of use.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentic in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admixo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMICTION. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

The elements are so where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon.

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur.

ADMICTION. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixtion* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixtion* of another sharp bitter substance.

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admones*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *off*, or *against*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness.

But when he was *admonished* by his subject to defend, he come down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground.

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court-terrist fit for the gentle times of Augustus.

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties; a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy foolish care.—
—Thy grave *admonitions* prevail with me.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his forewarn will, the end
Of what we are.

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of those souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary.

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unfeelingness.

ADMONITIONER. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonition* is said seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since propounded to the world a form as themselves old like.

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do.

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [from *admones*.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another.

TO ADMORE. v. a. [*admore*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If unto the powder of leadstone or iron, we *admore* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADO. n. f. [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Heister.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;

Not falling all his eyes repose to take;

And all'd the franger, who did needs invent,

And whence began to rare an instrument. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the participle *about*. Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.

Shakspeare, Taming the Shrew.

All this *ado* about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of his power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and flow of business, than the affair is worth; in this sense it is generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—

For, hark, Tybalt being slain for late,

It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakspeare.*

Come, come, says Puff, without any more *ado*, 'tis time

for me to go to breakfast; for cats don't live upon dialogues.

L'Estrange.

ADOLESCENCE. n. f. [*adolescencia*, Lat.]

The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See **ADOLESCENCY**.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescencia*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

ADOLESCENCY. n. f. The fame with *adolescencia*.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ADOPT. v. a. [*adopts*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;

Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;

None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,

Yet I could some adopted heir provide. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether adapted to some neighbouring star,

Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,

Or, in procession fix'd and regular,

Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace;

Or call'd to more celestial bliss,

Thou tread'st, with scrupulous, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or adapted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, one of that flock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. adv. [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as schools-maids change their names,

By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakspeare.*

ADOPTER. n. f. [from *adopt*.]

He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. n. f. [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

See the hell of having a false woman! My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being adopted.

In which time the purpos'd,

By watching, weeping, tendance, kissing, to

Overcome you with her shew; yes, and in time

(When he had fitted you with her craft) to work

Her son into the adoption of the crown. *Shakspeare.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. adj. [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

Nº IV.

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective sonship should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have to full power and interest in an adoptive son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave. *Hydes's Paragon Jus in Civem.*

ADORABLE. adj. [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, viz. the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, viz. the *adorable* author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Clement's Philosophical Principles.*

ADORABLENESS. n. f. [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. adv. [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. n. f. [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hobbes.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillington.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth: What is thy toll, O *adoration*!

Art thou thought else but place, degree, and form,

Creating awe and fear in other men?

Whence thou art left happy, being fear'd,

Than they in fearing. What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,

But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare.*

TO ADORE. v. a. [*adore*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Thracians they *adore*, And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler, Nº 57.*

ADOREMENT. n. f. [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship; a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with false firing, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulity to the literal and downright *adorment* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. n. f. [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worshipper; a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear, And echoing crouds speak mighty Venus near;

I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand

Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Pier.*

2. A worshipper, in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissimble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he refused not to do. *Clarendon.*

TO ADORN. v. a. [*adorna*, Lat.]

1. To deck; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah, lxi. 10.*

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,

That shews more cost than art;

Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat's History of the Royal Society.*

Thousands there ate in darkest fame that dwell, Whose names more noble poem shall *adorn*;

For, though unknown to me, they were fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORNMENT. n. f. [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

ADORNED. adv. [from *adorn* and *adorn*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice

Thrice did the sink *adown* in deadly found,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Queen.*
AND Wn. prep. Down; towards the ground; from a higher
situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arole, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

ADRI'AD. adv. [from *a* and *adri*, as, *afire*, *athirst*, *asleep*.]
In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adri*ed to such a one an ene-
my, who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'ET. adv. from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.
Floating at random; as, any impulse may drive.

Then, shall this mount
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant fight;
But at a distance who could judge aright. *Dryden.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from
running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless un-
attentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADRI'IT. adj. [French.] Dextrous; adive; skilful.
An *adrift* about fellow would sometimes destroy a whole fa-
mily, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jervet.*

ADRO'ITNESS. n. f. [from *adroit*.]
Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *a-
drait*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY'. adv. [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.
He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant,
but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecon-
tent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Speil.*

A SCIT'IOUS. adj. [adscititious, Lat.]
That which is taken in to complete something else, though
originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. n. f. [adstrictio, Lat.]
The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to me-
dicaments and applications, which have the power of making
the part contract.

TO ADVANCE. v. a. [avancer, Fr.]
To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

1. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.
The declaration of the greatnels of Mordecai, whereunto
the king *advanced* him. *Ezther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.
What laws can be *advied* more proper and effectual to *ad-
vance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these
precepts of christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.
As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *ad-
vances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body,
has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by
it. *South's Sermoni.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.
These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat
of idell; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the publick.
I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so
great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the
publick. *Dryden.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

TS ADVANCE. v. n.
To come forward.
At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magic art controul,
Advanc'd in open sight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.
They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive
and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not
take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear
and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. n. f. [from *to advance*.]
1. The act of coming forward.
All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to
quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the e-
nemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the fun's *advance*, your tides show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of in-
tation.
In vain are all the pleas'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Hud.*

His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind advance. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Ca-
lypto, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from
his own country. *Pope.*

3. Progression; rise from one point to another.
Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son,
and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired;
the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the
third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by
these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last
exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised
himself also by his own all-quickenig virtue, and according
to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers
of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.
The principle and object of the greatest importance in the
world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and per-
fecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT. n. f. [avancement, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward.
This refinement having begun about the time of the revolu-
tion, I had some share in the honour of promoting it; and I
observe, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time,
will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The act of being advanced; preferment.
During whose reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd *my advancement* to the throne. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. The act of advancing another.
In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Improvement.
Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto those ho-
noured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVANCER. n. f. [from *advancer*.]
He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.
Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no
advancer of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor
Bacon, who was his kinsman, How, tell me truly, what say
you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*

Let us add only this concerning this latter fort, that they are
greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first
contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVANTAGE. n. f. [avantage, Fr.]
1. Superiority; often with of or ever before a person.
In the practical prudence of managing such guits, the laity
may have some *advantage* over the clergy; whose experience
is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat.*

All other forts and facts of men would evidently have the
advantage of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we.
Atterbury.

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.
The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they
make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy
attempts, inasmuch that the bruit of his malignity was spread
every-where. *2 Mac.* viii. 7.

It is a noble and a sure defiance of a great malice, backed
with a great interest; which yet can have no *advantage* of a
man, but from his own expectations of something that is with-
out him. *South's Sermoni.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; de-
signing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of
his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.
I beseech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Deidemonia alone. *Shakespeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.
Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get.
A face, which is over-bush'd, appears to *advantage* in the
deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little al-
leviated by a black hood. *Addison.*

True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd;
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

5. Gain; profit.
For thou sayst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and
what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Joh.* xxxv. 1.

Certain

Certain it is, that *advantage* now fits in the room of confidence, and flatters all.

6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh

There is a foul countess thee her creditor,

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.

Shakespeare's *King John*.

You said, you neither lend nor borrow

Upon *advantage*.

7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently.

Tilulston.

ADVANTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage*

more than ever the bearing of letter did.

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas.

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for diffusing the common energy, and *advancing* ourselves.

Locke.

The trial hath enmity'd thee no way,

Rather more honour left, and more esteem;

Me taught *advancing*, missing what I aim'd.

Milton.

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.

To enable it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advance* it in one of the best capacities in which it is impow'ring.

Glaville.

ADVANTAGED. adj. [from to *advance*.] Possessed of advantages.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off.

Glaville.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. n. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishopric, or rather from that of his being commissioner of the treasury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else.

Clarendon.

ADVANTAGEOUS. adj. [from *advantage*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar property for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life in the soul.

Hammond's *Fundamentals*.

Here perhaps

Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd

By sudden onset, either with hell-fire

To waltz his whole creation; or possess

All as his own.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius.

Dryden.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. adv. [from *advantageous*.]

Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to Egypt, Ethiopia, Persia, and India, by sea. *Arab.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *advantageous*.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life.

Boyle's *Seraphic Love*.

ADVENE. v. n. [advenio, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A fact which considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advens* to the act itself already substantiated.

Ayliffe.

ADVENS. adj. [adveniens, Lat.] Advancing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advens*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath hitherto been mistaken.

Glaville's *Unity of Dogmatism*.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by *advens* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devices. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVENT. n. f. [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.]

The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming of the Lord, or the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE. adj. [from *adventus*, *adventum*.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration.

ADVENTITIOUS. adj. [adventitious, Lat.] That which advances; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Dificulties of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours.

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatever cause they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illustrate the present subject.

Boyle.

If his blood boil, and the *adventitious* fire

Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require

To temper and allay the burning heat;

Waters are brought, which by decoction get

New coolness.

Dryden.

Of this we have an instance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter.

Westward.

ADVENTIVE. n. f. [from *adventus*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and the *adventive* also.

Beacon's *Advice to Sir George Villiers*.

ADVENTUAL. adj. [from *advent*.]

Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons.

ADVENTURE. n. f. [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general fummoned three castles that were near: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*.

Sir John Hayward.

2. In this sense is used the phrase, at all *adventures*, [à l'*adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends.

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction.

Locke.

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try

My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die.

Dryden.

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

TO ADVENTURE. v. n. [adventurer, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to date.

Be not angry,

Most mighty prince, that I have *adventur'd*

To try your taking of a false report.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to feel the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness.

Deuter. xxviii. 26.

2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventur'd* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian.

Judges, ix. 17.

3. It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *adventured* himself.

ADVENTURER. n. f. [adventurer, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he,

That hath his sword through hard assay forgone,

And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be

Of that despiteful, never to wear none.

Fairy Queen.

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteers, who came to seek their fortunes in Ireland.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that is, the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be left forward.

Religion.

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or colonists seated here, the country had, by the last war, and plague, been left, in a manner, desolate.

Temple's *Apollonius*.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,

Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be.

Dryden.

ADVEN-

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventurus*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight;
Who often drew his sword, and always for the right.

Dryd. Hind. and Painter.

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long.
Nor dare attempt a more *adventurous* song.
My humble verse demands a soter theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream.

Admisa.

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [*from adventurus*.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst
steal any thing *adventurously*.

Shakespeare's Ham. V.

ADVENTURE-SOME. *adj.* [*from adventure*.]

The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURE-SOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from adventure-some*.] The quality of being adventure-some.

Lich.

ADVERB. *n. f.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and retransferring the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree.

Clark's Latin Grammar.

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or figure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alia* was joined *adverbially* with *trémis*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax.

Aldijou.

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [*from adversa*.]

Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSARIA. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A book, as it should seem, in which *Doktor* and *Creditor* were let in opposition. A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchment are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*.

Bull's Sermons.

ADVERSARY. *n. f.* [*adversarius*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, contrivants or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profusion of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

I come to cope.
Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries* i. e. her own children have in derision.

Hexter.

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts infamous, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes.

Admisa. Spectator.

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient, but it is rough.* But is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the fifth, by *Johnson*.

1. Adine with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this high wreck upon the sea,
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the South,
Notus and Aler.

Isid. l. 701.

A cloud of smoke envelopes either hull;
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen;
Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men.

Dryd.

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire, thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *propitious*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall miss
Be try'd in humble fate, and things *adverse*;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contumpts, and forms, and snarers, and violence.

Milton.

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverse* late,
Sunk deep into the galls of an afflicted state.

Reformation.

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contends any thing.

Well the law her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her too true fact, as the most favour her rivals.

Shakep.

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversitas*, Fr.] Adversity; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow, affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,

For wife men lay, it is the worst condition.

Shakep. Hen. VI.

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Sweet are the ills of *adversity*,

Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,

Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Shakespeare.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we see next to say men are in *adversity*, whenever they feel any small hindrance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befall-eth them.

Hexter.

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him.

Atterbury.

ADVERSIVELY. *adv.* [*from adversa*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath.

Meeting two such wealthmen as you are, (I cannot call you Ly-

curgusies) if the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I

make a crooked face at it.

Shakespeare's Cardinal.

TO ADVERT. *v. n.* [*advertis*, Lat.]

1. To attend to; to regard; to observe; with the particle *in* before the object of regard.

The mind of men being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.

Ray on the Creation.

Now is the universal whole *advert*;

The earth regard as of that whole a part;

In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;

Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.

Blackmore.

2. We sometimes say, To *advert* the mind to an object.

ADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [*from advert*.]

Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may let its foot; allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world.

Deacy of Piet.

ADVERTENCY. *n. f.* [*from advert*.] The same with *advertence*.

Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock.

Swift.

TO ADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*from advert*, Fr.] It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,

Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*;

Whether our daughter were legitimate.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

As I by friends am well *advertised*,

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,

With many more considerations are in arms.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. To inform; to give notice; with of before the subject of information.

The death of Solymus nothing suspected, Fezates, understanding that Solymus expected more assured advertisement, sent unto the other Bassas; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor; of which they, by another messenger, *advertised* Solymus; firing those letters with all their hands and seals.

Knox's History of the Turks.

They were to *advertise* the ch. of her of the cities of his subjects, occasioned by his absence, to leave his successor, and to invite him to listen his return.

Dryden.

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, He *advertised* his house.

ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISEMANT. *n. f.* [*from advertise*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those, that wing under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,

To be so moral, when he shall ensue

The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;

My griefs are lower than *advertisement*.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

2. Intelligence; information.

—'Tis, as a cunning prince that useth spies,

If they return no news, doth nothing know;

But if they make *advertisement* of his,

The prince's counsel all away do go.

Sir John Denham.

He

He had received *advertisement*, that the party, which was sent for his relief from London, had received some bruise in Somersetshire, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells (give to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Hud.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.]
Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Turned at your service.

75. ADVISERATE. *n. n.* [*adviseratus*, Lat.]

To draw towards evening.

ADVICE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *advise*, Fr. from *advise*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet.

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!

Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not far'd by virtue, yet by vice undone.

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified;

So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example.

3. Consultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.

Great princes, for the most part, taking *advice* with workmen,
with no less skill, fer their things together.

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BEARER. *n. f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart
every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course;
for still the oftener, the better.

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness
not to punish.

ADVISABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

75. ADVISEE. *v. a.* [*adviseur*, Fr.]

1. To counsel; with the particle *before* the thing advised.

If you could sit abroad, go arm'd.—
—Arm'd, brother!

—Brother, I *advise* you to be stiff.

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants accounts,
and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them.

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your
way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you to something which
I would have offered at, but in effect not done.

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advised*, his death was capable

Of wounds and fears; and that his forward spirit

Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.

Such discourse bring on,

As may *advise* him of his happy fate;

Happens in his power, let free to will.

A polling messenger dispatch'd from hence,

Of this fair troop *advised* their aged prince.

75. ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult; with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, he *advised* with his companions.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth

Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,

Hatching vain empires.

ADVISER. *participle adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wife.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel
or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers,
than forward to tell stories.

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits

Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,

Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,

This tumult, and permitted all, *advised*.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe,
sleep, and move, we fer forth the glory of God, as natural

Nº IV.

agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our
end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both.

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is
in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is
moved.

Thou filiest second thoughts (which are by all allowed the
best) a relapse; and talkest of a quagmire, where no man ever
sluck fast; and accusest constancy of mischief in what is nat-
ural, and *advisedly* undertaken.

ADVISEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and
prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly
tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in
authority; to whose care it belongs, in preferring concern-
ing indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and
moderation.

ADVISEMENT. *n. f.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

What strange adventure do you now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,

More stead you much your purpose to subdue. *Fairy Queen.*
I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which
seem most hurtful.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circum-
spection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. *n. f.* [from *advise*.] 1. He person that advises, or gives
counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,

And with himself, his best *advise*, talks.

They never fall of their most artful and indefatigable ad-
dres, to silence this impertinent *advise*, whose levity ayes
their excesses.

ADULTATION. *n. f.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery;
high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness's!

Think't thou that fiery fever will go out,

With titles blown from *adulation*?

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now
with the greatest bitterness, and called him now the corrupter
of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the
least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted
adulation, or that was not then as much known to them, as it
could be now.

ADULTATOR. *n. f.* [*adultator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULTATORY. *adj.* [*adultatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of com-
pliments.

ADULT, *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of in-
fancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only
to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age,
than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought
of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to
avoid correction.

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,

This single crop of men and women breeds;

Who grown *adult*, (so chance it seems enjoin'd)

Did male and female, propagate their kind.

ADULT. *n. f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to
some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used
chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but
seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones
are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*.

ADULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult.
See ADULESCENCE.

75. ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterare*, Fr. *adulterare*, Lat.] To commit
adultery with another; a word not classical.

His chaste wife

He *adulter* still: his thoughts lie with a whore. *B. J. J. J.*

ADULTERANT. *n. f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing
which adulterates.

75. ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterare*, Fr. *adulterare*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!

Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John;

And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who
are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with salt-
petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes.

Could a man be compos'd to such an advantage of constitu-
tion,

tion, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind ; yet this second nature would alter the crafts of his understanding.

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing.

ADULTERATED. *adj.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am polluted with an adulterate blot ;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust ;
Being flung by thy contagion.

Shakef.

Shakef.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of adulterate wares does from the vender of them.

Govern. of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their adulterate copper at home ; for we are determined not to purchase it with our manufactures.

Swift's Miscellany.

ADULTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture ; contamination.

To make the compound pafs for the rich metal simple, is an adulteration, or counterfeiting ; but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the adulteration of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain ; and, while they please some injudicious palates, do only raise the indignation of every good taste.

Fenton.

ADULTERER. *n. f.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold,
The wife by her procuring husband fold ;
For tho' the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.

Dryd.

ADULTRESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for adulterers ? There are no such things here.

Government of the Tongue.

A robe of tiffue, stiff with golden wire ;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire ;
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought ;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.

Dryd.

ADULTERINE. *n. f.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress : a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That notes it against us.

Shakespeare.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable ; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.

Taylor.

I think on whole faith th' adulterous youth rely'd ;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride ?

Dryd.

ADULTERY. *n. f.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy comestick grifts at home be left,
The wife's adultery, with the servants theft ;
And (the most racking thought which cau intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.

Dryd.

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*ad-umbr*, Lat.]

To shadow out ; to give a slight likeness ; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue ; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend.

Decay of Piety.

ADUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See **ADUMBRAIE**.

To make some adumbration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or confusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing ; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings ; the right one is on the other side the grave : and our knowledge is but like those broken ends ; at best a most confused adumbration.

Glennville's Scripta Scientifica.

Those of the first sort have some adumbration of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible.

Hales.

ADUNATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united ; union ; a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or adunation, but only hardening the aqueous parts

of the liquor into ice ; the ether bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united.

Boyle.

ADUNCTIV. *n. f.* [*adunctio*, Lat.] Crookedness ; flexure inwards ; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the adunctivity of the pounce, and beak of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Arbuthnot.

ADUNQUE. *adj.* [*adunqu*, Lat.] Crooked ; bending inwards ; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, jawn, and ravens ; of which parrots have an *adunqu* bill, but the rest not.

Plinius's Nat. Hist.

ADVOCACY. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading ; vindication ; defence ; apology ; a word of little use.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADVOCATE. *n. f.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. An advocate, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *patronus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe.

Asl. Par.

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend ;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend ;
Learn this ; and, after, envy not the store
Of the great *advocate* that grinds the poor.

Dryden.

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a contravertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be
Her advocate to the loud death.

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freer experience.

Temple's Miscellaneous.

3. It is used with the particle *pro* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And advocates for idly dead and gone.

Pope.

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,

And propitiation ; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingrat.

Milton.

ADVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading ; plea ; apology.

Alas ! thrice gentle Cassio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune ;
My lord is not my lord ; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour alter'd.

Shakespeare.

ADVOCATION. *n. f.* [*advoca*, *advocatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.

Diut.

ADVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOU'RY. *n. f.* [*advouerie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advou'ry* and a rape.

Bacon's Henry VII.

ADVOWE. *n. f.* He that has the right of advowson. See **ADVOWSON**.

ADVOWSON. or **ADVOWZEN.** *n. f.* [In common law.]

A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *jur. Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto ; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patrons*, sometimes *Advocati*.

Guili.

To ADVOWE. *v. n.* [*advow*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *advow*.

Locke.

ADU'RY. *adj.* [*adulus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up ; hot as with fire, scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter ; and such a heat as will not make the body *aduly*, or fragile.

Bacon.

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime.

Milton.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduly*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like.

Quincy.

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *aduly* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

Pope.

ADU'RY. *adj.* [See **ADU'RY**.]

1. Burnt ; scorched ; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Compacted, and *aduly*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Parad. Lost.

2. Hot,

1. Hoe, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of *adulst* choler, and the expositions of a vindictive spirit, Hælia needs not much care for them; besides, the mult give leaders leave to speak. *Howell*.
And'rtell'd. *v.f.* [from *adulst*.] That which may be adulst, or burnt up.

ADDUCTION. *n.f.* [from *adulst*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning collicative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing in *adulst*, upon the drier and sifter parts, changes into a marcid fever.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ADZ. *n.f.* See *ADDICK*.

ÆE, or *Æ*. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *e* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *e* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *æquator*, *æquidistal*, and even in *Æneas*.

ÆOLOQUE. *n.f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology. A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *ægleques* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or misjudging to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it fauteeth.

ÆOLOPS. *n.f.* [αἰολόψ, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.]

A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: a fo to a plant fo called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper.

Æglops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye.

Wijemen's Surgery.

ÆGYPTIACUM. *n.f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrise and vinegar.

ÆI, or *ÆAL*, or *ÆAL*.

In compound names, as *æa* in the Greek compounds, signifies all, or altogether. So *Æthiua* is a *complex* conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious: *Adrad*, altogether reverend: *Ajrid*, altogether joyful. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Philophilus*, &c. do in some measure answer.

Gibson's Camden.

ÆI, which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *uif*, *uifp*, *hæp*, *hæp*, *hæp*, and, at this day, *hæp*; implies assistance. So *Æthiua* is *victorious*, and *Ælfswad*, an *auxiliary* governor; *Ælfisja*, a *leader of assistance*: with which *Barisus*, *Symmachus*, *Episcopus*, &c. bear a plain analogy.

Gibson's Camden.

ÆNIGMA. See *ENIGMA*.

ÆIAL. *adj.* [æirin, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
 With terror through the dark *ærial* ball. *Paradise Lost*.
 From all that can with fast or feathers fly,
 Thro' the *ærial* or the watry sky. *Prior*.
 I gathered the thickness of the air, or *ærial* interval, of the
 globe at that ring. *Newton's Opticks*.
 Vegetables abound more with *ærial* particles, than animal
 substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues,
Ærial honey and ambrosial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Ge. gr.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
 Of bright *ærial* spirits live in spheres'd,
 In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Paradise Regained*.
Ærial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Lake*.

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
 There towns *ærial* on the waving tree. *Pope's Essay on Man*.
 5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.
 A spacious city flood, with firmest walls,
 Sure mounted, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Ærial spires, and citadels, the seat
 Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips*.

ÆIEN. *n.f.* [æi-ien, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks, and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a nest in other birds.

Cruwell.

ÆOLOLOGY. *n.f.* [αἰολολογία, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

ÆROMANCY. *n.f.* [αἰρομαντία, Gr.] I be art of divining by the air.

Dicit.

ÆROMETRY. *n.f.* [αἰρομετρία, Gr.] The art of measuring the air.

Dicit.

ÆROSCOPY. *n.f.* [αἰροσκοπία, Gr.] The observation of the air.

Dicit.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *n.f.*

A medicine fo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great.

Quincy.

ÆTTES. *n.f.* [αἰτῆς, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the breed of a ch'nut, and hollow, with som'what in it that rattles upon shaking.

Quincy.

ÆT'N. *adv.* [from *æ* for *et*, and *far*.] See *FAR*.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
 Find we a time for frightened peace to part,
 And breathe short-winded accents of new brills,
 To be commenc'd in frowsd *æfar* remote?

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

We hear better when we hold our breath that contrary; inasmuch as in listening to attain a found *æfar* off, men hold their breath.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 224.

2. To a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
 Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that thone *æfar*,
 The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryd*.

3. From *æfar*; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its course,
 With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds;
 And from *æfar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Addison on Ita'y*.

4. *Æfar* off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *æfar* off, and to be governed as occasions should vary.

Sir John Heyward.

ÆT'ARD. *particip. adj.* [from *æ* for *et*, for *et*, with a redundant *u*.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
 An' from his wide devouring oven bent
 A flae of fire, that flashing in his beard
 Him all amaz'd, and almost made *æt'ard*. *Fairy Queen*.
 But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *æt'ard*? Thou being
 heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies
 again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*.
 I'll be cherish'd too much beard,
 And make love, or me *æt'ard*. *Ben. Jonson's Underwoods*.

2. It *æv* the particle of before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *æt'ard* of himself.
 It is now obsolete; the last author whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

ÆFER. *n.f.* [Lat.] The south-west wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
 Notus, and *Æfer*, black with thund'rous clouds,
 From Sierra Lioa. *Admiral's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

ÆFFABILITY. *n.f.* [æffabilit, Fr. æffabilitas, Lat.] See *ÆFFABLE*.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
 Her *æffability* and bashful modesty,
 Her wondrous qualities and mild behaviour.

Shakspeare's Twelfth of the Shrews.
 He was of a most flowing courtesy and *æffability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarend*.

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *æffability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expell'd towards children.

Taylor.

It is impossible for a public minister to be fo open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *æffability* of address.

L'Estrange.

ÆFFABLE. *adj.* [æffabil, Fr. æffabilis, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiors.

He was *æffable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart.

Bacon.

Her father is Baptista Minola.
 An *æffable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakspeare's Tam. Shrew*.

Gentle to me, and *æffable* hath been
 Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
 With grateful memory. *Admiral's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *æffable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler*.

ÆFFABLENESS. *n.f.* [from *æffable*.] Courtesy; *æffability*.

ÆFFABLY. *adv.* [from *æffable*.] In an *æffable* manner; courteously; civilly.

ÆFFABROUS. *adj.* [æffabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

Dicit.

ÆFFABULATION. *n.f.* [æffabulatio, Lat.] The moral of a fable.

Dicit.

ÆFFAIR. *n.f.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great affairs;
 I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *P. p.*
 A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human affairs.

Harris's Lexik.

4 What

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
 What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
 To aid their sinking country lent,
 Was all destroy'd by one event.
 To *AFFECT* *AR. v. n.* [from *affect*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.
 Bleed, bleed, poor country!
 Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
 For goodness dares not check thee!
 His title is *affect'd*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

AFFECT. n. f. [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.
 It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head; so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Quality; circumstance.
 I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wijm.*
 This is only the antiquated word for *affectation*.
 To *AFFECT. v. a.* [*affect*, Fr. *affect*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.
 The fun
 Had first his precept to move, to shine,
 As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,
 Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*
 Yet even those two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To move the passions.
 As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affect*ed with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more *affect*ed, when he considers, that this being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.
 Atuldes broke
 His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
 Wife are thy words and glad I would obey,
 But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden.*
4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things.
 The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*
5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully contains, they did in wonderful sort *affect*. *Huter.*

There is your crown;
 And he that wears the crown immortally,
 Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
 'Tis as your honour, and as your renown,
 Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shaksp.*
 I think not that wars we love, and strive *affect*; *Fairfax.*
 Or that we hate sweet peace.

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.
 None but a woman could a man direct
 To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryd.*

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
 Before the rest *affect*ed still to stand,
 And watch'd my eye preventing my command. *Prior.*
 These often carry the humour so far, till their *affect*ed coldness and indiffidence quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison's Spectator.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
 Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
 He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Grawille.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.
 Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Bem. Johnson's Dictionary.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Argie's Foreig. n.*

AFFECTATION. n. f. [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, disliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the

cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimulation. *Heber.*

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator.*

AFFECTED. participial adj. [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.
 No marvel then if he were ill *affect*ed;
 'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,
 To have th' expence and waste of his revenues. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He was assured, that the model they seemed *affect*ed to in their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.
 These antick, lipping *affect*ed phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an *affect*ed lady; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affect*edly ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been by *affect*edly vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affect*edly ignorant of our condition. *South.*

AFFECTEDNESS. n. f. [from *affect*.] The quality of being *affect*ed, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTATION. n. f. [*affectatio*, Fr. *affectum*, Lat.]

1. The state of being *affect*ed by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
 Some that are mad it they behold a cat;
 And others, when the bag-pipe sings i'th' nose,
 Cannot contain their urine, for *affect*ation. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Passion of any kind.
 Then gain the palmer thus: most wretched man,
 That to *affect*ation does the bride lend;
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,
 But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fair.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affect*ation. *South.*

*Affect*ions, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Huter.*

To speak truth of Caesar,
 I have not known when his *affect*ions sway'd
 More than his reason. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pure *affect*ions; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *South's Sermons.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affect*ion, to excite your love and desire. *Trotter.*

3. Love; kindness; goodwill to some person; often with us, or towards, before the person.

I have acquainted you
 With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
 Who mutually hath answer'd my *affect*ion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

My king is tangl'd in *affect*ion to. *Shaksp.*
 A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

What warmth is there in your *affect*ion towards any of these princely favorites? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affect*ion and good correspondence with others. *Cadogan's General History.*

Nor at last light, like most, admires the fair;
 For you he lives, and you alone shall share
 His last affection, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Goodwill to any object; zeal; passionate regard.
 I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affect*ion to this cause. *Becon's First War.*

Set your *affect*ion upon my words; desire them, and we shall be instructed. *Wijm.*

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affect*ion to the church so notorious, that he never moderated it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affect*ions towards all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affect*ion to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

I here grows,
 In my most ill compos'd *affect*ion, such

A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare.*
The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affliction dark as trebus: *Shakspeare.*
Let no such man be trusted.

6. Quality; property.
The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what they deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry, where the *afflictions* of quantity are abstractly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affliction* of found in its passage before it come to the lips. *Hulder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *afflictions*, and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.
It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhoea, and others thought it arose from some scorbulous affluence. *Went's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.
Affliction is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Watt's Architecture.*

Afflictionate, *adj.* [*affliction*, Fr. from *afflictio*.] 1. Full of affliction; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *afflictionate*; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too *afflictionate*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle *to*.
As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *afflictionate* of old, to the war of France. *Bacon.*

3. Food; tender.
He found me sitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *afflictionate* countenance; but, I am sure, with a most *afflictionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Afflictionate, and unduring bear
The most delicious morsel to their young. *Thomson.*

4. Benevolent; tender.
When we reflect on all this *afflictionate* care of providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Afflictionate, *LY. adv.* [*from afflictio*.] In an *afflictionate* manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

Afflictionate, *adj.* [*from afflictio*.] The quality or state of being *afflictionate*; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

Afflic'tious, *adj.* [*from afflictio*.] 1. Afflicted; constricted. This sense is now obsolete.
An *afflictious* ale that cons late without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.
Be kindly *afflictious* to one to another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

Afflic'tious, *Y. adv.* [*from afflictio*.] In an *afflictious* manner. *Diell.*

Afflic'ti, *n. adj.* [*from afflictio*.] That which afflicts; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so unceasing a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *afflictive* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

Afflic'tuous, *n. f.* [*from afflictio*.] Passionateness. *Diell.*

Afflic'tuous, *adj.* [*from afflictio*.] Full of passion; as, an *afflic'tuous* speech: a word little used.

To Afflic't, *v. a.* [*afflic't*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to condemn. See *Afflard*.

Afflic'tors, *n. f.* [*from afflic't*.] Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cassell.*

Affluence, *n. f.* [*affluere*, from *affluere*, Fr.] 1. A marriage-contract.
At his such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents found,
Affluence made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affluence*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.
It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon every easy condition. *N. IV.*

etc. humility, prayer, and *affluence* in him. *Hammond.*
There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affluence*. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

To Affluence, *v. a.* [*from the noun affluence*.] 1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.
To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affluenced* long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False, ev'nt light, infamous, and forewore. *Fairy Queen.*

Her should Angelo have married; was *affluenced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that vessel, the dowry of his sister. *Shakspeare.*

2. To give confidence.
Stranger! whose'er thou art, securely rest,
Affluenced in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Affluencer, *n. f.* [*from affluence*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Diell.*

Afflu'dition, *n. f.* [*from affluere*, Lat. See *Affied*.] Mutual *afflu'dition*, *n. f.* [*from affluere*, Lat. See *Affied*.] Mutual oath of fidelity. *Diell.*

Afflu'dit, *n. f.* [*Afflu'dit* signifies, in the language of the common law, be made oath.] A declaration upon oath.
You said, if I return'd next year in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *afflu'dit*. *Dome.*

Count Rechteren should have made *afflu'dit*, that his servants had been *afflu'dit*, and then Monsieur Meinsinger would have done him justice. *Spectator*, N. 441.

Afflu'd, *participle* *adj.* [*from the verb affluere*, derived from *affluere*, Lat. Blackton using the phrase *affluere* *maistris*.] Joined by contract; *afflu'd*.
Be we *afflu'd*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Shakspeare, Iaming of a Shrew.*

Afflu'dition, *n. f.* [*from ad and fluere*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Clanberry.*

Afflu'd, *n. f.* [*affluere*, Fr. The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Diell.*

Afflu'd, *adj.* [*from affluere*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.
If partially *afflu'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakspeare.*

Afflu'd, *n. f.* [*affluere*, Fr. from *affluere*, I. at.] 1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *conjanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.
And Solomon made *afflu'd* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings, iii. 1.*

They had left none alive, who had fet his hand to their servitude, by the blindness of rage killing many guideless persons, either for *afflu'd* to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney*, b. ii.

A breach first with Spain, and not long after with France itself, notwithstanding to flrat an *afflu'd*, is lately treated with the one, and actually accomplished with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to; spokeen of things.
The British tongue, or Welsh, as we now call it, was in use only in this island, having great *afflu'd* with the old Gallicish. *C Camden.*

All things that have *afflu'd* with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *afflu'd* with that of poetry. *Dryden.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least *afflu'd* to devotion. *Addison.*

To Affirm, *v. n.* [*affirmare*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny*.
Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of sala and of Elbe. *Shakspeare.*

To Affirm, *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment; opposed to *revert* or *repeal*.
The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to revert the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm* the truth.

Affirmable, *adj.* [*from affirm*.] 1. That which may be affirmed. Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past. *Euseb's Origin of Manhood.*

2. That which may be affirmed. *Diell.*

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AFFIRMANCE *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Diil.*

AFFIRMATION *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, wherein his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hesker.*

AFFIRMATIVE *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which we use the *affirmative*, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hesker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying there is any vacancy within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AFFIRMER *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word *virtue*, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word *virtue*, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logic.*

TO AFFIX *v. a.* [*affix*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or a *posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFIX *n. f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affix*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Diil.*

AFFLATION *n. f.* [*afflu*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Diil.*

AFFLATUS *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Diil.*

TO AFFLICT *v. a.* [*affligere*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall *afflict* your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclesiastes*, xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, if doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hesker.*

2. O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?

3. Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Richard III.

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,

And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive to be *afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun. The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison.*

AFFLICTEDNESS *n. f.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or of being *afflicted*; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION *n. f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore, nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hesker.*

We'll bring you to Windsor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *prosperity*.

Besides you know,

Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whole fresh complexion, and whole heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakspeare.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spectator*, N. 257.

AFFLICTIVE *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found matrimony a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor find

Where to retire themselves, or where appease

Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine—

—On the spacious land and liquid main,

Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE *n. f.* [*affluens*, *Fr. affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Kegens.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,

And the gay concourse of a life well spent,

Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY *n. f.* The same with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT *adj.* [*affluens*, *Fr. affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,

Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,

Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS *n. f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Diil.*

AFFLUX *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new *afflux* to London out of the country. *Grant.*
The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey.*

AFFLUXION *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO AFFUR *v. a.* [*affuror*, *affuror*, *Fr.*]

1. To yield or produce; as, the *fall affur* is grain; the trees *affur* fruit. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, not properly.

So soon as Maumou there arrived, the door

To him did open, and *affur*ed way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affur*eth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affur*eth despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can *affur* this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *affur* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more luxury in peace than war.*

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift.*

7. AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforēstare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Choate de Foresta*, that he *afforsted* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforsted. *Dowici.*

AFROUSTATION. *n. f.* [*from affrust*.]

The charter de *Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new *afforstations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*

7. AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

7. AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*affrayer*, or *effrayer*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frayer*; perhaps it comes from *friger*.] To fight; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,

Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [*affricitio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affricition* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

7. AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To afflict with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose foud is death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

God-like his courage seem'd, whom not delight
Could soften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm.

Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryd.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted at them*: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Drut.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uprose. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Terror; fear. 'Tis word is chiefly poetical.
As the moon, clouded with cloudy night,

Does shew to him, that walks in fear and *affright*. *F. 2.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;

Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick; to succour the distress'd:

Templing, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden.*

4. The cause of fear; a terrible object.

I see the gods
Upbraid our failings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnson.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises every moment to the fight. *Dryden.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*from affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible.

We shall find there is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Dewey of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. f.* [*from affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

Hearing the was at rest, he attended till the should awake of herself, which he did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments*, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

7. AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frōnem stare*; *ad frōnem* is *contumeliam aliter*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly in different to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakespeare.*

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired interparance, and in the mean-time they began to fortify. *Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.
His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darknesses durst *affront* his light. *Milt.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

But harm precedes not sin on my foe,
Tempting *affront* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton.*

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, the Fathers would dare to affront the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [*from the verb affront*.]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryden.*

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought to unjust *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots. *Addison.*

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

On that he they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affront*,
Abominations rather. *Milton.*

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Milt.*

4. Disgrace; shame. 'Tis sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbutnot.*

AFFRONTER. *n. f.* [*from affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *participle adj.* [*from affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean, some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them. *Watts.*

7. AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affusare*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitlessly pour'd on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affus'd* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *n. f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew.*

7. AFFY. *v. a.* [*affery*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracon.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakef.*

7. AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity, *Shakef.*

That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Shakef.*

AFFELD. *adv.* [*from a and field*. See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *affeld*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Bat'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

Affeld I went, amid the morning dew
To milk my kine, for so stout housewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA.T. *adv.* [*from a and flat*.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon.*

AFLA.T. *adv.* [*from a and float*. See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea as we are now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our venture. *Shakespeare.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*
There are generally several hundred loads afloat, for they begin to cut above twenty five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. *Addison.*

Afloat. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.
He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come afloat thither. *Shakespeare.*

2. In action; as, a *defence* is afloat.
I pray thee, when thou seest that *ast* afloat,
Ev'n by the worst comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Shakespeare.*

3. In motion.
Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis said they are afloat. *Shakespeare.*

Afloat. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE**.]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as *he stood afloat him*.
2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afire* you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Afore. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.
Whoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Ejdat.*
If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakespeare.*

2. First in the way.
Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakespeare.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.
Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible and vast. *Spenser.*

Aforegoing. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

Aforehand. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]
1. By a previous provision.
Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Gournaut of the Tancrède.*

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.
For it will be said, that in former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power. *Bacon's Consideration on War with Spain.*

Aforementioned. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are put in a condition to give aid or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

Aforinam. *d. adj.* [from *afore* and *nam*.] Named before.
Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforinam* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peterson on Drawing.*

Aforesaid. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.
It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforsaid* experiment concerning annihilation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Afortime. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.
O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *afortime*, are come to light. *Satanstoe.*

Aforid. *participial adj.* [from the verb *afroy*: it should therefore properly be written with *f*.]
1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.
So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalmist.*

2. It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.
There, loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid* of death,
It haply be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

Afresh. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH**.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans now using no such light horsemen, but serving

upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by these light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy host almost weary. *Kutles's History of the Turks.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Hutton's Logic.*

Afront. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afrent*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

After. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood behind him. It is opposed to *before*.
What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?
— *After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shakespeare.*

2. In pursuit of.
After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. *1 Sam.*

3. Behind.
Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton.*

4. Posterior in time.
Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.
We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.
He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.
There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the plains, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope.*

After. *adv.*
1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.
Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

The chief were those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God. *Milton.*

2. Following another.
Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upwards, let him draw thee *after*. *Scott's peace.*

After is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER ACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A lenient afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place;
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
'Tis he church's *after* acceptance join. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

AFTERAGES. *n. p.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. This word has no singular.

Not the whole land, which the Chiuities should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh.*

Not to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whole wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Dryden.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a jibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out. *Addison's Freeholder.*

AFTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine in conclusion.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I had leisure to study. *Pope on Puffball Poetry.*

AFTERBIRTH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away *after* the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after birth* left behind, produce such virulent climpers of the blood, as make it call out a tumour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening *after* an affair is supposed to be at an end. *For*

For the next morrow's need they closely went,
For fear of *afterdays* to prevent. *Spenser.*
It is commonly taken in an ill sense.
AFTERCOST. *n. f.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges;
the expense incurred after the original plan is executed.
You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams,
before you attempt draining; lest you *aftercost* and labour
prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer.*
AFTERCROP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or
harvest of the same year.
Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the
hay good for cattle. *Mortimer.*
AFTER-DINNER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour pass-
ing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence
and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakespeare.*
AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] En-
deavour made after the first effort or endeavour.
There is no reason why the found of a pipe should leave
traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-en-
deavours*, should produce the like fountains. *Locke.*
AFTER-ENQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry
made after the fact committed, or after life.
You must either be directed by some that take upon them
to know, or to take upon yourself that, which, I am sure,
you do not know, or lump the *after-enquiry* on your peril; and
how you shall speed in your journey's end, I think, you'll ne-
ver return to tell me. *Shakespeare.*
AFTER-EYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in
view; to follow in view.
Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *after* him. *Shakespeare.*

AFTERGAME. *n. f.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which
may be laid, or the expedients which are practised after the
original design has miscarried, methods taken after the first
turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly;
nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as
former, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*
The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precau-
tion us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but
to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Estrange.*
Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*
AFTERHOURS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that
succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
AFTER-LIVER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in suc-
ceeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-hours* know. *Sidney.*
AFTERLOVE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later
love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous are it be,
To win thy *after-love* and pardon thee. *Shakespeare.*
AFTERMATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mau*.] The
latter math; the second crop of grain sown in autumn. See
AFTERCROP.

AFTERNOON. *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the
meridian to the evening.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow,
E'en in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoon*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Dante.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the bus'ness of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden.*

AFTERSHAKES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The
pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the
foetus.

AFTERTPART. *n. f.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.
The flexibilities of the former part of a man's age, not yet
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe;
and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take
place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*
AFTERTPROOF. *n. f.* [from *after* and *proof*.] Evidence pos-
terior to the thing in question.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the ex-
pulsion of his *afterproof*; such a salar influence there is in
the *lois* aspect. *Wotton.*

AFTERTASTE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste remaining
N. Y.

upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in
the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections
after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly
to be used for *secondthought*.

Experience, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspensions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny dres'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. *Dryden.*
AFTERTIMES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times.
See *AFTERAGES*.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

AFTERTOSSING. *n. f.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of
the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an
unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *afterstings* of
a sea, when the storm is laid. *Addison.*

AFTERSWARD. *adv.* [from *after*, and *sax*, Sax.] In suc-
ceeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less prop-
erly.

Ules not thought upon before, *afterwards* spring up,
and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former con-
siderations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hobbes.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man
more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand,
for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

AFTERTWIT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of
expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See *AFTERTHOUGHT*.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that *after-
wit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*
AFTERTWRATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when
the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
Th' excuse their *after-wrath*. *Shakespeare.*

AGA. *n. f.* The title of a Turkish military officer.
AGA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the
same thing.

The poor remnant of human feed, which remained in their
mountains, peopled their country again, slowly, by little and
little. *Bacon.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek again
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain. *Dryden.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the
rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them
again, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.
His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more,
if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether
it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his
will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes
could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had
them, and those things, again, which another cannot part with,
but to his own loss and shame, are the very conditions of this
fable. *L'Estrange.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new con-
sideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Opprets the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his
fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon
his fortune.

5. Back; in retribution.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
'T he best I had, a princess wrought it me,
And I did never ask if you *again*. *Shakespeare.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence. *Provs. xix. 27.*

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Provs. xix. 27.*
7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Quellion was asked of Demosthenes: What was the chief
part of an orator? He answered Action. What next? Action.
What next, *again*? Action. *Bacon.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact
substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the
cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the
plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is
but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in
the world *again* such a spring and femininity of brave military
people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*
I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more
than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at
a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. Again and again; with frequent repetition; often.
This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings;
it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to
the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.
Who art thou that thou answerest *again*? *Rom. ix. 20.*

12. Back; as, returning from some message.
Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Deut. i. 22.*

- AGA'INST. *prep.* [Angere, ongers, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every
man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Gen. xvi. 12.*

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *a-*
gainst or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hobbes.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair.

Shakespeare.

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and

this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but

only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from

himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, unseemly till he slept again,

Refolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;

And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud,

Exciting Morpheus from the sleepy crowd. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when re-
ally it is not. *Suiff.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be

true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of;

and that many things may be than are: and if so, after

all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether

it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts

against popery, that ever appeared in England. *Suiff.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; use of material action.

Boils and plagues

Plaster you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd

Farther than scum, and one infect another

Against the wind a mile. *Shakespeare.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth

in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as

trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If I sought *against* my life

Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly,

Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public fancies of the peace,

Against all omens of their ill success;

With faces averse, the rout in arms refozt,

To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,

Think not that death *against* her nature is;

Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,

Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Davies.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the

idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to a time of

misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense.

Thence the them brought into a stately hall,

Wherein were many tables fair dispord,

And ready dight with drapets festal,

Against the viands should be ministrd. *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should

come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fa-
thers. *Hobbes.*

Some say, that ever *against* that season comes,

Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,

The bird of dawning singeth all night long;

And then they say no spirit walks abroad;

The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,

No fairy tales, no witch has power to charm;

So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things

might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promise's time provides with care,

And hastens in the woof, the robe he was to wear. *Dryd.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only

desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingsf.*

A' GALAXY. *n. f.* [from σ and $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, Gr.] Want of milk. *Diet.*
AGA'PE. *adv.* [from α and $\gamma\alpha\pi\epsilon$] Staring with eagerness; as,
a bird gapes *iot* meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms between'd with gold,

Dazzles the crowd and lets them all *agape*. *Milton.*

Dazzle the crowd; and let them all *agape*. *Phryne.*

The whole crowd flood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor

at his word. *Spectator.*

A'GARICK. *n. f.* [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in physic,

and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male

is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows

on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrecences which grow upon trees; both

of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans

call *leletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was

one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that

is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks, though

it be assumed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually, by later authors,

written *agash*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from

agaze, which has been written *agash*, from a mistaken ety-

mology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terror; amazed;

frighted to astonishment.

I thus roving on

In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,

With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,

View'd first their lamentable lot, and found

No rest. *Milton.*

A'GATE. *n. f.* [agate, Fr. achate, Lat.] A precious stone of the

lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,

On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakespeare.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey

horny ground, clouded, lined, or spotted with different co-

lours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.

Woodward.

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of *agate*.

An *agaty* hint was above two inches in diameter; the whole

covered with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To AGAZE. *v. a.* [from α and $\gamma\alpha\pi\epsilon$, to set *agazing*; as, *amaze*,

amuse, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupify

with sudden terror. The verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd, so they can elpy

An armed knight toward them gallop fast,

That seem'd from some feared foe to fly,

Or other grisly thing that him *agast*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participle adj.* [from *agaze*; which see.] Struck with

amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;

Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:

The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"

All the whole army fold *agazed* on him. *Shakespeare.*

AGE. *n. f.* [age, Fr. anciently *age*, or *ages*; it is deduced by

Menage, by etymology, of *ævi*; by *Junius*, from *as*, which, in

the Teutonic dialects, signified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or

part, of its duration: in this sense, we say, the *age* of man,

the several *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts, *Shakespeare.*

His life being seven *ages*.

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years; so

the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.

Genesis, xlvii. 28.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs cares of posterity,

For things their kind would everlast make.

Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,

The fruit whereof another *age* shall taste. *Davies.*

Next, to the Son,

Desin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom

New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,

Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton.*

No declining *age*

E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Reformers.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived,

or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the observation we

have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our

sister most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast

her off. *Shakespeare.*

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,

Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Reformers.*

And on this forehead, where your virtue has laid,

The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;

Infusing *age* will trace his cruel way,

And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of profligates, all that either, being of age, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own content,

Had, ere we came to age, our portion spent. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age: In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the age of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor; at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a strippling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cruell.*

AG'ID. *adj.* [from *age*.] It makes two syllables in poetry.

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings. If the comparison do stand between man and man, which shall bearken unto other, fish the *aged*, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. *Hooker.*

Novely is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shakep. for Measure for Measure.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove, To raise the feeble fibres of aged love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *protopopæia*. The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintillianian fear of the aged oaks. *Stillingfleet.*

AGEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person. *Acad. adv.* [ages, Sax. Again; in return. See AGAIN.]

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd again. *Dryden.*

AGENCY. *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to alert the superintendence and agency of providence in the natural world. *Woodward.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agency. *Swift.*

AGENT. *adj.* [agents, Lat. That which acts; opposed to patient, or that which is acted upon.]

This faculty is often truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AGENT. *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that professes the faculty of action. Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the agent, which feels already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor agent, from the instrument, Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Davies.*
Here's made us agents free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he forelaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And truth no agent. *Shakep. years.*
They had not the wit to fend to them, in any orderly fashion,
Agents or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of agents to patients. *Temple.*

AGGERATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or aggeration is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Breuer's Vulgar Errors.*

AGGERATE. *v. a.* [from *ager*, Lat.] To heap up. *Diff.*

AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [from *agglomerare*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

AGGLOMERATE. *v. z.*

Besides, the hard agglomerating faults,

The spoil of ages, would impervious choke

Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *glutis*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation parts of the womb. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wicman.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *ad.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. *Wijm.*

AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandiser, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Aspliff's Parergon.*

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [aggrandisement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

AGGRATE. *v. a.* [aggrate, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,

Counted of many a jolly paramour;

The which them did in modest wife amate,

And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

AGGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [aggrate, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to aggravate

Their penance, laden with fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve

Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,

And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The extrinsecal circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd

By itself, with aggravations not furcharg'd,

Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,

I may, if possible, thy pardon find

The calter towards me, or thy hatred left. *Milton.*

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against fight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonessential systems of the whole. *Key.*

AGGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective result of the conjunction or accretion of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an aggregate of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Gleenville.*

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the aggregate of them all. *Bentl.*
TO AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrege*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The aggregated foil
 Death, with his mace pettuck, cold, and dry,
 As with a trident, fink. *Milton.*

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregare*.]
 1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen. *W. Edwards's Nat. History.*

2. The whole composed by the coagulation of many particulars, an aggregate.

3. Collection, or state of being collected.
 Their individual imperfections being great, they are more-over enlarged by their aggregation; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be erroneous itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO AGGRESS. *v. n.* [*aggrederi*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage dispers'd, the glorious pair advance
 With mingl'd anger, and collected might,
 To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
 How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*
AGGRESSION. *n. f.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of injury.

There is no retelling of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*. *L'Estr.*

AGGRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggressi*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

Fly in nature's face?
 But how, if nature fly in my face first?
 Then nature's the aggressor: Let her look to't. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*. *Pope and Swift's Preface to Miscellanies.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See *GRIEVANCE*.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

TO AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve*.]
 1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *his grievance* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
 I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour
 The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight:
 Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it bears some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *C Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the strengthening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *L Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
 Cloe complains, and wond'rously *aggriev'd*. *Granville.*

TO AGGROUPE. *v. a.* [*aggregare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggregated* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight; as also those things which appear to be performed with ease. *Dryden.*

AGHAST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agere*, (see *AGAZE*.) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*, or from *a* and *ghost*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who fighting force, as if her heart in twaine
 Had riven been, and all her heart-things brast,
 With dreary drooping eye look'd up like one *aghast*. *Spens.*

The aged earth *aghast*.
 With terror of that blast,
 Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
 Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
 Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
 Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison.*

AGILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
 And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
 Against the panting sides of his poor jade;
 Up to the rowel-bead. *Shakespeare.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hall.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
 In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
 Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
 As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

AGILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood.
 A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. *n. f.* [an Italian word, signifying ease or convenience.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Campden.*

TO AGIST. *v. a.* [from *agere*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *agere*, i. e. *habere*.]
 To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forests, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agisters*, in English *gust* or *gust-takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*; as, *agistment* upon the sea banks. This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per week*. *Bisnet.*

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See *AGIST*.]
 It is taken by the canon lawyers in another sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *adjuvamentum*, or *adjuvmentum*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer of the king's forest. See *AGIST*.

AGITABLE. *n. f.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See *AGITATE*, and *AGITATION*.

TO AGITATE. *v. a.* [*agite*, Lat.]
 1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to aduate; to move.
 Where dwells this for'reign arbitrary soul,
 Which does the human animal controul,
 Informs each part, and *agitates* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute. *Bayle.*

AGITATION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of moving, or shaking any thing.
 Putrefaction affects rest; for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are some time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.
 A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fable.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.
 A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this *stun* of *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakespeare.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Talbot.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.
 The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Noel.*

AGITATOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs, in which *active* seems to be used the *agitators* of the army.

AGLET. *n. f.* [A word which some derive from *αγλή*, splendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from *αγλεττή*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200 l. and his gown adorned with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25 l. *Hayward*.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.

2. The pendants at the ends of the chiefs of flowers, as in tulips.

AGINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *DiD.*

AGNAIL. *n. f.* [from *agne*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A diseased nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.

AGNATION. *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognation*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

AGNITION. *n. f.* [from *agnitus*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

AGNITION. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardiness; and do undertake

This present war against the Ottomites.

Shakspeare.

AGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance found.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very figurative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations.

Camden.

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chayle Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,

And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore.

Dryden.

AGE. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *age*.] *Pail*; as, *I age ago*; that is long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *ago*; as, it is a year *ago* it happened; reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

Be of good comfort; for the great supply,

That was expected by the Dauphin here,

Are wreck'd of three nights *ago* on Godwin's sands.

Sh. K. John.

This both by others and myself I know,

For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;

Or have been caught within the winding train.

Dryden.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of some former time *ago*.

Addison Freeholder.

AGG. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gage*, in low language; as, *is vivant à gage*, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of imagination; heated with the desire of some enjoyment; longing.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it found full and round, and chime together to the humour, which is at present *agg*. (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rattle-dancer, shall be able to carry all before him.

South's Sermons.

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*; as, he is *agg*, or you may set him *agg*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set *agg*,

In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,

Goes bounding out, and, in her trim of pride,

Thinks all the fays or does, is justifi'd.

Dryden.

This maggot has no sooner set him *agg*, but he gets him a ship, freight her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the sides in his coffers.

L'Estrange.

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the fairs are all *agg*,

And all for this a bear and dog.

Hudibras.

They generally struggle into these parts about this time of the year; and set the heads of our fervent maids to *agg* for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Addison, Spectator.*

AGG. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax.] *Aggo*; past. See *AGO*.

He is such a princely one,

As you speak him long *aggo*? *Ben Jonson's Fairy Prince.*

AGONISM. *n. f.* [*agonismus*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *DiD.*

AGONIZO. *participial adj.* [from *agon* and *going*.] In action.

Their first movement, and impelled motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agonizing*.

AGONIST. *n. f.* [*agonistes*, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *DiD.*

AGONISTES. *n. f.* [*agonistes*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so filled his tragedy, because *Sampson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prize-fighting.

DiD.

AGONIZO. *v. n.* [from *agonize*, low Latin, *agonizo*, Gr. *agonize*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

N. V.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart,

Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,

And ask me what it means? Art thou not false? *Rew.*

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,

To smart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope's Essay on Man.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*agon* and *the'tikon*, Gr.] Proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; prebiding at public games.

DiD.

AGONY. *n. f.* [*agonia*, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonia*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me,

because therein my *agon* shall end.

Sidney.

Thou who for me did feel such pain,

Whose precious blood the cross did stain,

Let not those *agonies* be vain.

Rymer.

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Between them both, they have me come to dy,

Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handling,

That death were better than such *agony*,

As grief and fury unto me did bring.

Fairy Queen.

Thou I have mis'd, and thought it long, depriv'd

Thy presence, *agony* of love! till now

Not felt, nor shall be twice.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*.

Hosier.

AGG. *adv.* [a and *agg*.] In earnest; not fictitiously.

At that time I made her weep *agg*,

For I did play a lamentable part.

Shakspeare.

AGGUTY. *n. f.* An animal of the Antilles of the bigness of a

rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair.

He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hind feet, and, when chafed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke.

Troas.

TO AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *g* *acc*.] To grant favours; to confer benefits upon; a word not now in use.

She granted, and that knight to much *agreed*,

That the him taught celestial discipline.

Fairy Queen.

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. f.* [*ag*, priv. and *gramma*, Gr.] An illiterate man.

DiD.

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

TO AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof do flow and sluggish were,

Engroff'd with mud, which did them foul *agreas*.

Fairy Q.

TO AGREE. *v. n.* [*agere*, Fr, from *gre*, liking or good-will;

gre and *gratu*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you.

Pope's View of Epic Poetry.

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions.

2 Maccabees, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is *agreed* on by all that give it any origin.

Burnet's Theol.

3. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

Matth. v. 25.

4. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny?

Matth. xx. 13.

5. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else.

Clarendon.

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

6. To settle some point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should *agree* upon.

Hosier.

If judicious men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being stunted by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something.

Björk.

7. To be consistent; not to contradict.

I for many bare false witness against him, but their witness *agreed* not together.

Matth. xiv. 56.

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean; and thy speech *agreed* thereto.

Matth. xiv. 70.

Which

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me by a physician at Moscow.

Bogle's History of Colours.

8. To suit with; to be accommodated to.
Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread agreeing to every taste. *Wisd.*

His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God hath settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience.

Locke.

9. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preferring asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities.

Arbutnot.

To AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seem'd for to see,
Some troubles upore, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed. *Recommen.*

AGREEABLE *adj.* [agreeable, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with. It has the particle *to*, or with.
What you do, is not at all agreeable either with to good a Christian, or to reasonable and to great a person. *Temple.*

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies. *Tillotson.*

Agreeable heretics, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand agreeable remarks, which he has made on their occasions. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. It has also the particle *in*.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other mens minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon.*

AGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to; with the particle *to*.
Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but be low rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness, like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe; and that in sundry respects. *Grew's Cynologia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Eyd. xviii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participle adj.* [from agree.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [agreement, Fr. in law Latin *agrementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *agregatio mentium*]

1. Concord.
What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclesi. xiii. 18.*

2. Relevance of one thing to another.
Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.
And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah, xxviii. 18.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern. *2 Kings, xiii. 31.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this agreement. *Arbutnot.*

AGREESTICKS, or AGRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.]

Having relation to the country; rude; rustic. *Diet.*

AGRICULTION. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Diet.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [agricultura, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the flairs; which notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the ground, Moles does indeed intimate in general; as also, what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to thee, that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours does. *Wisdome's Nat. History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Pope's Od. lib. 3, Scat.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, punctated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The species are; 1. The common or medicinal agrimony. 2. The sweet smelling agrimony. 3. Lesser agrimony, with a white flower.

The first is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the sort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil or situation; and is increased by parting the roots in autumn, or by sowing the seeds soon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGROUNDS. *adv.* [from *agrum* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essay.*

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound?

Were you, by stress of weather, call aground? *Dryden.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

AGUE. *n. f.* [ague, Fr. acute.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the ague, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempest nor corrects the other;
As if there were an ague in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Scylla.*

AGUE. *adv.* [from ague.] Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold; a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With slight and agued fear! mind and charge home. *Shakespeare.*

AGUE FIT. *n. f.* [from ague and fit.] The paroxysm of the ague.

This ague fit of fear is overblown;
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakespeare.*

AGUE PROOF. *adj.* [from ague and proof.] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men of their words; they told me I was a city thing; 'tis a lie; I am not ague proof. *Shakespeare.*

AGUE-TREE. *n. f.* [from ague and tree.] A name sometimes given to Elisha. *Diet.*

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *aguis*. See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn; to deck; a word now not in use.

At other whiles the would devise,
As her fantastick wit did most delight;
Sometimes her head the fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands, or with flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruffles plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AGUISH. *adj.* [from ague.] Having the qualities of an ague.
So calm, and so serene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her aguish love now glows and burns;
Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Graville.*

AGUISHNESS. *n. f.* [from aguish.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AN. interjection.

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

AN! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord.

J Isaiah, l. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *AN!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalm xxxv. 25.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compulsion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;

But, *AN!* the mighty bliss is fugitive;

Discour'd sickness, anxious labour come,

And age and death's inexorable doom.

Dryden.

AN! me! the blooming pride of May,

And that of beauty, are but one:

At morn both flourish bright and gay,

Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.

Prior.

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In conjuncts, as in greatness, they excel;

AN! that we loved ourselves but half so well.

Dryden.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *AN!* our eye hath seen thee.

Psalm xxxv. 21.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a term term.

And now the mighty Centaur terms to lead,

And now the speedy dolphin gets ahead.

Dryden.

2. Headlong; precipitant: used of men.

It is highly the fault of parents, guardians, tutors and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run abroad, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them.

L'Estrange.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no? —

— From the dread fummist of this chalybourn!

Look up awhile, the firrill-gorg'd lark lo far

Cannot be seen or heard.

Shakespeare.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top; the pointal, which rises from the cups, is fired, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the first grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almost two inches broad; the wood of it thinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly poison; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for fuel.

The second sort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice.

Miller.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *ad*, Fr. from *adjuvare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid,
(So love the dread of danger doth despise)
And of him catching hold, him strongly laid

Fairy Queen.

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships.

1 Maccabees, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,
We learn that found as well as false persuades.

Reyksson.

AN! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;

Unshaken all your filial claim confess;

Your private right should impious power invade,

The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself.

Tobit, viii. 6.

3. [In law.] A subsidy. *Ad* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented, as, when a tenant for term of life, *courtesy, &c.* being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own.

Crawell.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Oh have I seen a timely parted ghost,

Of airy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,

Being all devoted to the labring heart,

Gray.

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.

Sib. Hen. VI.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,

Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate

In the good man's distress.

Shakespeare.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were purified the adherents and aiders of the late rebels.

Bacon's Henry VIII.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate of the city, which he painted

With shunlike destiny: aidless came off,

And with a sudden re-enforcement, struck

Corioli, like a planet.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

Had met

Already, ere my best speed could prevent,

The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey.

Mit. Comedy.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of finges.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout

With golden *aidants* that glitter'd bright,

I like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about

Was hemm'd with golden fringes.

Fairy Queen.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *aid*, Sax.] To be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what ails thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.

Gen. xxi. 17.

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *something ails me that I cannot fit still; what ails the man that he hasen without roof a?*

Love smil'd, and thus said, 'Want join'd to desire is unhappy;

but if he sought do desire, what can Heraclesus ail?' *Sidney.*

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought!

Command the empress hither to be brought;

I, in her death, shall find diversion find,

And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL! *AN!* *interjection.* [from the verb.] A disafe.

Or heal, O Natives, thy offensive ail.

Pope.

AIL! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disafe.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,

Not decent for a husband's eye or ear.

Graveville.

I am never ill, but I think of your ailment, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together.

Swift.

AIL! *AN!* *interjection.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

AD! *AN!* *interjection.* [It is derived by Skinner from *afine*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Am! thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The list of games?

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; to here the end

To which all men do aim, rich to be made,

Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.

Fairy Q.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we aim, but have their further end whereto they are referred.

Hasker.

Sworn with applause, and aiming still at more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.

Dryden.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life.

Tillotson.

3. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,

Who shakes his empty reins, and aims his airy spear.

Dryd.

4. To guess.

AIM! *AN!* *interjection.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Akianus, young and eager of his game,

Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;

But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,

Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting sides.

Dryden, Æn.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That

- That arrows fled not forward toward their aim,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shakespeare.*
3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.
He trusted to have equal'd the most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious aim
Against the throne, and monarchy of God,
Rain'd impious war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But fee, how oft ambitious aims are crost,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*
4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.
The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one aim,
till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are
distinct independent parts. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; guess.
It is impossible, by aim, to tell it; and, for experience and
knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any
of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*
There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intresur'd. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
- AIR. *n. f.* [air, *i. r. air, Lat.*]
1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.
If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it
is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out conti-
nually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a
little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills
all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the
globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logic.*
2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.
There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by
habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other
airs. *Bacon.*
3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.
Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*
Let vernal *airs* through trembling officers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope.*
4. Blast.
All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
5. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.
O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakespeare.*
6. The open weather; air unconfined.
The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Enlilia took the morning *air*. *Dryden.*
7. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.
I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryden.*
8. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.
I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in
these papers. *Pope's Letters.*
9. Intelligence; information.
It grew also from the *airs*, which the princes and states a-
broad received from their ambassadors and agents here; which
were attending the court in great number. *Bacon.*
10. Poetry; a foug.
And the repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Parad. Regain.*
11. Musick, whether light or serious.
This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shakespeare.*
Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denb. Sophy.*
The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful
transports, to others are impotent. *Gloverville.*
Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the
airs of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little at-
tention. *Addison, Spectator.*
Born on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire,
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!
—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enl'ving *airs*. *Pope.*

12. The mien, or manner, of the person.
Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and drait,
'To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all
they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which
they have misst. *Dryden.*
There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this
picture. *Addison.*
Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*
13. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*,
a gay *air*.
Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*
There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a
moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight
of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity
of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an
eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other
such like things. *Dryden.*
Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state,
And they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes,
of which the ministers of other nations are only the representa-
tives. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*
He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*;
he conceives himself a being of a superior nature. *Swift.*
14. Appearance.
As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon
found its way into the world. *Pope.*
15. [In Frenchman'ship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised
motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*
- TO AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]
1. To expose to the air.
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath
been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept
close, and not aired. *Bacon.*
We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice,
when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of
those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon
it, and died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that in such
cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth.
Bacon's Natural History.
As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up
comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange.*
Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryd. Virgil.*
2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal
pronoun.
Nay, stay a little——
Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare.*
I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the
rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *air-
ing* myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound
contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison.*
3. To open to the air; as, clothes.
The others make it a matter of small commendation in it-
self, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes,
which their place requireth. *Hesker.*
4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire; a term used in
conversation.
5. To make nests. In this sense, it is derived from *arry*, a nest.
It is now out of use.
You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and
sometimes despicable stealing, one from another, of the eggs and
young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and
quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the
partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a coun-
try. *Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.*
- AIRBLADDER. *n. f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]
1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.
The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of
these airbladders, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of
which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their
bulk, and rise or fall.
Though the *air bladder* in fishes seems necessary for swim-
ming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*
- AIRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, with-
out any solid foundation.
Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream, *The*

The maid's romantick with, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal flame. *Pepe's Dumadi, b. iii.*
AIR-DAWN. adj. [from *air* and *dawn*.] Drawn or painted
in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the drawn dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

AIRER. n. f. [from *air*.] He that expels to the air.

AIRHOLE. n. f. [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. n. f. [from *air*.] A hole to admit the air.

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make claf-
fick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded,
it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *air* of repre-
sentation in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedate-
ness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Fetes.*

AIRING. n. f. [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy
the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and
to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Add on it.*

AIRLESS. adj. [from *a* and *less*.] Without communication with the
free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *air*'s dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksf. J. Cæsar.*

AIRING. n. f. [from *air*, *for* *air*.] A young, light, thought-
less, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airings*, will be won

Web-dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. *B. John Catil.*

AIRY. adj. *n. f.* [from *air* and *pure*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper
vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of
the air; as that on which the water pump is founded, is on the
gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument
is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, conful of Magdebourg, who ex-
hibited his first publick experiments before the emperor and
the states of Germany, in 1704. But his machine laboured
under several defects, in the force necessary to work it, which
was very great, and the progress very slow; besides, it was to
be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for
experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr.
Hooke, removed several of these inconveniences; though, still,
the working of this pump was laborious, by reason of the pres-
sure of the atmosphere at every exclusion, after a vacuum was
nearly obtained. This labour has been since removed by Mr.
Hawtree, who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise
as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the at-
mosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was
of service in the ascending one. Vreem made a further im-
provement in Hawtree's air-pump, by reducing the alternate
motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*, is
exhaled from minerals, and beasts, and fruits, and liquors, is as
true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as
that we breathe in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being
fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even
sooner than the very absence of all air, or a vacuum itself.

AIRMATT. n. f. [from *air* and *mat*.] A passage for the air
into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *air shaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate,
and carry out the steam both of the miners breath and
the damp, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Key.*

AIRY. adj. [from *air*, *æreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmissio or emission, of the thinner and
more airy parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections; and
this, of all the rest, the most corporal. *Bacon.*

2. Belonging to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the
airy region.

1. High in air.

While rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, winding at their height, through airy channels flow.

Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

Thou'ld ambition of airy and light a quality, that it is but
a shadow's shadow. *Shaksf. Lear.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train;

And, with her grizzly lead, his lovely queen remain. *Dryden.*

5. Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or
nature; vain; trifling.

Not think with wind
Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) flying high,
With empty sound, and airy notions, fly. *Reformers.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money,
which occasioned many airy propositions for the remedy of it.

Temple's Miscellany.

6. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But the epic poem is too stately to receive those little orna-
ments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy ha-
bits; but the weight of gold and of emeralds is reserved for
queens and goddesses. *Dryden's Amadis, Dedication.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender,
finely shaped, airy, and delicate; such as are nymphs and
nuns. *Dryden's D. of Seg.*

7. Gay; brightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited;
light of heart.

He that is merry and airy at shore, when he sees a sad and a
loud tempest on the sea, or dances bravely when God is under
from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world.

Top's Rule of Living, l. 15.

AIRLE. n. f. [Thus the word is written by *Addis*, but perhaps
improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *air*, a
wing; or *aller*, a path; and is therefore to be written *airle*.]
The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would ex-
pect from its endowments. The church is one huge net, with
a double *airle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addis.*

AIR, or EIGHT. n. f. [supposed, by *Stevens*, to be corrupted
from *iliet*.] A small island in a river.

AIRULE. n. f. [*air*, *rule*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-
works. *Ditt.*

TO AKE, v. n. [from *αἶμα*, Gr. and therefore more grammati-
cally written *ake*.] See *ACHE*.

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal pains; distin-
guished from *injury*, which is commonly used of uneasiness in
the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To feel, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wound *ake* at you! *Shakspeare's Timon.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a fensé

Of pain. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very mo-
ment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some
men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine
touch his lips. *Lucke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toil oppress,
Ere long-with'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as,
the heart *ake*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it,
still more licentiously, of the soul.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails;
And each, by turns, his *airing* heart assails. *Addis, Oe. M.*

My soul *ake*

To know when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

AIRN. adj. [from *a* and *lin*.]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; used of persons.
I do not say thee, dear Pamela; only I could wish, that,
being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *airn* in fortune.

Sidney, b. ii.

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties; used
of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *airn* to the silly
envy of the ass. *L'Estrange, Fob.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *airn* by nature.

In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions which it may have been
complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be
airn to it. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

AL, ATTEL, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon
Ægel, noble, famous; as also, *Aling* and *Ading*, are corruptions
of *Ægelung*, nobility, splendid, famous. *Glossary Camden.*

Al, Adl, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Alde*,
ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *al*, being melted by
the Normans, from the Saxon *albo*. *Idem, ibid.*

ALABASTER. n. f. [*alabastron*.]

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than
the other kind; some is white, which is most common; some
of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like
honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make
boxes for perfumes. *Suavi.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shaksf. Othello.*

ALABASTER. adj. Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear reckoning of an *alabaster* column,
found in the ruins of Livia's peristyle. It is of the colour of
fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Cam-
pitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in
the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing
through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge
transparent cross of amber. *Addis on Italy.*

ALACK. interj. [This word seems only the corruption of *alai*.]
Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would and we would not.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALACADAY, *interj.* [This, like the former, is for *alas* the day.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
ALACROUSLY, *adv.* [from *alarcius*, supposed to be formed from *alarci*; but of *alarcius* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.
ALACRITY, *n. f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

Wherefore, in the end, these orders were, on all sides, affixed unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to be when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker's Preface.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Sh. Rich. III.*
But glad, that now his feet should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 1011.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner underfoot the sign to fly:
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them all, the fates flood by. *Dryd. Ann. Hist.*
ALAMPRE, *n. f.* The lowest note but one in Guido Areteine's scale of music.

ALAMODE, *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin fickle manufacture.

ALAND, *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dath'd on the shallows of the moving fand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
ALARUM, *n. f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not found an *alarm*. *Numbers*, x. 7.
Behold, God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *2 Chron. xiii. 12.*

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With flutill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden's Cæsar.*
Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars a *arm*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.
Is it then true, as distant rumours run,
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii.

To *ALARUM*, *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The waip the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*
2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.
When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell's Add.*
3. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brust'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ALARM-BELL, *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The *alarm-bell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And from the streets, found drums and ataballes.

Dryden's Conquest of Granada.
ALARMING, *particip. adv.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message, an *alarming* pain.

ALARMPOST, *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARUM, *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See *ALARUM*.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Hence too, that the might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but the *alarms* which they beat. *Prior.*
To *ALARUM*, *v. a.* [corrupted from *to alarm*. See *ALARM*.]

Withered murder
[*Alarm'd* by his fainted the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch] thus with his stealthy pace,
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ALA's, *interj.* [*heia*, Fr. *clasi*, Dutch.]
1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.
But yet, *alas!* O but yet *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney*, b. i.

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but prefer'st a form, and I a name. *Pope's Epist.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.
Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs.

Shakespeare's The Gentlemen of Verona.
3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thou hast faith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp
with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations
of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel*, vi. 11.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 461.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have to feel a sense of human woes. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

ALAS THE DAY, *interj.* Ah, unhappy day!
Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress; you have
made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she
make it up with her husband? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

ALAS THE WHILE, *interj.* Ah, unhappy time!
All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May seem he loved, or else some care he took. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

ALATÉ, *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Late; no long time ago.

ALB, *n. f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment
worn by priests.

ALBET, *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it so*. *Stinner.*]
Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to
each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reason teach them, should,
notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law. *Hobbes.*

Of one, whole eyes,
Albeit unused to the nicling mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves
in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline
it, *albeit* he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable,
inconvenience by his so doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGINEOUS, *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg.]
Eggs, I observe, will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof.

Brown's Viceroy Errata, b. ii.
I opened by incision, giving vent first to an *albugineous*,
then to white concolled matter: upon which the tumour sunk.

Wifeman's Surgery.
ALBUGO, *n. f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the
cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucina*.

ALBURN COLOUR, *n. f.* See *ALBURN*.

ALCAHEST, *n. f.* An Arabick word, to express an universal
dissolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

ALCAID, *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *caid*, the head.]
t. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.

Th' *alcid*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden's Den Sobieski.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens.

ALCANNA, *n. f.* An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves
making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquors.

The root of *alkanum*, though green, will give a red stain.

ALCHYMICAL, *adv.* [from *al chymy*.] Relating to alchymy; pro-
duced by alchymy.

The rose noble, then current for six fillings and eight pence,
the alchymists do *affirm* as an unwritten verity, was made by
projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully
in the tower of London. *Candee's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY, *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of
an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Candee.*

ALCHYMIST, *n. f.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues, or pro-
fesses the science of alchymy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchemy*,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glistening gold. *Shakspeare.*
Every *alchemy* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire
for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been
divided by corrosive liquors, into invisible parts, yet may pre-
sently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. *Cress.*

ALCHIMY. *n. f.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χημα*.] The
most sublime and occult part of chymistry, which pro-
prietes, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other
important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and de-
luding art, which changed the meaning of words, as *alchemy*
doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing
what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchemy*,
Will change to virtue, and to worthiness. *Shakspeare.*

Princes do but play us; compared to this,
All honours mimic, all wealth *alchemy*. *Deane.*
A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.
The golden colour may be some mixture of ornaments, such
as they use to brass in the yellow *alchemy*. *Bacon.*

White *alchemy* is made of pan-bals one pound, and arseni-
cum three ounces; or *alchemy* is made of copper and auripig-
mentum. *Euseb's Physical Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal found, the great revolt:
Tow'rd the four winds, four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*,
By herall's voice explain'd. *Milton.*

ALCOHOL. *n. f.* An Arabic term used by chymists for a high
refined dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced
into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists
speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted
spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sol volatile oleum will coagulate the serum on account of
the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbut.*
ALCOHOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of al-
coholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an im-
palpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZATION. *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]
1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are
wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.
ALCORAN. *n. f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Maho-
medan precepts, and credenda.

If this would satisfy the confidence, we might not only take
the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent;
yes, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and
obedient either of them. *Savanderus against the Jesuits.*

ALCOLE. *n. f.* [*alcole*, Span.]

A rectify, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or
partition of a column, and other correspondent ornaments; in
which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to enter-
tain company. *Trevius.*

The weary'd champion lulls in soft *alcoles*,
The noblest boast of thy romantic groves,
Oft, if the muse preface, shall he be seen
By Rosamonda fleeing o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*
Deep in a rich *alcole* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

ALDER. *n. f.* [*alder*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those
of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at re-
mote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is
spermoid, and of a conical figure.

The species are: 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*.
2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The feathery *alder*.
These trees delight in a very moist soil, where few others will
thrive, and are a great improvement to such lands. They may
be also planted on the sides of brooks, and cut for poles every
third or fourth year. The wood is used by turners, and will
endure long under ground, or in water. These trees are pro-
pagated either by planting layers, or treecuttings, about three
feet in length, in February or March. *Willar.*

Without the grove, a various silver scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cyresses form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope.*
ALDERLEY-VEGET. *adj. superl.* [from *alder*, *alder*, old, elder, and
vege, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which was held the
longest possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderley* sovereign;

Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms.

Shakspeare.

ALDERMAN. *n. f.* [from *alder*, old, and *man*.]

1. The same as *senator*, *Censor*. A governor or magistrate, origi-
nally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the expe-
rience which his age had given him.

Tell him, my self, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conference with his grace. *Shakspeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* confer'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope.*

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.
But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,

And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

ALDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an *alderman*;
belonging to an *alderman*.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their vir-
tues and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigen-
cies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt fierce out-
set of the common forms. *Swift's Asseculatus.*

ALDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of *alder*.
The *alder* boats first plow'd the ocean;

The sailors' number'd them, and nam'd each star. *Mary's Virg.*

ALE. *n. f.* [of *ale*, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt. [See *MALT*.] in hot water,
and then fermenting the liquor.

I'll scratch thy heads; you must be seeing chilrentings.
Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals?

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper
for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they
were the inventors. *Arbutnot.*

2. A merry meeting used in country places.
And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whifton lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ale*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben. Jonson.*

ALEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by
boiling ale with spice and sugar, and fops of bread: a word
only used in conversation.

ALE BREWER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes
to brew *ale*.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most
of our *ale-brewers*. *Arbutnot's History.*

ALECONNER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city
of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick
houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the
common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their life
formerly, their places are now regarded only as sine-cures for
decayed citizens.

ALECOOT. *n. f.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *coot*, Lat.] The name
of an herb. *Ditt.*

ELECTRYOMANCY, or ALECTROMANCY. *n. f.* [*electryomancy*
and *man*.] Divination by a cock. *Ditt.*

ALEGAH. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *egger*, four.] Sour *ale*; a kind of
acid made by *ale*, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

ALEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful;
sprightly: a word not now used.

Certainly, this berry-coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf
tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all conduce
the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon.*

ALEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *ale* and hoof, head.] Groundivy, so
called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient
in *ale*. See *GROUNDIVY*.

Ale, or *groundivy*, is, in my opinion, of the most ex-
cellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have
among us. *Temple.*

ALEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where *ale* is
publickly sold; a rippling-house. It is distinguished from a ta-
vern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beautiful inn,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *ale* house guest? *Shakspeare.*
One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any
man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense,
as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such frequent en-
counters of both, as would quickly fend him packing, did not
the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nances. *South.*

I see shall each *alehouse*, thee each gibbous mourn,
And answer ginsphos frower sighs return. *Pope.*

ALEHOUSE KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that
keeps *ale* publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse keepers* in Holland,
who were at the same time burgomasters of the town, and taxed
one another's bills alternately. *Belingsbroke to Swift.*

ALEKNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *knights*.] A pot companion;
a tippler: a word now out of use.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted out of him,
in the *ale-house* colours of that time, in this manner. *C Camden.*

ALEMBICK.

AL-EMICK, n. f. A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be ratched into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembic*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

AL-SOUTH, adv. [from *a* for *at*, and *south*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

ALERT, adj. [Alert, Fr. perhaps from *alaci*, but probably from *alaci*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of confidence and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that coked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old pig is dead at last. *Swift's Spect.*

ALERTNESS, n. f. [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him.

ALIST-STER, n. f. [from *ale* and *stere*.] An officer appointed in every court, and sworn to look to the sifize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Cutler.*

ALIVAT, n. f. [from *ale* and *vaz*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALWASHED, adj. [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among flaming battles and *alewash* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakespeare.*

ALWIFE, n. f. [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alwife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfeence. *Swift's Drapier's Letter.*

ALEXANDERS, n. f. [See *Sevring*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, consisting of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; these rest upon the empanment, which afterward becomes an almost globular fruit, composed of two pretty thick seeds, sometimes shaded like a crescent, gibbous, and streaked on one side, and plain on the other.

The species are: 1. Common *Alexanders*. 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, &c.

The root of these herbs, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal use, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by sowing their seeds upon an open spot of ground in August. *Alar.*

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, n. f. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRIE, n. f. A kind of verb borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexandrie*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrie* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last, and only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless *Alexand* line ends the long.

That, like a wounded snake, drag it flow length along.

Psalm's Essay on Criticism.

ALEXIPHARMICK, adj. [from *alex* and *pharmakon*.] That which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

That some antidotal quality it may have, we have no reason to deny; for since else a hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepsies, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Bacon's Vigor Lrezar.*

ALEXITERIAL, or ALEXITERICK, adj. [from *alex* and *ter*.] That which drives away poison; that which dissolves in fevers.

ALGATES, adv. [from *all* and *gate*, *Saxon*.] Gate is the same as *vaz*; and still used for near in the Scottish dialect. On any terms; every way; now obsolete.

Nor had the brasser ever risen mere,
But that Rinaldo's horse e'en then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppress'd to force.

That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

ALGIBRA, n. f. [An Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *alger* the philosopher; by some, from *algi*, parsimony; by others, from *algi*, a house-fitter; by *algi*, from *algi*, the restitution of thin broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more

quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. The origin of this art is very obscure. It was in use, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1444, Lucas Paccioli, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that author was not yet known in Europe; whose method was very different from that of the Arabs, observed by Paccioli and his first European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than simple and quadratick equations; and only some of the others advanced to the solution of cubic equations. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues. *Treatise of Chambers.*

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of nine-pence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGIERA'ICK, adj. [from *algebra*.]

ALGEBRA'ICAL, adj. [from *algebra*.]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST, n. f. [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practices the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Grant's Bill of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to describe almost nothing else but the synthetick and analytic methods of geometricals and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logic.*

ALGID, adj. [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Di.*

ALGIDITY, n. f. [from *algid*.] Chineseness; cold. *Di.*

ALGIDNESS, n. f. [from *algid*.] Chineseness; cold. *Di.*

ALGIFIC, adj. [from *algis*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Di.*

ALGOR, n. f. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chinefs.

ALGORITHM, n. f. [Arabic words, which are used to imply]

ALGORITHM, n. f. the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Di.*

ALGO'SE, adj. [from *algis*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Di.*

ALLIS, adv. A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simphon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise*; *namely*, *otherwise* Baker.

ALIMB, adj. [alimilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that which may be nourished. *Di.*

ALIEN, adj. [alienus, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown *Dryden.*

Of alien trees, and apples not her own.

But who can tell, what pangs, what sharp remorse,

Torment the Boian prince? from native soil

I said by fate, turn from the tender embrace

Of weeping comfort, and deprive the sight

Of his young guidis progeny, he seeks

Inglorious shelter in an alien land. *Philipp.*

2. Littrated from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle

frem, and sometimes *is*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien* from their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable

state of nature, to which fin reduced us; a weak, ignorant

creature, alien *frem* God and goodness, and a prey to the great

deceitful. *Rogers's Sermon.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien* from our religion

and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift's Alcibiades.*

ALIEN, n. f. [alienus, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denizen; a man of another country or

family; not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only she holds for alien and

strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hunter.*

If it be proved against an *alien*,

He seeks the life of any citizen,

The party, gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall live on half his goods. *Shakespeare, Alcibiades of Venice.*

The mere Irish were not accounted *aliens*, but enemies,

and otherwise out of the protection of the law; so, as it was no

capital offence to kill them. *Lawson on Ireland.*

Thy place in come I thou hast rudely lost,

Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,

And art almost an *alien* to the hearts

Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakespeare.*

Thou

Their famous lawyer condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *alieni*, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison.*

2. In law. An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *alieni*, but *denizens*. *Covent.*

TO ALIEN. v. a. [*alienus*, Fr. *alieni*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another. If the son *alien* those lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, now the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse to; with *from*. The king was wonderfully disgusted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIAS. *adv.* [*from To Alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred. Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must, at one time or other, pass from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injustice of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis.*

TO ALIENATE. v. a. [*alienare*, Fr. *alien*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. The countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned. The manner of mens writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuades them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries Of *aliened* Judah. *Milton.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men from one another, such as cross and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tilleyson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest Castilian, whom he was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addison.*

ALIMENATE. *adv.* [*alimatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to; with the particle *from*.

They are most damnable wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate* from truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift.*

ALIMINATION. n. f. [*alimatus*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property. The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or alienation thereof unto strangers. *Spenser.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. Her successor passed a law, which prevented absolutely all future alienation of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and alienations of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its alienation.

3. Change of affection. It is left but in dark memory, what the case of this person was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the alienation of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties. Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulse, though not against, yet without their will; as in alienation of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgement. *Hooker.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [*from ala and fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *D.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dist.*

ALIGER. v. a. [*from ala*, and *lig*, to lie down.] To lay; to ally; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of Spenser, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why fitten we fo, As wren overwent with woe: Upon so fair a morrow, The joyous time now nightfall, That shall allyge this bitter blatt, And slake the winter sorrow. *Spenser.*

TO ALICENT. v. n. [*alibetan*, Sax *af-licetan*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of alighting; as of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping. There ancient night arriving, did alight From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of alighting; as of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping. There ancient night arriving, did alight From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There famous lawyer condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *alieni*, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison.*

2. In law. An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *alieni*, but *denizens*. *Covent.*

TO ALIEN. v. a. [*alienus*, Fr. *alieni*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another. If the son *alien* those lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, now the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse to; with *from*. The king was wonderfully disgusted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIAS. *adv.* [*from To Alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred. Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must, at one time or other, pass from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injustice of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis.*

TO ALIENATE. v. a. [*alienare*, Fr. *alien*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. The countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned. The manner of mens writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuades them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries Of *aliened* Judah. *Milton.*

There is alighted at your gate A young Venetian. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller, Though he alights sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night; When with his horse he never will alight. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore, His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore; The first that fail'd in air, 'tis sung by Fame, To the Cumean coast at length he came, And here alighting built this costly frame. *Dryden.*

When he was admonish'd by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and fingering to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights; still preparing for a higher flight at her next tully. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight, The victors from their lullies fled alight; Like them dismounted all the fiery train. *Dryd. Fables.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addison.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon. But forms of stones from the proud temple's height, Pour down, and on our batter'd heels alight. *Dryden.*

ALIKE. *adv.* [*from a* and *like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. The darkness hideth not from thee; but v's night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee. *Psalms.*

With thee conversing, I forget all time; All seasons, and their changes, all please alike. *Milton.*

Riches cannot relieve me from the grave. Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are alike concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: alike in place, But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. n. f. [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food. New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the aliment is so prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. *Glaucowill.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. But, to take it in the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink, and seasoning, as salt, spice, vinegar, &c. *A-busnot.*

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds. The sun, that light imparts to all, receives From all his aliment recompense, In humid exhalations. *Milton.*

Except they be water'd from higher regions, these weeds must lose their alimental sap, and wither themselves. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides, And darts his fullbreit beams, portending drought, Forget not, at the foot of every plant, To sink a circling trench, and daily pour A just supply of alimental streams, Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTARINESS. n. f. [*from alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dist.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [*from aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment. The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes, which it receives as it passeth through the alimentary duct. *A-busnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing. I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the alimentary particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Roy.*

Of alimentary roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. These have a fattening quality, which they manifest in feeding of cattle. *A-busnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. n. f. [*from aliment*.] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing. Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no a *imentionation*. *Bacon.*

ALIMINOUS. *adj.* [*from aliment*.] That which nourishes; a word very little in use. The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the alimentous humours into the flesh. *Harsy.*

ALIMONY. n. f. [*alimen'ia*, Lat.]

Alimony signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the

the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery.

Asylle's Paragon.

Before they settled hands and hearts,

Till almsy or death them parts.

Hudibras.

AL'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

AL'LIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

A'LISS. *adj.* [*from ale*] Refembling ale; having qualities of ale. They let it stand five days before they put it into the cask, stirring it and beating down the yeast into it; this gives it the sweet *aliss* taste.

Mortimer's Lijbanar.

A'LITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Did.*

AL'IVE. *adj.* [*from a and vive*].

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Not *well alive*, nor wholly dead they were,

But some faint signs of feeble life appear.

Dryden.

Not youthful kings in battle seized to live,

Not scornful virgins who their charms survive.

Pope.

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*.

Hosier.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not to much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours.

Clarissa.

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,

And unto battle do yourselves addice;

For yonder comes the prowell knight *alive*,

Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobility.

Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the delusion of monarchy with any pleasure.

Clarinda.

John was quick and understood his business very well; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts.

Arbutnot.

A'LIKANEH. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or lixivium, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKAL'ESCENT. *adj.* [*from altali*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid.

Arbutnot.

ALKALI. *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us *glasswort*.] This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbutnot.*

Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation. See **ALKALIZATE**.

A'ALKALINE. *adj.* [*from alkali*] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery lixivium will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from this *alkaline* state, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

TO ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [*from altali*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [*from altali*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizing* salts.

Boyle.

The colour of violets seems to be of that order, because their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizing*, turns green.

Newton.

ALKALIZATION. *n. f.* [*from altali*] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANIT. *n. f.* [*Arabis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil, and must be sown in March.

Milton.

ALKEKE'NGI. *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-berry*; of considerable use as an astringent, dissolvent, and diuretic. The plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the

Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and consistence of a confection; whereof the *hermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrace, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and ical gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alhermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier, which supplies most part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentiful as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See **ALL**, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love all ready forth to come.

Spenser.

Know, Rome, that all alone Marcus did fight

Within Corioli gates.

Shakespeare.

And swore so loud,

That, all amaz'd, the priest let fall the book.

Shakespeare.

They could call a comet a fixed star, which is all one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*.

Cambden.

For a large confidence is all one,

And signifies the same with none.

Hudibras.

Bala, from a silver box distilled around,

Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the last-born, but all along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir.

Lake.

Justice, indeed, may be furnished out of this element, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be all over a continued blaze, if the artist pleases.

Addison.

If e'er the miser dust his farthings spare,

He thinly spreads them through the public square,

Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,

And from each other catch the doleful cry.

Gay.

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt,

are all for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward.

Dryden.

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,

That lord, whose hand must take my plighted, shall carry

Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,

To love my father all.

Shakespeare.

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, but now obsolete.

Do you not think the accomplishment of it

Sufficient work for one man's simple head,

All were as the rest but simply wnt.

Spenser.

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *juyl*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,

All as his fraying flock he fed;

And, when his honour hath thee read,

Crave pardon for thy hardy head.

Spenser.

ALL. *adj.* [*ALL*, *Adal*, *calle*, *all*, *Sax.* *oll*, *Welsh* *al*, *Dutch* *alle*, *Germ.* *alles*, *Gr.*]

1. The whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;

So are they all, a' honourable men.

Shakespeare.

To graze the herb all leaving,

Devour'd each other.

Milton.

The great encouragement of all, is the assurance of a future reward.

Tillotson.

2. The whole quantity; every part.

Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work.

Deut.

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and all this only for the public good.

Lake.

3. The whole duration of time.

On whose pastures cheerful spring,

All the year doth sit and sing;

And, rejoicing, smiles to see,

Their green backs wear his livery.

Craford.

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice.

Shakespeare.

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will the yet abate her eyes on me;

On me, whose all not equals Edward's moiety?

On me that halt, and am misshapen thus?

Shakespeare.

Nought's had, all's spent,

Where our desire is got without content.

Shakespeare.

The youth shall study, and no more engage

Their flaring wishes for uncertain age;

No more with fruitless care, and chaced strife,

Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;

Finding the wretched all they here can have,

But present food, and but a future grave.

Prior.

Our all is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fall of success.

Addison.

2. Every thing.

I hen shall we be news-cramm'd—All the better; we shall be the more remarkable.

Stukey, etc.

Up

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow—Well, *let's* one for that. *Shakeſp.*
All the ſitter, Lenuſus: our coming
Is not for ſatisfaction; we have busineſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

That is, every thing is the better, the ſame, the fitter.
See, ere and pow'r, thy giving, I ſume;
And glad he ſhall reign, when in the end
Thou ſhalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'ſt. *Milton.*
They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and lett it ſo
little foothold, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the
ground, neſt, eagles, and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

They that do not keep up this indifference for *all* but truth,
put coloured ſpectacles before their eyes, and look thro' ſilly
glaſſes. *Etc.*

A torch, *ſuſt* and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped
in the vapour. *Ally n.*

All is much uſed in compoſition; but, in moſt inſtances, it
is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words
compounded with it, are fixed and claiſſical; as, *Almighty*.

When it is conjoined with a participle, it ſeems to be a
noun; as, *all-surrounding*; in other caſes, an adverb; as, *all-*
comprehended, or completely accompliſhed.

Of theſe compounds, a ſmall part of thoſe which may be
found is infected.

ALL-BEARING, *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That which bears
every thing; omniparous.

Thus, while he ſpoke, the ſovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmaik'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING, *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives
gayety and cheertulneſs to all

Soon as the *all-cheering* fun
Should, in the fartheſt eail, begin to draw
The ſhady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-COMMANDING, *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the
ſovereignty over all.

He now ſets before them the high and ſhining idol of glory,
the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-EMBRACING, *adj.* [from *all* and *embrace*.] That which
embraces all men, or every thing.

Wray in embracing ſhades, Ulyſſes lies,
He woe forgot! but Pallas now addreſs,
To break the bands of *all-embracing* reſt. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING, *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That which
ſubdues every thing.

Scorn'd of Satan ſprung, *all-conquering* death I
What think'ſt thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING, *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That which con-
ſumes every thing.

By ageuſt broke—but *all-conſuming* care
Derog's perhaps the ſtrength, that time would ſpare. *Pope.*

ALL-DIVORING, *adj.* [from *all* and *divorce*.] That which eats
up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deſtitute war, and *all-divorcing* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FURS, *n. f.* [from *all* and *fur*.] A low game at cards,
played by two; ſo named from the four particulars by which
it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the
players, make up *all* of four.

ALL-HEALTH, *n. f.* [from *all* and *health*, for *health*.] All health.
This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps uſually
reckoned among them.

All-hail, *ye* heils, where conſtant peace attends!
All-hail, ye ſacred, ſolitary groves!
All-hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whole converſation pleases and improves. *Watts.*

ALL-HALLOWN, *n. f.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The
time about All-Sunday.

Facewell, thou after ſpring! farewell,
All-hail an ſummer. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-HALLOWE-TIDE, *n. f.* [See *ALL-HALLOWN*.] The term
not All Saints, or the firſt of November.

Croſs the bow about *All-hallowe-tide*, in the bare place, and
let it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one
year. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL, *n. f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *irivert*.

ALL-JUDGING, *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the
ſovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,
That I deſert my wretched life, and curſe
My paſt polluted life. *All-judging* heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has ſeen my terror for them. *Roderick's June Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING, *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.
Should we repute at a little miſplaced charity, we, who could
no way ſervice the effect: when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being
ſhows to down every day his benefits on the unthankful
and unſenſible? *Atterbury.*

ALL-MAKING, *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all;
our Fick. [See *ALL-MAKING*.]

ALL-POWERFUL, *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; om-
nipotent; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the leaſt motion of whoſe will can
create or deſtroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of
thy diſtreſſed ſervant. *Swift.*

ALL-SAINTS DAY, *n. f.* The day on which there is a general
celebration of the ſaints. The firſt of November.

ALL-SEER, *n. f.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] He that ſees or beholds every
thing; he whoſe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-ſeer*, which I daſh'd with
Haſt turn'd my ſign'd prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt, what I beg'd in jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-SEEING, *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] That beholds every thing.

The ſame Firſt Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thoſe penſible forms ſhall laſt;
Nor can they laſt beyond the time aſſign'd
By that *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY, *n. f.* The day on which ſupplications are made
for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November.

This is *all ſouls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.

Why then, *all ſouls day* is my body's doomsday. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient*.] Sufficient to
every thing.

The teſtimonies of God are *all-ſufficient* unto the end for
which they were given.

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoſt
elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-ſufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE, *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Poſſeſſed of infinite wiſdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the
affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, ſole diſpoſer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLAN-OPIS, or *ALLANTOIDE'S*, *n. f.* [from *allan*, a gut,
and *oides*, ſhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the
ammon and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paſ-
ſage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the
womb, receives the urine from the bladder. *Quincy.*

To *ALLAY*, *v. a.* [from *allay*, Fr. to mix one metal with
another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by ſome
from *à la fin*, according to use; the quantity of metals being
mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite,
perhaps from a *seuer*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it ſitter for coin-
age. In this ſenſe, moſt authors preſerve the original French
orthography, and write *allay*. See *ALLOY*.

2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant
qualities

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

No friendly offices ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour, that ſits
in ſome helliſh breaths, which, upon all occasions, will torn
out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to reſpect. The word, in this ſenſe, I
think not to be derived from the French *allay*, but to be the
English word *lay*, with a *b* before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLAY, *n. f.* [*allay*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them,
that they may wear leſs. Gold is alloyed with ſilver and cop-
per, two carats to a pound Troy; ſilver with copper only, of
which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Croſel.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant quali-
ties of that with which it is mingled; in the ſame manner as the
admixture of baſer metals *allay* the qualities of the firſt metals.

Dark colours eaſily ſuffer a ſenſible *allay*, by little ſcattering
light. *New's's Opticks.*

3. *Allay* being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies
ſomething worſe than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope and fear. *Ryſam.*

ALLAYING, *n. f.* [from *allay*.] The perion or thing which has
the power or quality of *allaying*.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony;
and, upon that account, Aſciven countermands letting blood in
choleric bodies; becauſe he elicits the blood a *frangum bilis*,
or a bundle of gall, abounding its acrimony and herceuties.

Ha very on Conſumptions.

ALLAYMENT, *n. f.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power
of *allaying* or abating the force of another.

If I could temperize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLIGATION, *n. f.* [from *allig*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. I lie thng affirmed or affirmed.

Haſt he not twit our ſovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coupt?

As if he had fuborned none to swear
False *allegations*, to overthrow his state. *Shakespeare.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allege*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hobbes.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Spratt.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLEG'ABLE. *adj.* [*from allege*.] That which may be *alleged*. Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALLEGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *D.*

ALLEG'ER. *n. f.* [*from allege*.] He that alleges. Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *allegor* of it, Pamphilus, appears to do, would seem to argue, that there is, sometimes, no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of the parts of several bodies. *Bayle.*

ALLEG'ANCE. *n. f.* [*allegance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from mens hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shakespeare.*

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughter'd hands, and keep the peace. *Shakespeare.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatever is proposed. *Carleton.*

ALL'GIANT. *adj.* [*from allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now used.

For your great crimes

Heap'd upon me, poor undervicer, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'r's to heav'n for you. *Shakespeare.*

ALLEGOR'ICK. *adj.* [*from allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton.*

ALLEGOR'ICAL. *adj.* [*from allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mythical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the emblems of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGOR'ICALLY. *adv.* [*from allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peucham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœnix with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [*from allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, which we noted before, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority*.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peucham.*

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word, denoting one of the six distinctions

of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELU'YAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו יה and יהללו. A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.]

He will fit his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper preludium to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of mulick. *Did.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

Molt of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Brady.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. f.* [*from alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *Swiss.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one fifth of their debts and income will fit heavy on them who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALL'LEY. *n. f.* [*allie*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*
It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knografts, and after spiregrafts. *Bacon.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton.*
Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whole too luxuriant growth our *alley* stop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands
The passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Aonian line. *Dryden.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And, for *alliance*'s fake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Doriot, your fon, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*

Adrastus soon, with Gods averfe, shall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence trief shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato.

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. f.* [*allies*, Lat. to entice or draw] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *allies* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glauville.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*allig*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*from alligate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. 'His name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill flap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

Alot in rows large poppy-heads were strung,
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garrick.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. f.* [*from alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION.

ASSAULTION. *n. f.* [*allatus, allisus, Lat.*] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cut off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous assault of the sea. *W. Edward.*

ALLOCATION. *n. f.* [*allocutis, Lat.*]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chamber.*

ALLOCATION. *n. f.* [*allocutio, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL. *adj.* [*from allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLODIUM. *n. f.* [*A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German origin.*] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLOUGE. *n. f.* [*allouge, Fr.*] A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer. *See ALLOU.* *v. n.* [*This word is generally spoke habes, and is used to doze, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French allou; perhaps from all la, look all, showing the object.*] To set out; to incite a doze, by crying *al ze*.

*Alles thy furious maitiff; bid him vex
The nervous herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence.* *Philips.*

ALLOUVE. *n. f.* [*allouquum, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another; converse; conversation. *Dict.*

ALLOT. *v. a.* [*from lot.*]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee *s r* provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shaksfp. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour, which heav'n *allots* to peace. *Dryd.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.
Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and
shakes, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *alloting* them their
due portion of it. *Taylor.*

ALLOTMENT. *n. f.* [*from allot.*] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world,
but in a reintegration to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estr.*
Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty
allotments, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask
of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLOTTERY. *n. f.* [*from allot.*] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. *See ALLOTMENT.*

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament.

Shakspeare's As You Like it.

ALLOTW. *v. a.* [*alluere, Fr. from alluare.*]

1. To admit; as, to *allotw* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allotw* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allotted* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allotw*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *P. pr.*

As to what is alleged, that some of the presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allotw* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allotw* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.

I will help you to enough of them, and shall be ready to *allotw* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roguish madnefs
allotw itself to any thing. *Shaksfp. King Lear.*

But as we were *allotted* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allotted* first by the state of England. *Daniel on Ireland.*

4. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no flander in an *allotted* fool. *Shaksfp.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful thou! if no tears *allotw*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *W. Alter.*

6. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allotted* his son the third part of his income.

Nº VI.

7. To make abatement, or provision; or to satiate any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLOWABLE. *adj.* [*from allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour; washing his feet, on her knees; which was not consistent with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the very light of nature alone may discover that which is so far forth in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hester.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Attorney's Sermons.*

ALLOWABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from allowable.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by fame, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [*from allow.*]

1. Admission without contradiction.

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hester.*

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassa's, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the Rate's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shaksfp.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to confalt and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The vicual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *Kings.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroic verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent passion. *Swift's*

6. Etablilhed character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*;
Therefore my hopes, not furkited to death,
Stand in bold awe. *Shaksfp. Othello.*

ALLOY. *n. f.* [*See ALLAY.*]

1. Base metal mixed in coinage.

I hat precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any base metal. *Ally* is base metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *ally*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *ally* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure always, without mixture or *ally*.

Attorney's Sermons.

ALLUDESCENCY. *n. f.* [*alludefcentia, Lat.*] Willingness; content.

To **ALLUDE** *v. n.* [*alluda, Lat.*] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes in an *old story*; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem plainly to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.

Hester.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I doubt not was that artificer's structure here *alluded* to.

ALLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*allumino, Fr. to light.*] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured.

Cruell.

R

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*al-lure*, Fr. *luren*, Dutch, 'belopen, Sax. To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardish deterrence from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetens thereof.

Hooker.

Above them all

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n,

Alone d his eye.

Milton's *Parad. Lost*.

Each flaring hope, and each alluring joy.

Lyttleton.

ALLURE. *n. f.* [from the verb *al-lure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen.

Hayward.

ALLUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *al-lure*.]

That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world

Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,

Or violence

Milton's *Parad. Lost*.

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell.

Par. Reg.

To find th' *allurement* is not hard

To minds relaps'd, for warn'd, and well prepar'd;

But o'ndrous difficult, when once betet,

To flouge through the bruits, and break th' involving net.

Dryden.

ALLURER. *n. f.* [from *al-lure*.] The person that allures; enticer; envious.

ALLURINGLY. *adv.* [from *al-lure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *al-luring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. f.* [*al-lusio*, Lat.] That which is, often with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not explicated, a hint; an implication. It has the participle *in*.

Here are manifest *al-lusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin.

Burnet's *Theory*.

This last *al-lusion* gall'd the Panther more,

Because indeed it rubb'd upon the core.

Dryd.

Expressings now out of use, *al-lusions* to customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark.

Licke.

ALLUSIVE. *adj.* [*al-lusivus*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully explicated.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *al-lusive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion, to a consistency with the former.

Roseri's *Sermoni*.

ALLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *al-lusivus*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles, (*Matt. xxiv. 28*) by which, *al-lusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose emblem was the eagle.

Hannard.

ALLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *al-lusivus*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUSION. *n. f.* [*al-lusio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *al-lusion*, which is defined an infensible increment, brought by the water.

ALLUSIVOUS. *adj.* [from *al-lusivus*.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*al-lia*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these sects are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them.

Spenser on Ireland.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer ally'd

The common interest, or endow the eye.

P. p.

To the sun ally'd,

From him they draw the animating fire.

Thomson.

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuse: they are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's simile; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

Dryden.

ALLY. *n. f.* [*al-lie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage; friendship; confederacy.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as

subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally under their protection.

Temple.

ALMACANTAR. *n. f.* [An Arabic word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbeiot, *almacantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *n. f.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

Claudian.

ALMANACK. *n. f.* [L. *al-mad*, by some, from the Arabic, *al*, and *mad*, Heb. to count, or compute; but others, from *al*, Arabic, and *man*, a month, or *manazil*, the course of the months, by others, from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *man*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fairs, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well: Spain hath not attained this kingdom.

Eic. or.

His astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

Geoffrey of the *Longue*.

Beware the woman too, and flun her light,

Who in these studies does herself delight;

By whom a greasy *almanack* is born,

With often handling like chaff ambers worn.

Dryd.

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purple for her use.

Dryden's *Spanish Friar*.

ALMANDINE. *n. f.* [Fr. *almandine*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and higher than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the garnet.

Diad.

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [fr. *al-mighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the title of almighty.

Hooker.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, his power and *almightiness*.

St. Peter King's.

In the wilderness, the bitter and the fork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and receive his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*.

Taylor.

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *al* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

Genesis.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,

That you divest yourself, and lay apart

The borrow'd glories, that, by guilt of heav'n,

By law of nature and of nations long

To him and to his heirs.

Shakspeare.

ALMOND. *n. f.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandus*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Amundus*, a German; supposing that almonds came to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond-tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

Levi.

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

The species are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The sweet *almond*, with tender shells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

The three first sorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the first fort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferior to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum stock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach stock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiosity; it will not succeed on a plum, but must be budded on a peach or *almond*.

Millard.

Like to an *almond tree*, you're mounted high

On top of green Selinus, all alone,

With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,

Whose tender locks do tremble every one,

At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.

Fair 2.

Mark well the flowering *almond* in the wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery

slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscles act, it compels the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wife's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or **A'LMAN-FURNACE**, called also the *Swamp*, is a peculiar kind of furnaces used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Cochran's.*
A'LMONER, or **ALMINER** *n. f.* [*almonarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

Inquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden's Spanish Frier.*

A'LMONY. *n. f.* [*from almoner*]. The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

A'LMOST. *adv.* [*from all and most*]; that is, *most part of all*. *Sinar.* Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, hope or anger, fear or grief, has not fallen to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addis. Ovid.*
ALMS. *n. f.* [*in Saxon, elmyr, from elemosina*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my slurrup, bend like his
Tha bath received an alms. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alm* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [*from alms and basket*]. The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

Which sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For who the refuse of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alm-basket* of wit. *Pen Tabor.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that feed upon the *alm-basket*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [*from alms and deed*]. An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which be did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou'rt put'st back. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

ALMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [*from alms and giver*]. He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of St. Savoy. And yet was he a great *alm-giver* in secret, which flattered that his works in public were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bos.*

ALMS-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*from alms and house*]. A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *alm-houses* for the poor, and the forcing out of the people into their several parishes, are manifest unto men of understanding. *Hobbes's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred *alm-houses* right well supplied. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Many centuries, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hospital, or some *alm-house*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *alm-houses*, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want fit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMS-MAN. *n. f.* [*from alms and man*]. A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

A'LMOD TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a haircase. The Rabbin generally render it *oval*, others *drop*, *brasil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *serapias* *reseda*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligno 7byna*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the *almodym*; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the thynum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almodym*, or *aluminum*, or, simply, *gummum*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the thium-wood mentioned by Moses. *Ce. met.*

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almody-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, **A'LNAGER**, or **A'LNAGR**. *n. f.* [*from a'lnage*]. A measure by the ell; a worn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the office of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals upon it appointed for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alner*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. f.* [*from a'lnage*, or *alnager*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. f.* [*from all and night*].

There is a service which they call *alnicht*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the middle; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 372.
ALOE. *n. f.* [*from aloin*, as it is supposed]. A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tamboo*, and is the heart, or innermost part of the *aloe-tree*, the next part of which is called *Catene*; which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tamboo*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pai d'agua*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle wood not the outer part of the *Tamboo*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savory.*

2. *Aloe* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, succulent, and generally beset with spines on the edges; the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulose, and cut into six segments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the most part, semicircular seeds.

The species are 30: 1. The common large American *aloe*. 2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe*, which produces young plants out of the flower stems, &c.

Many of these plants, in English gardens, are natives of the East and West Indies; but the most curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The first of these *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air in mild winters, in a very dry soil, and under a south wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhouse, giving them very little moisture in winter. The other sorts are preserved in an airy glass-case, with a stove. The *aloes* are all increased by offsets.

Most of the African species, after the second, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloe* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-stems from the centre of the plant, of a considerable size, and sometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the first species, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that some have flowered in fifty years. Another error is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun.

ALOE. *n. f.* [*from aloin*]. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloe-tree*, by cutting the leaves and expressing the juice that drops from them to the fun. It is distinguished in a Socotorine and Cabaline, or horse *aloe*; the first is so called from Socotra; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of horses. It is a warm and strong cathartic, and used in most purgative compositions.

ALOE-TICAL. *adj.* [*from aloin*]. Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniac, or acrimonious medicines. *Wife's Surgery.*

ALOE-TICK. *n. f.* [*from aloin*]. Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALOFT. *adv.* [*inferior*, to lift up, *Dan.* Left air, *Icelandic* &c.] To that aloft is, into the air. On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Suckling.*
Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd. Fab.*

ALOFT. *prep.* Above. The great luminary

Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenfes light from far. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

A'LOOY. *n. f.* [*aloo* &c.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*
A'LOOY. *n. f.* [*aloo*, Dutch] from *al* and *ooy*, or *ooy*, that is, *single*. 1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but *aloo*;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *aloo*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.
God, by whose *aloo* power and conversation, we all live,
and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.
Eagles we see fly *aloo*, and they are but sheep which always
herd together. *Sidney*, b. i.

Alive, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Paradise Lost*.
I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

ALONE, *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the verb *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,

If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,

Bring up your army. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Let y u alone, cunning artifice;

See how his gorget peers above his gown,

To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson's Catil.*

2. To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfinished.
His client stole it, but he had better have let it alone; for he lost his cause by the jest. *Addison, Spectator*.

ALONG, *adv.* [*au long*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty flogging; some laid along,

And bound with burning wire, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden, Æneid vi.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.
A firebrand carried along, leaves a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 271.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly land,

Or the black water of Pomptina flands. *Dryden, Æneid vii.*

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.
They were all along a cross, untoward sort of people. *S.uth.*
Solomon, all along in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillemont*.

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.
I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Hence then! and evil go with thee along,

Thy offspring, to the piece of evil, Hell;

Thou and thy wicked crew! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when

it is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when

it wants something that ought to go along with it. *Epist.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.
Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden*.

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *along*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,

Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope*.

- ALONGST**, *adv.* [*a corruption*, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strict watch and ward in all their ports

thereabout alongst the coast. *Kinsley's History of the Turks*.

- ALOFF**, *adv.* [*ail off*, that is, quite off.] At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede alof,

And to an hill herself withdrew aside,

From whence the might behold the battle's proof,

And else be safe from danger far desir'd. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

As next in worth,

Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,

While the promiscuous croud stood yet alof. *Paradise Lost*.

The noise approaches, though our palace stood

aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden*.

2. Applied to persons, it often intimates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,

And make the cowards stand alof at bay. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had any doubt of

being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned

and crost the ocean to Spain. *Eaton*.

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he

had aloof seen the cross set upon the greater tower of Granada,

wherby it became Christian ground. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Two pots flood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay.

The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept aloof

from 't'other. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

The strong may fight aloof; Aeneas try'd

His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryd. Fables*.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;

But with a crafty madness keeps aloof,

When we would bring him on to some confession

Of his true state. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand aloof, there

will be still suspensions: it being a received opinion in the world,

that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,

When it is mingled with regards that stand

aloof from th' enite. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

ALOU, *adv.* [*from a and loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice;

with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry aloud,

To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;

That of the great, neglecting to be just,

Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust. *Waller*.

Then heav'n's high monarch thus red thrice aloud,

And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden, Æneid vii.*

ALOW, *adv.* [*from a and low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now also, and now aloft they fly,

As born through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden*.

ALPHA, *n. f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending, faith

the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the

Almighty. *Rev. lat. ev.*

ALPHABET, *n. f.* [*from αλφ, alpha, and β, beta*, the two

first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not fight,

Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,

But I of these will rest an alphabet,

And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakespeare's Tim. Andronicus*.

The letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of

the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters,

and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless

number of words capable of being framed out of the alphabet,

either of more syllables, or of one. *Boissier*.

Taught by their nurses, little children get

This saying, sooner than their alphabet. *Dryd. Jun. T.*

ALPHABETIC, *v. a.* [*from alphabet*, noun.] To range in the

order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL, *adj.* [*from alphabet*, noun.] In the

series of letters.

I have now by me, digested in an alphabetical order, all the

counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with

their respective tempers. *Swift*.

ALPHABETICALLY, *adv.* [*from alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical

manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than

I can now compile in short hints; and a dictionary, alphabeti-

cally containing the words of the language, which the deaf person

is to learn. *Herder's Elements of Speech*.

ALREADY, *adv.* [*from all and ready*.] At this present time, or

at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *W'at he came from?*

He is come already. *Will it be done?* *It is done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been already answered,

may serve for answer to that exception. *Locke*.

You want'd me still of loving too?

Can I love him, already loving you? *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill

Already move, no longer stay aloof;

High in the air, they wave the flaming sword,

Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence*.

I confine myself to methods for the advancement of piety,

which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a

strict execution of the laws already in force. *Swift*.

Methinks, already, your tears you say,

Already see you a degraded soul,

And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope*.

ALSO, *adv.* [*also*, Dutch.] Also; likewise; a word now out of use.

The golden sun his glittering head can show,

And sad remembrance now the prince assumes

With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;

As Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

ALSO, *adv.* [*from all and so*.] In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great

deluge, as, according to Moses, so also according to necessity;

for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theat.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, but only conjunct

the member, of the sentence.

Gud do so to me, and more also. *1 Samuel*, xiv. 44.

ALTAR, *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat.] It is observed by *Janus*, that the

word *altar* is received, with Christianity, in all the European

languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the fathers, as ap-

propriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *ara*

of gentilsim.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The gods of the nuptial bed,

Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,

Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,

Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryd. Tab.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is ad-

ministered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where the kneel'd, and, faintlike,
Cath her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

Shakspeare.

ALTARAGE, *n. f.* [*altarium, Lat.*] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *n. f.* [*from altar and cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-dish, which our kings gave this abbey.

Peachment.

TO ALTER *v. a.* [*alterer, Fr. from alter, Lat.*]

1. To change; to make otherwife than it is. To alter, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to change it, may be, to substitute another in its place.

Do you note

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?

How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,

And of an earthy cold?

Shakspeare.

Act appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue fix'd, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed?

Stillin'fleet.

2. To take off from a perfection or set.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way alter'd from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have oppos'd it.

Dryden.

TO ALTER *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather alters from bright to cloudy.

ALTERABLE, *adj.* [*from alter; alterable, Fr.*] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernor.

Glennville.

Our condition is this world in mutable and uncertain, a ternity by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent.

Ryert.

I wish they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be alterable or no?

Swift.

ALTERABLENESS, *n. f.* [*from alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

ALTERABLE, *adj.* [*from alterable.*] In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, *adj.* [*alterant, Fr.*] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another.

Bacon.

ALTERATION, *n. f.* [*from alter; alteration, Fr.*]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in its inconveniences and those weighty.

Hesler.

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or alteration, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary.

Hesler.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,

Slav'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,

Strange alterations! Sin, and death, amain

Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)

Put'd after him a broad and beaten way.

Milton.

No other alteration will fastify; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order.

South.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body.

Swift.

ALTERATIVE, *adj.* [*from alter.*]

Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of dilemperature to health. They are oppos'd to *evacuants*.

Quinn.

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such alterative medicines as purify the blood.

Governor of the Tower.

ALTERATION, *n. f.* [*alteration, Fr. from alterer, Lat.*] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause alteration to grow.

Hesler.

Their whole life was, in a manner, little else than a perpetual wrangling and alteration; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth.

Hesler.

ALTERN, *adj.* [*alterner, Lat.*] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,

The less by night, altern.

Milton.

No VI.

ALTERNACY, *n. f.* [*from alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, *adj.* [*alternus, Lat.*] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship confideth properly in mutual office, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness.

South.

Hear how I'mother's various lays surpris'd,

And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove

Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.

Pope.

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [*In geometry.*] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION, is where the antecedent of one is to its consequent, as the antecedent of another to its consequent; the very same ratio, in this case, holding alternately in respect of the antecedents to each other, and the consequents to each other.

Chambers.

ALTERNATE, *n. f.* [*from alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,

Grateful alternates of substantial peace,

On the crown'd gobbet, and the genial bed

Prior.

TO ALTERNATE, *v. a.* [*alternare, Lat.*]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,

Melodious hymns about the iv'ry throne

Alternate all night long.

Milton.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, alternates the disposition of good and evil.

Greus.

ALTERNATELY, *adv.* [*from alternate.*] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as, light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

'Tis the princely Melinda, bath'd in tears,

And toid's alternately with hopes and fears,

Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.

Unhappy man! whose sorrow thus and rage

To different ills alternately engage.

Prior.

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes.

Newton.

ALTERNATENESS, *n. f.* [*from alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession.

Diff.

ALTERNATION, *n. f.* [*from alternate.*] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppress'd with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of alternation would utterly impugn the generation of all things.

Fulger Errours.

ALTERNATIVE, *n. f.* [*alternativ, Fr.*] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange alternative—

Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance?

Young.

ALTERNATIVELY, *adv.* [*from alternative.*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal alternatively made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *n. f.* [*from alternative.*] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation.

Dict.

ALTERNITY, *n. f.* [*from altern.*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the alternity and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ALTHOUGH, *conj.* [*from alth and though.* See *THOUGH*.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they are intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; *yet, although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood.

Hesler.

Alas the gold of France did not seduce,

Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to reject what I intended.

The streets must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities.

Swift.

ALTRGRADE, *adj.* [*from alius and gradus, Lat.*] Rising on high.

Dict.

ALTRGRADE, *n. f.* [*altus and loquor, Lat.*] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, *n. f.* [*altimetria, Lat. from alius and m. [to].*] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTRISANT, *adj.* [*altisimus, Lat.*] High; lofty; dignified; pompous.

Dict.

ALTRISANT, *adj.* [*altisimus, Lat.*] High; lofty; dignified; pompous.

ALTITUDE, *n. f.* [*altitudo, Lat.*]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakespeare.*
Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*
She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Pulgar Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their several situations, in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority. Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.
The world, a willing flander-by,
Inclines to aid a specious lye. *Suiff.*

5. Height of degree; highest point. He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakespeare.*
ALTYVOLANT, *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volans*.] High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGETHER, *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.] 1. Completely; without restriction; without exception. It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Suiff.*
2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.
Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his feat. *Shakespeare.*

ALUDEL, *n. f.* [from *al* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute*.] *Aludels* are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

ALUM, *n. f.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling fiber. The factitious *alum* is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence arise red, Roman, and citron *alum*; also plumose, saccharine, and burnt *alum*. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *rasbe-alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire. *Alum* is used in medicine as an absorbent, but being apt to excite vomiting, it is seldom prescribed inwardly. It is used outwardly in astringent lotions, and is an ingredient in several dentifrices and cosmetics. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It serves to bind the colour upon the stuffs, and has the same uses there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It also disposes stuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of briskness and delicacy to it. This effect of *alum* seems to proceed from its styptic or astringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence also it preserves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from sinking when wrote upon.

Saccharine *alum* bears a near resemblance to sugar, and is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone, and is used as a cosmetic.

Burnt *alum* is *alum* calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more easily pulverized.

Plumose or plum *alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green, resembling Venetian tale, except that, instead of scales, it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis amianthus of the ancients. *Glabbe.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE, *n. f.* A stone or calc' used in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxyerate, and was in few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum* stones. *Wise.*

ALUMINOUS, *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.

Not do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mature with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wise.*

ALWAYS, *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *callegreza*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* continue. *Hor.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb to be. [See TO BE.]

And God said unto Moses, I am that I am; and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name, Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am:

For knowing what I am, I know thou art; Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABILITY, *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMIDETTO, *n. f.* A sort of pear [See PEAR.] so called, says Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMIDOT, *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMAIN, *adv.* [from *main*, or *maign*, old Fr. derived from *magnum*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakespeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us. *Milton.*

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,
Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *amain*,
Like lightning sudden, on the warious train,
Heats down the trees before him, shakes the ground;

The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dry.*

AMALGAM, *n. f.* [*amalgama*, Gr.] A mixture of *metallic* *amalgam*; also procured by amalgamation. See *AMALGAMATION*.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

AMALGAMATE, *v. a.* [from *amalgama*.]

To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION, *n. f.* [from *amalgama*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir the well that they may incorporate; then call the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Boyle.*

AMANDATION, *n. f.* [from *amandare*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANDUSIS, *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and *μαρανν*] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and moist; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more round seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All these plants must be sown on a good hot bed in February, or the beginning

gining of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their seed in September. *Millar.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once
In paradise, fall by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, flouting the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, thro' mid of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their refulgent locks, in wreath'd with beams.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to *amaranth*; consisting of *amaranth*s.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flow'rs,
By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Alphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs.

Pope.

AMARITUDE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deepened in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malignant bodies. *Harvey.*

AMARULENCE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Diict.*

AMASMENT. *n. f.* [*from amas*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the subject, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and influence impulses. *Gloverille.*

AMASS. *v. a.* [*amasso*, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Lact.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscriminate.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Bruen's Vulgar Errors.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases.

Patti's Improvement of the Mind.

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMASS. *v. n.* [*from a and mase*. See *MATE*.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bery of fair ladies fate,
Counted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them immodest way *amass*,
And each one fought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *mater*, to crush or subdue.

ANATOCULIST. *n. f.* [*anatorculis*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Diict.*

AMATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. f.* [*amaurosis*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some disfigurement of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of things and dust floating before the eyes; which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and concealed by the blood-vessels being too much enlarged; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

AMAZE. *v. a.* [*from a and mase*, perplexity.]

1. To confound with terror.

Yes, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid of thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed* he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZE. *n. f.* [*from the verb amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion; either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amazement*,
And rumours loud. *Milton.*

Mention the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling sea,
Then calling back his eyes with dice *amazement*,
Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMAZEDLY. *adv.* [*from amazed*.] Confusively; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazingly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my mediæ. *Shakespeare.*

Why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazingly*?
Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits. *Macbeth.*

AMAZEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazement*, we were all amazed out of the chamber. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

AMAZEMENT. *n. f.* [*from amazed*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, flaring wide
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd flood, as one that had spy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother fits;
O step between her and her fighting foul:
Concise in weakest bodies strongest souls. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At their sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which far aims at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Ag.*

AMAZING. *participle adj.* [*from amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is indeed an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperors. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

AMAZINGLY. *adv.* [*from amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we ascribe to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts.*

AMAZON. *n. f.* [*a and ma*.] The amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *Amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

AMBIGES. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, they they might the more easily record and discourse of things that were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*from ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.

AMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador; a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassage*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [*ambassador*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.]

It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish languages; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *אמבש* to tell, and *אמבש* a messenger; others from *ambas*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambasia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and *ambasciator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambas*, in old Teutonic,

Teutonick, signifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambascior*, and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bas*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of subjection. All these derivations lead to write *ambasciador*, not *ambassadour*.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

Ambasciador is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambasciadours*. *Shakspeare.*

Kais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,

Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;

But come, without a pledge, my own *ambasciador*. *Dryden.*

Oh have their black *ambasciadours* appear'd

Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addison.*

AMBASSADOR. *n. f.* [*ambasciador*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassador.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambasciador*—

Come you to appease war, and loud defiance?

Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rosv.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. f.* [*from ambasciador*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as

the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

A'MBER. *n. f.* [*from ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers

summed *ambar*—*um*.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gummy or bituminous consistence, but refinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a refinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea; where, undergoing some alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the shores of Prussia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturalist is confirmed by the observation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. *Philof. Tranf. act.*

Nº 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of

birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the fume of the lake

Cephissus, near the Atlantic; others, a congelation formed in

the Baltic, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming

like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea

from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded,

as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable

distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave

rank it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic

plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. *Amber* al-

lumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a

pear, and among others, there have been found letters very well

formed, and even Hebrew and Arabic characters. Within

some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and insects in-

cluded, which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally

in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was

softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Am-*

ter, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by fric-

tion, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some

distinguish *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the

two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomina-

tion; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. The white is most

valued for medicinal uses, and the yellow for being wrought

into beads and toys, because of its transparency. *Trév. Clench.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balm or resin, like turpen-

tine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost

like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of

a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ajofol*; but

it hardens, as it grows older, into a solid form, and is brought

to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balsam. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as

painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light

the colour of its medium. *Peacock.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,

To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;

But poplar wreaths around his temples spread,

And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addison.*

The spoils of elephants the rooks inclay,

And fluted *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With tears, and fans, and double charge of bravery,

With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knavery. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

AMBER DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling

amber in colour and transparency. *Bacon.*

All your clear *amber drink* is flat.

A'MBERGRIS. *n. f.* [*from ambar* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a

greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. It

is found on the sea coasts of several warm countries, and on the

western coasts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excre-

ment of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun,

and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales,

who return it back in the condition we find it. Others con-

clude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because some-

times found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no

instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if

it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found

where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take

it for a kind of wax or gum, which distills from trees, and drops

into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine

it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains.

Others suppose it a sea malthousm, torn up from the bottom

by the violence of tempests. Others assert it to be a vegetable

production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots al-

ways shoot toward the sea, and discharge themselves into it.

Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs,

which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had

formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were

half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have

found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-

comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm

it to be a true animal concrete, formed into balls in the body

of the male spermacti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over

the testicles. But, besides that it is not one spermacti whale

in a hundred, that is found to have *ambergris*, Neumann, chemist

to the king of Prussia, absolutely denies it to be an animal

substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle.

It may indeed be found in whales, but it must have been

swallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing

out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscid consistence,

but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into

the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know

That happy island, where huge lemons grow,

Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,

On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish

taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians

use it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful scent to

the breath after eating. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub

whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as

close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit

a very fragrant odour. *Müller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [*Lat.*]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rhodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and

left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Bruun's Vul. Err.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.

This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*from ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [*from ambidexter*, *Lat.*]

1. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Esop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all

falsk, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

2. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men,

do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Vulgar Err.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambidextrous*.] The quality

of being *ambidextrous*. *Did.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambient*, *Lat.*] Surrounding; encompassing;

involving.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide-interfused. *Milton.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour,

depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of

the *ambient* medium. *Newton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,

And damasking the ground with flow'rs,

With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Penton to L. Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,

With happy laws her empire to sustain,

And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* ether is too liquid and empty, to impel hori-

zontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

A'MBIGU. *n. f.* [*French*.] An entertainment, consisting not

of regular courts, but of a medley of dishes set out together.

When first I'd in your time, and servants few,

You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;

Where first and second course, and your desert,

All in our single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*from ambiguus*.] Doubtfulness of mean-

ing; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what both agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,

And know their springs, their head, their true descent.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what's having two meanings, what but dark,

Ambiguus, and with doubtful sense deluding. *Par. Reg.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguus*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them, were not all of one mind. *Clarke.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguus* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,

In these mysterious words his mind express;

Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.

Silence at length the gay *Ambrosius* broke,

Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguus* spoke. *Pope's Ode.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUOUSLY. *n. f.* [*from ambis*, Lat. and *logos*, Lat.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adj.* [*from ambis* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *n. f.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *D.*

AMBIGUOUS. *n. f.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The talk of a wild bur winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little written. In measuring by the *ambis*, it is longer or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Greav's Measure.*

AMBITION. *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphras, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high a advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*? *Sid.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well;

But wit's *ambition* lengthen to the bell,

For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urgeth them, while their souls

Are capable of this *ambition*;

Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath

Of false petitions, play and remorse,

God and conceal again to what it was. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used with *before* as a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambitions* to recommend myself to your

Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affection of gaiety.

Pope's Preface to his Letters.

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.

The neigh'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,

Content in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed;

The world is at thy choice; except but one,

Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryd. Fab.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mouths

of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where,

seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of out-

doing Alexander. *Abraham on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,

To be cask'd with the threatening clouds. *Shakespeare.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men

Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;

And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,

That with swift eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryd.*

Herc Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,

Ambitiously design'd his sh—'s throne. *Dryd.*

AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] The quality of being ambitious.

Nº. VI.

AMBITUDE. *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference.

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [See **AMBLE**.]

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's fiddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: 'Tis time *ambles* withal. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with feigning, and by dissimulation; as, a horse that *ambles*, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, w'insinpering flie, Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's intelligence.

And take the distaff with a hand as patient, As ere did Hercules. *Rever's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely flamm'd, and want love's majesty, To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakespeare.*

AMBLE. *n. f.* [*from to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still: An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manege; riding-masters allow only of a walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manege. *Farrier's D.D.*

AMBLER. *n. f.* [*from to amble*.] A horse that has been taught to *amble*; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from ambling*.] With an *ambling* movement.

AMBAOSIA. *n. f.* [*ambrosia*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called *ambrosia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male stamens flowers produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unfavourable sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*, with rough plane tree leaves. The first sort should be sown early in the spring, under a warm wall. The second and third are common American weeds, which should be sown upon a gentle bed in the spring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. *Milner.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [*from ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd

All heaven, and in the blissed spirits elc

Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of Heaven my following long pursues,

Aerial honey, and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,

Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

AMBRV. *n. f.* [*a word corrupted from alms*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate and utensils for housekeeping are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals; a word still used in the northern countries, and in Scotland.

AMBRACE. *n. f.* [*from ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambrace* for my life. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own influence of casting *ambrace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramb. against Hobbes.*

AMBULATION. *n. f.* [*ambulationis*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in fraction, proceed more offensive lassitudes, than from *ambulation*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AMBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambula*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those strange invention, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins's Mathematick Magick.*

T 2. That

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.
He was sent to conduct hither the prince's Henrietta Maria,
of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels.

Wotton.

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes
from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.
A'MBURY. *n. f.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.
AMBUSCA'DE. *n. f.* [*ambuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private
station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. Dryden.
When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout,
fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable dilemperers, lie in
ambuscade among the dishes. Addison.

- AMBUSCA'DO. *n. f.* [*ambuscada*, Span.] A private post, in order
to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.
A'MBUSH. *n. f.* [*ambush*, Fr. from *avis* a wood; whence *em-
buscher*, to hide in woods, *ambushes* being commonly laid un-
der the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall
unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in close *ambush*, bafe in open field.

Dryden's *Indian Emperor*.

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in
a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the
state of lying in wait.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their
ambush, whence issued more. Then the earl gathered his small
company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy,
whether perceiving some succours advancing, or whether in-
tending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned
away at an easy pace. Hayward.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.
For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,

Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. Shakspeare's *Richard II*.
A'MBUSH'D. *adj.* [*from ambush*]. Placed in ambush; lying in
wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands
Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress,
We to Taxallan enemies I guess. Dryden's *Ind. Emp*.
AMBUSHMENT. *n. f.* [*from ambush*; which see.] Ambush;
surprise: a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. Spenser's *Pastorals*.

- AMBU'ST, *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. Dict.
AMBU'SION. *n. f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

- AMEL. *n. f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated
works are overlaid, which we call *emailled*.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an
undephonous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those
fine co. cretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the cu-
rious art of enamelling. Bayle on *Culw.*

- AMEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. Scaliger writes, that it is Arabic; and the
Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words,
signifying the Lord is a faithful king; but the word seems
merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives,
signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devo-
tions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean *so be it*, at
the end of a creed, *so be it*.

One cried, God bless us! and, Amen! the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,

Lifting their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. Shakspeare's *Macbeth*.

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to
everlasting. Amen and amen. Psa xli. 11.
AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amenable*, Fr. *amener* *quelqu'un*, in the French
courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge
exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject in as to be liable
to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and
not amenable to the law, he provided, by another act, that five
of the best and eldest persons of every peep, should bring in all
the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.

Sir John Davies on *Ice and*.

- AMENANCE. *n. f.* [It seems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Con-
duct; behaviour; mien; a word disused.

For he is fit to use in all affairs.
Whether for arms and warfare *amenance*,
Or else for wife and civil governance. Spenser's *Hab. Tale*.

Well kensd him to far space,

Th' enchanters by his arms an *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Libyan queen to prance.

Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. vi.

- To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *amenda*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something
better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases
we usually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to
dwell in this place. Jerem. vii. 5.

3. To retrace passages in writers which the copiers are supposed
to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to
improve; to *improve* supposes, or not denies, that the thing is
well already, but to *amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto
you. Sidney.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. Shakspeare's *Macbeth*.

AME'NDE. *n. f.* [French.] This word in French, signifies a
fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault
committed. We use in a cognate signification, the word
amends.

- AMENDMENT. *n. f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have
passed your approbation and *amendment*. Dryden's *Aureng. Pref*.
Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature
observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that
there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be re-
hended. Roy on the *Creative*.

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capa-
ble of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected.

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which
would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony
which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the mi-
series that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be per-
suaded by other means, although God from the dead should
have raised them up preachers. Heber.

Behold I famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are
sent as scourges for *amendment*. Ekdal.

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of
contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is
no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts
true acts of contrition. Hammond's *Practical Cat. ch. 10*.

3. Recovery of health.

Your honours players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. Shakspeare's *Tam. Shrew*.

AMENDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction
of an error committed in a process, and espied before or
after judgment; and sometimes alter the party's seeking ad-
vantage by the error. Baunt.

- AME'NDER. *n. f.* [*from amend*] The person that amends any
thing.

AME'NDS. *n. f.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be acciden-
tally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austere punished you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. Shakspeare's *Temp. 1*.

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those
that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the
prince's coffers. Sir Walter Raleigh's *Efforts*.

Where I a pris'n'r chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,

Unw' welcome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heaven fresh blowing pure and sweet,

With day-spring born; here leave me to repose.

Milton's *Samp. in Agonist*.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the
world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic
poem. Dryden's *Aureng. Pref*.

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and
compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this
state. Tillotson.

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that vir-
tuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons
prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who
appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may
suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was neces-
sary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will
be rectified and made *amends* for in another. Spenser's *Tale*.

- AME'NTY. *n. f.* [*amintu*, Fr. *amintu*, Lat.] Pleasantness;
agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as it was in the
days of Herodotus, it was rather a seat of *amintu* and pleasure,
than conducting unto this intention. Brown's *Fugate*.

To AMERCE. *v. a.* [*amercer*, Fr. *amercer*, Lat.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to in-
duce.

for a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll *amercy* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.

Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.

All the *huitors* were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for their mischiefs. *Hale.*

Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerc* him in an hundred shuckels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Levit.*

Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung.

For his revolt. *Milton.*

AMERCEUR, *n. f.* [from *amercer*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; or he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERCEMENT, *s. n. f.* [from *amercer*.] The pecuniary punishment or fine. *AMERCIAMENT*, *s. m.* of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenjer.*

AMES, *ac. n. f.* [a corruption of the word *ambis ac*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *i*.] Two axes on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And dextrously to throw the lucky dice:

To flun *ames* *ac*, that sweep my flakes away;

And watch the box, for fear they should convey

False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

AMEIS, *n. f.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Ditt.*

AMETHOLOGICAL, *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHYST, *n. f.* *amethyst*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inclination.

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The german is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Segimon, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddish or black earth, or a vein in a rock of coloured, and are all hexagonal, and pointed like crystal. Sometimes a great number is found sticking together, like the Britol diamonds; but the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are also found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

I observed some stones that nearly approached the garnet complexion; and several very nearly resembling the *amethyst*.

Woodward on Fossils.

AMETHYST, [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE, *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

AMIALE, *adj.* [from *amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hester.*

She told her, while she kept it,

'T would make her *amiable*, fubdue my father

Intirely to her love; but if the lost it,

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye

Should hold her loathed. *Shakspere.*

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Spend all, only give me so much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakspere.*

AMIALENESS, *n. f.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

AMIALELY, *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, *adj.* [from *amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be to be used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heavenly fair,

Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!

Fir'd with blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!

And faith, our early immortality!

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;

Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

AMICABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *amicabilis*.] The quality of being *amicable*; friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY, *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an *amicable* manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see

Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,

Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walk

O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd

Anna's late conquests. *Philippi.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join,

To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic. *Swift.*

AMICE, *n. f.* [from *amicus*, Lat. *amici*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis quibus et presbyteris communibus sunt, amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manucupula, & planeta*. Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, cystitae interioris hominis designat; tegit enim cor, ne vultus caput, & ingui autem hominis, ne inde ad linguam transcat manducium*. Bruno.] 'T he first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus paid'st the night for soul, till morning fair

Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, fuccid in *amice* white,

Attends. *Pope.*

AMID, *s. n. f.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]

AMIDST, *s. n. f.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]

1. In the middle; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;

But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidst*

The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble figures. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,

And, but bewick'd, who to his flock would mean? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro, with jacculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,

The boar *amidst* my crystal flames I bring;

And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,

And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryden.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor found

Amid their radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,

And utter forth a glorious voice,

For ever fing'ing, as they shine,

"The hand that made us in divine." *Addison.*

AMIS, *s. n. f.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *mis*, the English particle, which thence any thing, like the Greek *mis*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *omis* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amis*,

Is yet *amis* when it is truly done. *Shakspere.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amis*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hosier.*

O ye powers that search

The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,

If I have done *amis*, impute it not. *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they contriv'd all *amis*,

And thought the with'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amis* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hosier.*

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amis* to have none conscience. *Villegon.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amis*, 'tis true;

Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amis*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amis* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amis* yesterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amis* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which

which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amis* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantivæ.

To my sick soul, as fin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amis*. *Hamlet.*

AMISSIO. *n. f.* [*amisio*, Lat.] Loss.
To *AMIS* *v. a.* [*amisio*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.
Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a confidence or determination of its diffusivity, and *amissit* not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AMITY. *n. f.* [*amitis*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*, or among the people, opposed to *discord*, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Is. ker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Davies in Ir'e acid.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the affiance of your lord. *Shakspeare.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplord allies; let there be
'Tis wit us and them no league nor *amity*. *Danham.*

AMMONIAC. *n. f.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of fern growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agafitis*. Pliny call the tree *moispon*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white with in, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlic. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. It enters several medicinal compositions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is resolute and suppurative. *Savary Treasur.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns or caravaneras, where the croud of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, in those parts, travelling upon camels, and those creatures when in *Cyrene*, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or, say some, in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. Since the cessation of these pilgrimages, no more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing; but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Atina*. The characters of the ancient *sal ammoniac* are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and consequently dissolves gold.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; where several long-necked glass bottles, being filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouth luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpose, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a pale at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which, being condensed, stick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest and best.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. There are various preparations of this salt used in pharmacy; as, *sublimata* of *sal ammoniac*, and *flowers* of *sal ammoniac*, used as sudorifics, diuretics, and good aperients; *volatile sal ammoniac*, used against malignant fevers, as a sudorific, and in pocket bottles; *spirit of sal ammoniac*, of various kinds. *Cramer's.*

AMMONIACAL *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniacal salt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniac*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*. *Arctabrat.*

AMMUTION. *n. f.* [supposed to come from *amissio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of

provision; but it, surely may be more reasonably derived from *munis*, fornication; *choyet a munition*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel flaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ranfack are,
To furnish *ammunition* for this war. *Danham.*

But now his stores of *ammunition* spent,
His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUTION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. f.* [*amnestia*, Gr.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July: by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by sliding them a while, deceive the legislature into an *amnesty*. *Swift.*

AMNICOLIST. *n. f.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *D.*

AMNIGENOUS. *n. f.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Di.*

AMNION. *n. f.* [Lat. perhaps from *Amn*.]

The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantox, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the fœtus as from the chorion. *Quang.*

AMMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient *ammum*; but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the *ammum* was no fruit; but the wood, which bore some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was used in enlivening of bodies; whence the name *ammum* was given to bodies enlivened with it. The modern *ammum* appears to be the *fig*, or *fig*, of the ancients, or *basilard*, *fig*, *parley*. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain several brown angular grains, of a very strong aromatick taste and smell. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. There is likewise another plant seed, named *ammum*; but neither are in much repute in physick. *Trevan's Character.*

AMUS. *n. f.* [*amus*, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things; on every side.

Amus'd Strawberries grow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by his winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his presence had thank'd his *amus*.

The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have them, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amus'd* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *amus'd* the old Roman fables, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Adams.*

AMORIST. *n. f.* [from *amare*.] An innamorato, a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doubts upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amus's* joys and quiet. *Bos.*

AMOROSO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Di.*

AMOROUS. *adj.* [from *amor*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare's*, &c.

Sure, my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and he's withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare's Trochilus about Nektar.*

Ayes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep

ers fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: so *amorous* is nature of what ever the produces.

Dryden's Description.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

The *am'rous* master own'd his potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stamp'd,
And into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Paradise Lost.*

In the *amorous* net
First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain;
Invade the mules, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

AMOROUSLY, *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *am'rously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Dennis.*

AMOROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Bassilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney.*

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough, to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle.*

AMORT, *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; deprelled; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZATION, *n. f.* [*amortissement*, *amortissable*, Fr.] The *AMORTISEMENT*; right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.

Haydock's Parergon Juvi. Connici.

TO AMORTIZE, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manor.

Blount.

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

Bacon's Henry VII.

TO AMORTISE, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amort* from his sober mood,
And lives like yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

TO AMORTISE, *v. n.* [*amortir*, Fr.]

1. To rise in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle *ts*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amortise* *ts*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amortise* but *ts*, that more might have been done, or sooner.

Bacon.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, amount to no more than an affliction of skill, without either credit or effect.

L'Estrange.

AMOUNT, *n. f.* [from *to amount*.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,

Where are you now, and what is your amount?

Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMOUR, *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The *au* sounds like *no* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it.

South.

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can love in his *amours* be found?

Adriens' Ovid's Metam.

AMPER, *n. f.* [*ampere*, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

N^o VII.

AMPHIBIOUS, *adj.* [*ἄμφω* and *βίωσις*.] That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of amphibious nature.

On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at that ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water.

Locke.

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbutnot.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, *adj.* [from *amphiboly*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *amphibologic*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *n. f.* [*ἀμφιλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *non regem accideris, tunc non ulla est, amphiboly*; *captare liberos* meaning by *liberos*, either bastards or jells, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistake of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphiboly*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphiboly*, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientia.

AMPHIBOLOUS, *adj.* [*ἀμφω* and *βλάβαι*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions.

Hewel.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *n. f.* [*ἀμφω* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Diels.

AMPHISBÆNA, *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβæνα*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads.

That the *amphibæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphibæna* dire,

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and cloops drear,

And displas. *Adriens' Paradise Lost.*

AMPHISCII, *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισκίαι*, of *ἀμφω* and *σκία*, a shadow.]

Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHEATRE, *n. f.* [of *ἀμφιθεάτρειον*, of *ἀμφω* and *θεάτρειον*.]

A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd

Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,

That when a man was plac'd in one degree,

Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crouled *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sulking of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour.

Adriens.

AMULET, *adj.* [*amulet*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n defends

In universal bounty, fludding fears,

And fruits, and flowers, on nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? —

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down

Her delicate cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, you presents I receive;

Land where, and when you please, with *ample* leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value.

Hosier.

5. Large;

5. Large; splendid; without reservation.

To dispose the prince, the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you respect, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplis*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall solemnly look upon it, not only to destroy ours, but to establish his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AMPLIATION. *n. f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *amplifications* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Hobbes.*

To A'MPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Lit.*

AMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*amplificationis*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well with the character of Alcinoüs. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *To amplify*.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorilaüs could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon's Essays.*

All conceives that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the found at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in the blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Kaleigh's* preface.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servants that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparalleled, & happily *amplified*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. f.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glauville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorned,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logic.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Almagistical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at its rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*amplis*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amplis*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amplis* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Artbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's teed; obscurely then foretold,
Now *amplis* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amplis* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, pallid over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* those fractured members. *Wijeman.*

AMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an instrument of steel. The usual method of performing it, in the influence of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hemorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hemorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, affricaments, plasters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'MULET. *n. f.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy,

remedy, or preservative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular disease.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of illusions, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an amulet against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

AMULETUM, *n. f.* [*amuletus*, Lat.] The quality of less or more of any thing.

AMUSE, *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastical ideas of a busy imagination. *Dryd. of Ficty.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to amuse himself with trifles. *Wells.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMUSEMENT, *n. f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling amusement, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his amusement was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker tortures. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant amusement to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Susst.*

AMUSER, *n. f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMUSING, *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amuseur* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMYGDALAE, *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN, *adv.* [anc, Saxon. *en*, Dutch, *ein*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See *A*.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands a house. Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. As, or some; as, an elephant might swim in this water. He was no way at all uncertain, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men an hungry do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. As sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*.

He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;
As they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shakespeare.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and before if*.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
—He will *an* if he live to be a man. *Shakespeare's M. of Venice.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *an if*.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an* it were any nightingale. *Addison.*

AN, *adv.* [anc, Saxon.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity, as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* $\frac{3}{4}$; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
As of each does the just mixture make. *Gayley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *ana*. *Dryden.*

AN, *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thomiana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMPITIC, *adj.* [*anaxampitica*] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacampitic* sound, an echo; an *anacampitic* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPITICS, *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTIC, *n. f.* [See *CATHARTIC*.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, *n. f.* [*anacephalæosis*] Recapitulation; or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dodd.*

ANACHORETE, *n. f.* [sometimes viciously written *anachite*] **ANACHORITE**, *n. f.* [*anachorite*] A monk, who, with the leave of his superior, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Dowse.*

ANACHRONISM, *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *χρόνος*] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Æneas* and *Dido* contemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLASTICS, *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics. It has no singular.

ANADIPLOSIS, *n. f.* [*anadiplosis*] Redupl. $\kappa\epsilon\tau\iota$; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, he retained his virtue amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.

ANAGOGICAL, *adj.* [*ἀναγωγικός*] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dodd.*

ANAGOGICAL, *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Dodd.*

ANAGOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM, *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα*] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *Widdowes, Nanny*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, I *anagram* in law.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face.

If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say? *Dowse.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM, *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] The art or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Gaudin.*

ANAGRAMMATIST, *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, *v. n.* [*anagrammatize*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALPTIC, *adj.* [*ἀναλπτικός*] Comforting; corroborating; a term of physick.

Analeptics medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALOGICAL, *adj.* [from *analog*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation.

Stillingfleet's Def. of Dile. on Rom. Idolatry.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.

Watts's Logic.

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.

ANALOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures.

Chrys.

ANALOGICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANALOGISM, *n. f.* [*ἀναλογισμός*] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANALOGIZE, *v. a.* [from *analog*.] To explain by way of analogy;

analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with something else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analyzed* by attraction or gravitation.

Chyren's Philos. Principles.

ANALOGOUS, *adj.* [*ἀνάλογος*.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward.

L'Estrange.

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them.

Arbutnot.

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception thereof.

Locke.

ANALOGY, *n. f.* [*ἀναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a precript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*.

Flester.

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy*; and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation.

South.

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *is* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body pollick have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot dispenser's stove.

Dryden.

By *analogy* with all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth.

Bu-net.

If we make him express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was some *analogy* between the customs, or to make him more easy to vulgar understanding.

Dryden's Jewels, Dedicate.

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANALYSIS, *n. f.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun.

Arbutnot.

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections against the conclusions, but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

Newton's Opticks.

2. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorant.

Glauville.

ANALYTICAL, *adj.* [*from analysis*.]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See **ANALYSIS**.

Either may be properly maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on.

Boyle.

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Declarers hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that were before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabric: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses.

Glauville.

ANALYTICALLY, *adv.* [*from analytical*.] In such a manner as requires compounds into simples. See **ANALYSIS**.

ANALYTIC, *adj.* [*from analysis*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts applied chiefly to logical operations.

He was in logic a great critic,

Profoundly skill'd in *analytical*.

Hudibras.

Analytic method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts; its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution.

Hart's Logic.

TO ANALYZE, *v. a.* [*from analysis*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See **ANALYSIS**.

Chymistry enabling us to deposite bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us.

Eyre.

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin.

Norris's Affairs.

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* logically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture.

Watts's Logic.

ANALYZER, *n. f.* [*from To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal analyzer of mixt bodies.

Eyre.

ANAMORPHOSIS, *n. f.* [*ἀναμορφωσις*.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuted to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANAS, *n. f.* The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Fine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

The first sort is most common in Europe, but the fruit of the second is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not so astringent. The third sort is the most rare in Europe, but esteemed above all the rest. These plants are propagated by suckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit.

Mell.

Witness thou best *Ananas*, thou the pride

Of vegetable life, beyond what'er

Thom's Summer.

ANANAS, *uult.* The tame with penguin. See **PENGUIN**.

ANAPHORA, *n. f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, — *Where is the wife? Where is the sister? Where is the daughter of this world?*

ANAPIEROTICK, *adj.* [*ἀναπνέω*.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH, *n. f.* [*See ANARCHY*.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,

With fault'ring speech, and village imposter'd,

Answer'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

ANARCHICAL, *adj.* [*from anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit.

Chyren's Philosophical Principles.

ANARCHY, *n. f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest night

And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold

Internal *anarchy*, amidst the noise

Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.

Paradise Lost.

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, to the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking.

Swift.

ANASTARCA, *n. f.* (*from ἀνα and τάρξ*) A sort of dropy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

Quincy.

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anastarca*.

Arbutnot on Diet.

ANASTARCOUS, *adj.* [*from anastarca*.] Relating to an *anastarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anastarca*.

A gentleman laboured of an *anastarca*, with an *anastarcous* swelling on her belly, thighs, and legs.

Hjssman.

ANASTOMATICK, *adj.* [*from ἀνα and κόμω*.] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS, *n. f.* [*from ἀνα and κόμω*.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA

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ANATROPE, *n. f.* [*ἀνατροπή*], a preposterous placing, from *ἀνατρέω*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMAT. *n. f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Here *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of.

The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMATICAL. *adv.* [from *anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church.

ANATHETICUS. *adj.* [from *anathema* and *ferre*, Lat.] Producing *phœbe*.

If there be *anathetici* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brewer's Fung. Exercit.*

ANATOCISM. *n. f.* [*ανατοκισμός*, Lat. *anatocismos*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* sense, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Annomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby an evidence of anger or fury, others have contrived *anatomizatio*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομίστης*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Acute is adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have *dissected* his age. *Hosack.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,

How like brutes organs are to ours;

Tree grasp, if higher powers think fit,

A bear might soon be made a wit;

And, that for any thing in nature,

Pigs might speak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hosack.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,

And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANATOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀνάτομή*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

3. The art of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

Nº VII.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripp'd of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,

Then with a passion I would shake the world,

And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,

Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakespeare.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin menage person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A meet *anatomy*, a mountebank,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,

A needy hollow-ey'd, sharp-looking wretch,

A living dead man. *Shakespeare.*

A'NATRON. *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. f.* See *AMBURY*.

A'NCESTOR. *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestrus*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective, to his *predecessors*.

And the lies buried with her *ancestors*,

O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,

Save this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure! why pry'st thou what am I! I know

My father, grandfater, and great grandfater too:

If farther I derive my pedigree,

I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.

The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*,

Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores. *Dryden's Persius.*

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *ancestry*.] Claimed from *ancestors*; relating to *ancestors*; a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancestry*.]

1. Lineage; a series of *ancestors*, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance

Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,

Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Spenser.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous *ancestry*, public spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Aldrich.*

Say from what keeper'd *ancestry* ye claim,

Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one, more contemptible. *Addison.*

A'NCHINTARY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientury*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance of proof of antiquity.

Wooing, weddings, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the hilt suit is hot and hally, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchintary*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare's Much about Nothing.*

A'NCHOR. *n. f.* [*ἄγκυρα*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flukes, tending upwards, with bars or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He laid, and wept; then spread his sails before

The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:

Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth not into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *be at ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *a flying anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knelson.*

Entering with the tide,

He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his crew be ply'd:

Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,

His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast. *Dryden.*

- Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor* rides.
To ANCHOR. v. n. [from *anchor*.]
1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too small for sight.
Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-
forces, which came not.
Or the strait course to rocky Chios flows,
And *anchor* under Mimos' flaggy brow.
2. To stop at; to rest on.
My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabed.
My tongue should to my ears not name my boys.
'Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes.
ANCHOR. n. f. *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for
anchoret, or an abstergeing recluse person.
To desperation turn my trust and hope!
An *anchor*'s clasp in prison be my scope!
ANCHOR-HOLD. n. f. [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or
fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.
The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of
the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any;
as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins
called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together,
and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them,
they called most significantly *can-festrel*, as the one and only
assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls health.
ANCHOR-SMITH. n. f. [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker
or forger of anchors.
Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or
file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watchmaker; they all work-
ing by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and
all using the same tools, though of several sizes.
Mason's Mechanical Excels.
ANCHORAGE. n. f. [from *anchor*.]
1. The hold of the anchor.
Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nur-
ture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us,
all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a
wild sea.
2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.
Lo as the bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*;
Cometh Andronicus.
3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.
ANCHORED. participial adj. [from *To anchor*.] Held by the
anchor.
Like a well twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchored* vessel in the loudest blast.
ANCHORET. n. f. [contracted from *anchoret*, *ἀγκυροπύτης*.]
ANCHORITE. n. f. A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the
more severe duties of religion.
His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made
that an *anchorite* as well as himself.
You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none
of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a
rock, with a line spring, or any of the accommodations that
best a solitary life.
ANCHOUVE. n. f. [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchise*, Ital. of the
same signification.] A little fish, much used by way of
saucy, or seasoning. Scaliger describes the *anchovy* as of the her-
ring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed
snout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw.
Others make it a sort of sardine, or pilchard; but others, with
better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from ei-
ther. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on
the coasts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it constantly re-
pairs up the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The
fishing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on
the stem of their little fishing vessels, the *anchovies* flock round,
and are caught in nets. When the fishery is over, they cut off
the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in bar-
rels, and salt them.
We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the
animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the fallico acid gra-
vies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters.
Flower on the Humours.
ANCIENT. adj. [ancien, Fr. antiquus, Lat.]
1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern.
Ancient and *old* are dissimil'd; *old* relates to the duration of
the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *an-
cient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in
former times. But this is not always observed; for we men-
tion *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *an-
cient*, an *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*.
Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the
crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did
hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others

belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a
book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the ex-
chequer, and called *Domesday book*; and such as by that book
appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called
ancient demesnes.
Cowell.

2. Old; that has been of long duration.
With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days under-
standing.
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that
God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had
any beginning.
Raleigh.

- Industry*
Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe.
Transport.
3. Past; former.
I see thy fury: If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.
Shakespeare.

ANCIENT. n. f. [from *ancient*, *adj.*] Those that lived in old
time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end.
Pope.

ANCIENT. n. f. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly,
of a regiment.

ANCIENT. n. f. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*,
whence in pious use, enlign.

ANCIENTLY. adv. [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Not far from this is the great city of Trebifond, which, with
the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now
unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have
neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it.
Sidney.

The colwort is not an enemy, though they were *anciently*
received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other
plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.
Bacon.

ANCIENTNESS. n. f. [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence
from old times.

The Fescennine and Saturnian were the same; they were
called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned
in Italy.
Dryden.

ANCIENTRY. n. f. [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient li-
neage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most ming-
led, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the
Irish think to enoble themselves, by writing their *ancientry*
from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any
in certain.
Speiser.

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenchas with
child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

ANCKLE. See ANKLE.

ANCONY. n. f. [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the
figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square
rough knobs, one at each end.
Chambers.

AND. conjunctive.

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which
it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery

And filthy beverages, and unkindly theft,
And borrow bare, and some good lady's gift.
Spenser.

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
Coats.

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morion, the last of human kind.
Dryden.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature
in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the
virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and
assemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar.
Addison.

2. And sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of
and if.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will let an
house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs.

3. In and if, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later
writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *and* if thou seest my boy,
Bid him make haste.

ANDIRON. n. f. [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *hard-
iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply
the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which
the spit turns; or iron in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire bone, as an *andiron* of brass, at the
top, it maketh a more treble found, and at the bottom a *bafer*.
Bacon.

ANDROGYNAL. adv. [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυν*.] Having two sexes;
hermaphroditical.

ANDROGYNALLY. adv. [from *androgynal*.] In the form of her-
maphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples heretofore have undergone no real or new trans-
formation, but were *androgynally* burn, and under some kind of
hermaphrodites.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
ANDRO.

ANDROGYNOUS. *adj.* The same with *androgynal*.

ANDROGYNUS. *n. f.* [Lat. See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDROTEMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *τέμνω*] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Diët.*

ANECDEOTE. *n. f.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern anecdotes aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair.

ANEMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ἀνέμωσις and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER. *n. f.* [ἀνέμωσις and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. *n. f.* [ἀνέμων.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many filamina in the center; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones* are white, red, blue, and purple sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones; of both which sorts there are great variety of colours, some being double, and others single flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September, and the small eminences which put forth the leaves set uppermost. These with small leaves must be set after the same manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,

Anemini, auriculas, enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves, *Thomson.*

ANEMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [ἀνέμωσις and σκοπεῖν.] A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygroscopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about to foretell the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANÉT. *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, he said *anét* this particular.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, he lives *anét* the market-house.

ANÉ. *n. f.* The fibres or beards of corn. *Diët.*

ANÉ. *n. f.* The fibres or beards of corn. *Diët.*

ANEURISM. *n. f.* [ἀνέυρισμα.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Surgery.*

In the office, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*.

Woman's Surgery.

ANÉ. *n. f.* [from *ἀν* and *νέω*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground

Be slain, but prisoners to the pillar bound,

At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,

Be freed, or, arm'd *anév*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,

The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:

Your art no other art can speak; and you

To show how well you play, must play *anév*. *Prior.*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anév* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

1. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anév* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANÉ. *n. f.* [from *ἀν* and *νέω*.]

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ANÉ. *n. f.* [from *ἀν* and *νέω*.]

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an angel. *Shakespeare.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an obsequy of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were christians, they would be *Angeli*, or angels. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bafon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bafon, till you cannot fee the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bafon with water, and you will fee it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, fee thou shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; thy imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

ANGEL. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakespeare's A. h. ads about Nothing.*

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreaths of heavenly flow'rs. *Pope's K. of the Lake.*

ANGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Resembling an angel. In heav'n itself thou fure wert deif

With that *angel* like disguise. *Wallar.*

ANGEL-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *angel* and *shot*.] Chain shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Diët.*

ANGELICA. *n. f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves.

The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moist soil, and its seeds should be sown soon after it is ripe. This plant is used in medicine, as are its seeds; and the confectioners make a sweetmeat with its tender stalks, cut in May. The second sort grows wild; and the two last sorts may be propagated like the first. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Ardisia*, Lat.]

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary; these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds.

The species are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked stalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.

The two first are propagated either by sowing their seeds; or by parting of their roots. The third sort grows with us to the height of seven or eight feet, and is only propagated by seeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. *adj.* [angelicus, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and earrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Religion's History of the World.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild

Retreated in a silent valley, sing

With notes angelical to many a harp,

Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall

By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wittien.*

ANGELICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGELICK. *adv.* [angelicus, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angel; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,

Partake thou also. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pope.*

ANGELOT. *n. f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Diët.*

ANGER. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derive by *Stimmer* from *angr*, Sax. *verard*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like

A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way, *Shakespeare.*
Self-mettle tires him.

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine an-
ger against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that
thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation?
Hab. iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least
very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems
plainly deducible from *anger*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first
violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and
swelling still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my
foot. *Temple.*

To *ANGER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to pro-
voke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a
good mind? *Hosier.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,

With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakespe.*
There were some late taxes and impositions introduced,
which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *angered* 'Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

ANGRILY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner; like one
offended.

Why, how now, Hecate, you look *angrily*. *Shakespeare.*

Such jellies's dishonest indelication, is rather charitably to
be pitied, than their exception either *angrily* to be grieved at,
or seriously to be confuted. *Carver.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγίον* and *γραφία*.] A descrip-
tion of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries,
and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγίον* and *λογία*.] A treatise or dis-
course of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMIOUS. *adj.* [from *ἀγγίον*, *μονός*, and *ερίσ-
μα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγίον* and *τομή*, to cut.] A cutting
open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

ANGLE. *n. f.* [angle, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The space inter-
cepted between two lines intersecting each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whose vertex, or
angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are
two radii of that circle. *Sturm's Dict.*

ANGLE. *n. f.* [angle, Germ. and Dutch.] An instrument to
take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so
taken, that he had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny fin'd fish; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the kaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pope.*

To *ANGLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,

Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Haller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are
caught by a bait.

By this face,

This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasant 'st angling is to see the fish!
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

ANGEL-ROD. *n. f.* [angel *rode*, Dutch.] The stick to which
the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for
thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angel-rod*,
and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

He makes a May-day to a miracle, and furnishes the whole
country with *angel-rod*. *Spectator.*

ANGLER. *n. f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon
insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks
with them. *Roy.*

ANGELICISM. *n. f.* [from *Angelus*, Lat.] A form of speech pecu-
liar to the English language; an English idiom.

ANGOVER. *n. f.* A kind of pear. See *PEAR*.

ANGRIPLY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously;
peeishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the lion *angrily*. *Shakespeare.*

ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

O let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: peradven-
ture there shall be thirty found there. *Græfi.*

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is men-
tioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and with before a person;
but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much misfed, but with his friends;
the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *an-
gry* at it. *Shakespeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves,
that ye fold me hither: for God did send me before you to
preserve life. *Græfi.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of me-
rit regard one another, so many countdrels envy and are *angry*
at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain, so doth an *angry* coun-
tenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the
blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regress into
the mals, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days,
ripens into matter, and so discharges. *Wijeman.*

ANGUSTIA. *n. f.* [angustia, Fr. *angustia*, Lat.] Excessive pain either
of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of
jealousy, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed the old knight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or *angustia* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen.*

Virtue's but *angustia*, when 'tis feveral,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;

True virtue's soul, always in all deeds all. *Dante.*

They had prosecutors, whose invention was as great as their
cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths,
and those of such incredible *angustia*, that only the manner of
dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *angustia* fills his anxious breast,

Not sloth by business, nor compass'd by rest;
No mulick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryden.*

ANGUSTIFIED. *adj.* [from *angustia*.] Seized with *angustia*; tor-
tured; excessively pained.

Feel no touch

Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Angustified, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas the. *Dante.*

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Having angles or corners; cor-
nered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexago-
nal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from
whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as
in the anethyll and basilates. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at
the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the
edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch.

ANGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being an-
gular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *an-
gularly* figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being
angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or cor-
ners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fi-
gures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures;
whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yel-
low, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered
form. *Dill.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are
held together by hooks, and *angulus* involutions; since the co-
herence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a concep-
tion. *Gianvelli.*

ANGUST. *adj.* [angustus, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTATION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making
narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grossness of the
blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage,
by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wijeman.*

ANGELATION. *n. f.* [angelia, Lat.] The act of panting; the
state of being out of breath.

ANGLOSS. *adj.* [angulus, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; la-
boured of being out of breath. *Dill.*

ANGUSTED. *adj.* [angustus, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to no-
thing.

ANGHTS. *adv.* [from *a for at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anghts*; your niece,
my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours.

ANGIL. *n. f.* The stirub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is
prepared. *Swartz.*

ANIMENSES. *n. f.* [*animatus*, Lat.] The state of being an old animal.
ANIMALE. *n. f.* woman; the old age of women
ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVERSION. *n. f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dissuaded their commissioners with severe and sharp animadversion. *Cicero.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *in* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion* upon the authors. *Swift.*

3. Inlaw.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANIMADVERSER. *adj.* [from *animadversio*.] That has the power of judging.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadverser* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glavio's Sciencia.*

ANIMADVERSERNESS. *n. f.* [from *animadverser*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

TO ANIMADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*animadvertis*, Lat.]

1. To put censures upon.

I should not *animadvert* on him, who was otherwise a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespear for that fault. *Dryden on Dramatick Puffs.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.
 If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew's Cosmog. Sacra.*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. f.* [from *animadvertis*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

ANIMAL. *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endued also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
 Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by

Lungs, having either

Two ventricles in their heart, and those either

Viviparous.

Or Aquatick, as the whale kind;

Or Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

Or Oviparous, as birds.

But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.

Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.

Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater, and those either,

Naked,

Or Terrestrial, as naked snails;

Or Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

Covered with a tegument, either

Or Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish;

Or Testaceous, either

Univalve, as limpets;

Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;

Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, which are either

Hoofed, which are either

Whale-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;

Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

Two principal parts, called bifida, either

Such as chew not the cud, as swine;

Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.

Or Brev-kind,

Or Sheep-kind,

Or Goat-kind.

Such as have solid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.

Four parts, or quadrifida, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;

Many toes or claws; either

Undivided, as the elephant;

Divided, which have either

Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;
 Or Narrower, and more pointed nails,
 which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;

The greater, which have

A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;

A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.

The lesser, the vermin or weasel-kind.

Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the same specific gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. *Aristoteli in Aimentis.*

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we find in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watt's Logic.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watt's Logic.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMALCULE. *n. f.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seeds of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMALITY. *n. f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence.

The word *animal* there only signifies human *animality*. In the minor proposition, the word *animal*, for the same reason, signifies the *animality* of a grove: thence it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watt's.*

TO ANIMATE. *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to; as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,

And the mute strings with vocal fuses inspire;

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,

Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;

None can record their heavenly praise so well

As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Kenil's History of the Turki.*

ANIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and *inanimate*, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereto the rest do resort: but the spirits in things *inanimate* are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,

Of growth, sense, reason, all sunn'd up in man.

There are several topics there used against the atheism and idolatry of the heathens; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of soul with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies, and the like. *Benley's Sermons.*

ANIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriors *animate* the fires with animated fouds;

Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

ANIMATENESS. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Y

Plants

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *producat*, which is the word of animation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Those bodies being of a congenious nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Hirston's Vulgar Errours.*

ANIMOSE. *adj.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement.

ANIMOSNESS. *n. f.* [from *animos*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Ditt.*

ANIMOSITY. *n. f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were lure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others.

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and animosities among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Adelphi's Plebeian.*

No religious felt ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil animosities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.*

ANISE. *n. f.* [*anijum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet fented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

The feed of this plant has a sweetish taste, intermixed with something pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and prescribed not barely as a carminative against wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachick, and digestive. *Clambers.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt. xxv. 25.*

ANKER. *n. f.* [*anker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each steckan consists of sixteen mingles: the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Clambers.*

ANKLE. *n. f.* [*androp*, Sax. *anclit*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wifeman.*

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then the mounts by joint degrees
Up to the ankles, legs, and knees.

ANKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Prior.*

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the ankle-bone will show itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peasam on Drawing.*

ANNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author should be offended, especially since their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Symium*. *Atterb.*

ANNALS. *n. f.* without singular number. [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious annals of our fate!
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the annals of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANNATS. *n. f.* without singular. [*annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cecil.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Asyffe's Parergon.*

TO ANNEAL. *v. a.* [*alan*, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. But when thou dost anneal in glass thy story,
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win.

When you purpoe to anneal, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue flane, which being made fit for the swardfoid oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peasam on Drawing.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd.
And like a picture bone, in glass anneal'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEX. *v. a.* [*annexo*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite at the end; as, he annexed a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he annexed a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite a *posterior*; annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is annexed to guilt; but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, of which the opinions of those learned men that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto annexed and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nations will decline to low

From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
I mean not the authority, which is annex'd to your office;
I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person.

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and annex happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The temporal reward is annexed to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANNEX. *n. f.* [from *to annex*.] The thing annexed; addition.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the annexes of divinity. *Bruce's Vulgar Errours.*

ANNEXATION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.
If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matt. vi.* that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance of annexation, attend them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.
How these annexations of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Asyffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANNEXION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the annexion of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the boist'rous ruin. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

ANNIHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make somewhat of nothing; so it requirith the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou taught'st me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee.

T' invent and practise this one way, t' annihilate all three. *Deane.*

He despair'd of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, annihilat'd his mercy. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

Whose friendship had stand against assaults, strong enough to annihilate the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and when the business was done, disbanded, and annihilat'd. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather annihilat'd, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should annihilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Histor.*

ANNIHILATION. *n. f.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing.

The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very effence of things, without which their utter annihilation could not choose but follow. *Hobbes.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:

Annihilation were to lose heav'n more;
We are not quite exting'd, where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. *n. f.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive

primitive Christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the anniversary of their sufferings.

Stillinger's Defence.

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable anniversary-epitaph. *Dryd.*

3. Anniversary is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Aylife.*

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [anniversary, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with Christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their anniversary days, and recommending their example. *Stillinger's Defence.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, anno domini, or A. D. 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNUIANCE. *n. f.* [from annui, but not now in use.]

It has a double signification, being as well for any hurt done either to a public place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroachings, or such like means; as also, for the writ that is brought upon this transgression. See NUISANCE, the word now used. *Blount.*

ANOLIS. *n. f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *n. f.* [annotatio, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholar; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the annotators, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton.*

TO ANNOUNCE. *v. a.* [annunciare, Fr. annuncius, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Parad. Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Thou, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, announce
Or life or death. *Prior.*

TO ANNOY. *v. a.* [anoyre, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;

Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to annoy. *Fairy Q.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and fens were under air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms

Adjourn'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked:
Let them but alone, and annoy them not. *Ray.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy. *Shakspeare.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less annoy
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot slay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after past annoy,
To take the good vicissitude of joy. *Dryd. Feb.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [from annoy]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dull, a goat, a wand'ring hair,
Any annoyance in that precious fence. *Shakspeare.*

Crows, ravens, rocks, and magpies, are great annoyances to corn. *Mistaken's Husbandry.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spite venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hosier.*

The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind, has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further annoyance and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Hilliers.*

ASSULT. *n. f.* [from To annoy.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [annuus, Fr. from annus, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew.

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which

A thousand pounds a year, annual support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakspeare.*

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annuals, seemeth to be caused by the over-expect of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an annual plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from annuus.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years annually encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise annually from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNUITANT. *n. f.* [from annuit.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. f.* [annuit, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The difference between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an annuity charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity against the grantor, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an annuity is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

TO ANNUAL. *v. a.* [fr m n-let.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight

Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton's Samson Agonist.*

ANNUAL. *adj.* [from annuus, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by annular ligaments. *Croyn.*

ANNUAL. *adj.* [from annuus, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with annular cartilages, that the sides of it may not stick and fall together. *Ray.*

ANNULET. *n. f.* [from annulus, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. Annulets are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum & annulum.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called annulets.

5. Annulet is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

TO ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [annunciare, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something beforementioned.

ANNUNCIATION. *n. f.* [annunciatio, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [annunciare, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY. *n. f.* [from annunciatio.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor.*

ANODYNE. *adj.* [from an and dyne.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst the not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the nobler parts were found;

But strove with anodynes to assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryden.*

Anodynes, or absters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuth.*

TO ANOIN. *v. a.* [anoint, encuire; pr. ext. anoint, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can say, God gave the queen. *Shak.*
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but
thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall
cast his fruit. *Dut.*

2. To fugar; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fillet
In his *anointed* flesh tickle his itching fangs. *Shaksp.*

ANOMALY. *n. f.* [from *anomalos*.] The person that anoints.
ANOMALISM. *n. f.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity;
deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALISTICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in
astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth
passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANOMALOUS. *adj.* [a priv. and *nomos*.] Irregular; out of
rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things:
It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the com-
mon rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly
irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and
artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech,
you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronun-
ciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which
we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury.
Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.

ANOMALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly; in a
manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and
anomalously proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANOMALY. *n. f.* [from *anomalos*, Fr. *anomalie*, Lat. *anomalos*.]
Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother decharging her daugh-
ter, as such monsters have been seen, we must change this upon
a peculiar *anomaly* and benefits of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend
to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoid-
ed, and better supplied. *Holder.*

ANOMY. *n. f.* [a priv. and *nomos*.] Breach of law.
anomalos proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANOMY. *n. f.* [from *anomalos*, Fr. *anomalie*, Lat. *anomalos*.]
Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbl'd about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakespeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon*? *B. Johnson.*

Shall we see young Oloon? *B. Johnson.*

However, witness, heav'n!

Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge

Freely our part. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made

out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clas.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shone,

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Hall.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is

used *anon* and *anon*. *Par. Reg.*

I full forty days he pa's'd, whether on hill

Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,

Or ha'nd in one cave, is not revealed. *Par. Reg.*

ANONYMOUS. *adj.* [a priv. and *onymos*.] Wanting a name.

These animals serve also for food to another *anonymous*

insect of the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would forthwith publish flanders unpunished, the au-
thors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof skulking.

Notes on the Dunciad.

ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anony-*

ously, among complaints of spurious editions? *Swift.*

ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Inappreciably, or loathing of food.

Quincy.

ANOTHER. *adj.* [from *an* and *alios*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must

of necessity find *another* site of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

— A fourth?

Start eye!

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

As yet yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one can sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him. *1 Samuel.*

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest,
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd; }
So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole con-
cernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's*
eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share,
and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds
of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing
from what it was before. *South.*

ANOTHERGAINES. *adj.* [See **ANOTHERGUESSES**.] Of another

kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*. *South.*

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had

another gains husband than Danabas. *Sidney.*

ANOTHERGUESSES. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used

in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I con-

ceive to be corrupted from *another* guess; that is, of a different

guess, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

O! Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *another* guess

manner in thy time. *Arbutnot.*

ANSIABLE. *adj.* [a priv. and *ans*.] Having handles; or something

in the form of handles.

TO ANSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Sax-

ons had *andspayan*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *en-*

ten rden.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succor'd? are the Moors removed?

Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more. *Dryd.*

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt.*

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of

things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery

should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and

mult *answer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author mult *answer*

for it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little im-

pression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved,

let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the au-

thors and promoters of such vice counsel. *Tenple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,

And rear him up to virtue. You must bear

I he future blame, and *answer* to the world,

When you refuse the only honest means

Of taking care of him. *South.*

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

In water lace *answereth* to lace; so the heart of man to man.

Proctor.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A teat is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but

money *answereth* all things. *Ecc.*

8. To satisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt

Of this proud king, who studies day and night

To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,

Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shaksp.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unsatisfied*, than they

complain the times are injurious. *Rollin.*

9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?

To the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and un-

fulness; to which *answer*, on our part, T. Admiration; and

2. Desire; and both these are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

He desired, that proper officers might search me; for prob-

ably I might carry several weapons, which must needs be

dangerous things; if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a

petition. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and

the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when

that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must

be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.

He does it at touches of this fruit,

Till I and my affairs are *answer'd*. *Shaksp.*

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto when the event had *an-*

swer'd, he again demanded the fleece. *Rollin.*

We fee likewise, that much water draweth forth the juice of

the body insatiated, but little water is imbued by the body; and

this

this is a principal cause, why, in operations upon bodies for their venison or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not answer the trial in small; and so deceiveth many.

Bacon's Natural History.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fire answers fire, and by their pale beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd faces. *Shakespeare.*

ANSWER. *n. f.* [from *Te answer.*]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your fight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready answer to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury.*

2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unqualified; it ought to be clear and certain. *Aylmer.*

ANSWER-JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *answer* and *jobber.*] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with answer-jobbers, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

ANSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer.*]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet answerable.

2. Obligated to give an account, or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason, felony, &c. *Spenser.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men; because that would be to make church government answerable for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Bacon.*

4. The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh.*

5. Proportionate.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

The following, by certain estates of men, answerable to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation unimprov'd. *Milton.*

6. Equal.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other men's desires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some answerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

ANSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper consequence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be intire, and free from islands, they are answerably deeper. *Brevintus.*

It bears light, and more adlive sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, answerably to the greater or lesser intensities of the heat. *Woodward.*

ANSWERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *answerable.*] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

ANSWERER. *n. f.* [from *answer.*]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answerer double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. f.* [æmetæ, Sax. which Junius imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to ænt, and then fol-

lowed to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakespeare.*

Metthink, all cities now but ant-hills are;
Where when the several labourers I see
For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but ants, carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Dennet.*
Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The ant's republic, and the realm of bees;
How those in common all their stores below,
And anarchy without confusion know. *Pope.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Those who have seen ant-hills, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

ANT. A contradiction for and it, or rather and if it; as, 'twill please you; that is, and if it please you.

ANTAGONIST. *n. f.* [ἀντί and ἄγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our antagonists in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was set before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he fill perform'd,
None daring to appear antagonist. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes; and antagonists of the species; considering all these as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the antagonist is that muscle which counteracts some others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its antagonist, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbucut.*

Te ANTAGONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντί and ἄγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTALGIC. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which lessens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLASIS. *n. f.* [Lat. from ἀντιανάκλησις, from ἀντιανα-κλῶ, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou may'st get thy living without craft. Craft, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTAPHRODISIACK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀποπληξίς, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀρκτικός, the bear or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as fire as antarctic. *Milton.*

They that had sail'd from near th' antarctic pole,
Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,
In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTATHRISTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀθεΐστις, the goat.] Good against the goat.

ANTASTHMATICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying before, which is frequently used in compositions; as, antediluvian, before the flood; antechamber, a chamber leading into another apartment.

ANTEACT. *n. f.* [from ante and act.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from ante and ambulatio, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

Te ANTECEDE. *v. n.* [from ante, before, and cede, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems more consonant to reason, that the fabric of the world did not long antecede its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENCE. *n. f.* [from antecede.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and

an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENT. *adj.* [*antecedent*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has to be before the thing which it is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collin.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECEDENT. *n. f.* [*antecedent*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, constituting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if the sun be fixed, the earth must move*: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*. *Hart's Logic.*

ANTECEDENTLY. *adv.* [*from antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creating, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

ANTECESSOR. *n. f.* [*Lat'n*.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dial.*

ANTECHAMBER. *n. f.* [*from ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antechamber* path, And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. *Dryden.*

His *antechamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. *Adelphi.*

ANTECURSOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] One who runs before. *Dial.*

ANTEDECE. *v. a.* [*from ante* and *dece*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day, To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow, Or, say that now

We are not just those persons, which we were? *Dunke.*

By reading a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and make himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collins.*

2. To take something before the proper name.

Our joys bore it, it can improve, And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

ANTEDEILUVIAN. *adj.* [*from ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Hesiodus.*

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, condescendable unto the genealogy of our saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Heaven's Fulgor Errans.*

ANTEDEILUVIAN. *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

ANTELOPE. *n. f.* [*The etymology is uncertain*.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, a wolf both fierce and fell. *F. Queen.*

ANTERIOR. *adj.* [*from ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.]

Before noon.

ANTERIOR. *adj.* [*Lat*.] against, and *vom*, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTERIOR. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTERIOR. *n. f.* [*from ante* and *nander*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to confident notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenunder*, than to the entire number, as that the found returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

ANTEPAST. *n. f.* [*from ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

We, we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our pull for that profuse perpetual meal. *Dancy of Pity.*

ANTEPAST. *n. f.* [*Antepastum*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepast*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPASTIC. *adj.* [*anti* and *pastum*.] A medicine against convulsions.

That beyond is antidotal, lapis judaeus diuretical, coral *antepastical*, we will not deny. *Fulgor Errans.*

ANTIPPOSE. *v. a.* [*antepos*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dial.*

ANTIPREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logic, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIORITY. *n. f.* [*from anterior*.] Priority; the state of being before in time or situation.

ANTERIOUR. *adj.* [*anteprior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein the fenses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the fenses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is impossible. *Fulgor Errans.*

ANTES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH. *n. f.* [*from ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mallocation or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHILLM'S THICK. *adj.* [*anti* against, and *anthill*, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Aschm.*

ANTHEM. *n. f.* [*antepast*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *antepast*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire, To compose anthems for his heavenly choir. *Dryden.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine song and anthems. *Adm.*

ANTHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*anthos*, a flower, and *logos*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.

3. A collection of poems.

ANTHRAX. *n. f.* [*anthrax*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pain. *Quint.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [*from anthros*, man, and *logos*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOPATHY. *n. f.* [*anthros*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] The sensibility of man, the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*anthros*, a man, and *phagos*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophagian* unto thee: knock, I say. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*anthros*, a man, and *phagos*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropology* of Diomedes his horses. *Fulgor Errans.*

ANTHROPOPHY. *n. f.* [*anthros*, a man, and *physis*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPOTHICK. *adj.* [*from anti*, against, and *thick*, firm.] That which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOTHICK. *adj.* [*from anti*, against, and *thick*, firm.] Good against hypochondriacal maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORIA. *n. f.* [*anti*, against, and *phoria*, to carry.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illustration, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTHYPOTHICK. *adj.* [*from anti*, against, and *thick*.] Good against hiccicks.

ANTI. [*Lat*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimuricid*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTICID. *adj.* [*from anti*, and *acidus*, fear.] Contrary to fawns; alkali.

Oils are *antacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another kind. *Aschm.*

ANTICHACHETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *καχέτις*, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *χρίστος*.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abused, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristians*, and so deprive them of heaven.

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have softened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Decey of Pity.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

ANTI'ICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipate*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccaccio, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretell, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but ad the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deceptions of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Why should we

Anticipate our sorrows? 'tis like those

That die for fear of death.

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipate'st* my dread exploits:

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,

Unless the deed go with it.

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Shakespeare.*

Arctostaphylos Aliments.

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle even upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley.*

ANTI'CIPIATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Heder on Time.*

2. Foretelling.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so before-hand, and by *anticipation*. *E. Strange.*

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and flay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning our supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ANTI'CK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave

Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,

And leer and scorn at our solemnity.

Shakespeare.

Of all our *antick* fights, and pageantry,

Which *English* idiots run in crowds to see.

Dryden.

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison, Freeholder.*

ANTI'CK. *n. f.*

1. He that plays antick; he that uses odd gesticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,

That rounds the mortal temples of a king,

Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* fits,

Scorning his state.

Shakespeare.

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,

Were he the veriest *antick* in the world.

Shakespeare.

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,

Worn with *antick*, and wild imagery.

Fairy Queen.

For ev'n at first reflection the espies

Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities,

As the retires and shrinks for shame and fear.

De Witt.

To *ANTI'CK.* *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make anticks.

Mine own tongue

Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost

Anticks us all.

Shakespeare.

ANTI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, or wild gesticulations.

Scrambling, outcasing, fashion-mongering boys;

That lye, and cogy, and flout, deprave and lander;

Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,

And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.

Shatej. Much ado about Nothing.

ANTI'CLIMAX. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison.*

This diffich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhousie the great god of war,

Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTI'CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *convulsio*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Feyer.*

ANTI'COR. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *cor*, the heart.]

A pretumatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Forster, Diff.*

ANTI'CURTIER. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of countering poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny. *Brown's V. Err.*

ANTI'DOTIDE. *n. f.* [*antidote*, *antidotal*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.]

A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,

His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays

More than you rob.

Shakespeare.

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Puerus against the sting of a scorpion; to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Poison will work against the stars: beware;

For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden.*

ANTI'DYSENTERICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTI'FEBRILE. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTI'LOGARITHM. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Gambert.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author.

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *loqueri*, to speak.] A contradicator.

ANTI'MONARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *μοναρχία*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTI'MONARCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTI'MONIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,

Their force to wine through ages should impart;

This distillation, this profuse expence,

Nor shrinks their lives, nor waxes their stores immense.

Bladmore on the Creation.

ANTI'MONY. *n. f.* [The Alibum of the ancients, by the Greeks called *σίμας*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimank*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metallic nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a femimetal, being a fossil globe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly those

those of silver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or flosses of several sizes, bearing a near resemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *mule antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fused by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude *antimony* of the shops. Of these cones the top is the purest part, and the base the foulest. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in facculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the found more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead, in the casting of printers' letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelsus brought it into esteem, in the beginning of the sixteenth century; but much mischief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long course of experiments, discovered. *Chemists.*

ANTIEMPHRICTIC. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἐμψριτικόν*.] Medicines good against dyspepsia of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *νόμος*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

ANTIPARALYTIC. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Hevel.*

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTIPATHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *πάθος*, feeling, *antipathia*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,

Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy against* standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery. *Suiff.*

3. Sometimes *is*.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?

The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.

When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,

Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. *Pope.*

4. *Formerly with*; but improperly. Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with air*; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντιπεριστάσις*, formed of *ἀντί* and *περιστάσις*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes, becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age

More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPHTHISIAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *φθίσις*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antiphtisical* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTIPIPHRASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *φράσις*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.

ANTIPODES. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *ἀντί*, against, and *πῶδες*, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,

If you would walk in absence of the sun.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. So shines the fun, tho' hence remov'd as clear

When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history, for the retreat of an *anti-pope*, who called himself Felix V.

ANTIPTOSIS. *n. f.* [ἀντιπτώσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another. *Addison.*

ANTIQUARY. *n. f.* [antiquarius, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All rhose arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South's Sermons.*

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,

Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Suiff.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,

Instructed by the *antiquary* times;

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida. To **ANTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [antique, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines.

Hale's Common Law of England. Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,

Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUE. *adj.* [antique, Fr. *antique*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cæsar, but that piece of song,

That old and *antique* song we heard last night.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,

In such a title as counts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them.

Dryden's Virgil; Milton's Pref.

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wisely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And tiffles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well befeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Must he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?

Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Old; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;
For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Dennis.*

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antique youth will wear. *Dennis.*

ANTIQUÉ. *n. f.* [from *antique*, ar.] An antiquity; a reman of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and let in gold. *Suiff.*

ANTIQUENESS. *n. f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on. *Addison.*

ANTIGUITY. *n. f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosophers, the most impartial historians, and the most consummate statesmen of all antiquity. *Adelphi's Frodo.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Sells, all antiquity has avowed. *Religion's History of the World.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, translating Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen antiquities: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabianus, who did revive the former antiquities. *Bacon's Essay.*

4. Old age; a ludicrous scold.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with antiquity? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

ANTISCILL. *n. f.* [*It has singular*, from *anti* and *cilla*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscilli* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBUTICAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTISCORBUTIC. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutic*, animal diet, and animal fats, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTISPASIS. *n. f.* [from *anti*, against, and *spasus*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODIC. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *spasmodus*, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ASTHMA-TICK. *adj.* [from *asthma* and *tick*.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ASTHMA-TICK. *adj.* [from *asthma* and *tick*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Asthmatick open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPE. *n. f.* [*antistrophe*, from *anti*, the contrary way, and *strophe*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMATICK. *adj.* [from *anti* and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatick*, and purged him. *Wife's Surgery.*

ANTITHESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*antithesis*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,

Strong without rage, without overflowing, full. *Dunham.*

I for a chief, who lends my chosen fons.

All arm'd with points, *antithesis*, and puns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

ANTITHY. *n. f.* [*antithy*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See *Type*.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from thence to the *antithy*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antithy*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*

ANTITHY. *adj.* [from *antithy*.] That which relates to an antithy; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL. *adj.* [from *anti* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If a lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wife's Surgery.*

ANTLER. *n. f.* [*antennula*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A well grown stag, whose *antlers* rise

High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana

Brought hunted wild goats' heads, and branching *antlers*

Of fangs, the fruit, and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTYGLI. *n. f.* [*It has singular*, Lat. from *anti* and *glyca*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same No VI.]

femicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Cramer's.*

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from *anti* and *nomia*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero; thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTRIX. *n. f.* [*antra*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den.

With all my travels history;

Wherein of *antra* vast, and depths idle,

It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ANVIL. *n. f.* [*anvil*, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged;

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,

The whilst his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shak. King John.*

On their eternal *anvil* here he found

The brethren beat egg, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip

The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest

Hutly and nobly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing, some time ago, what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIETY. *n. f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tilghman.*

2. In the medical language, depression; lowness of spirits. In *anxiety* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by (palms from winds, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxi*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,

And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,

Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; uneasy.

In youth alone, unhappy *anxiety* is live;

But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors. *Lact.*

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of. Who *anxious* of neglect, suspecting changes,

Consults her pride, and meditates revenge. *Granville.*

ANXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxi*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unequally; carefully.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us to *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *Saunders.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *anxi*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

ANY. *adj.* [*anxi*, *enxi*, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born—Ay and have been so any time these four hours. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

[You contemned yourself with being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for winterproof study? Any one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Whoever; whatever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your solicitation towards any of these princely suitors that are already come. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Lact.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal: neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand. *Psalm xxxiii. 39.*

ANAST. *n. f.* [*anastasis*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

ACRTA. *n. f.* [*ἀσπὴ*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APACE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying lizzard she did chase,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace*. *F. Quen.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.

And hence methinks, I would not grow so fast,

Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

He promis'd in his cast a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him. *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;

Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,

And his resplendent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,

With some regard to what is just and right,

Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀπαγωγή*]; compounded of *ἀπό*, from, and *ἀγος*, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Coombers.*

APART. *adv.* [*εἰς μέρος*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it becometh me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh's History.*

The party discerning, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,

And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh's History.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,

To put *apart* these your attendants, I

Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

APARTMENT. *n. f.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,

Not to the face yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pale as death, despoil'd of his array,

Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden's Fables.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory,

where are still some *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

APATHY. *n. f.* [*α*, not, and *πάθος*, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,

Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy,

but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let flaccids boast

Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in frost,

Contracted all, retiring to the breast;

But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. f.* [*ἄψ*, I stand off.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my

desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart,

comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that

the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,

But *ape* and monkeys are the gods within. *Graville.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put

breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom: so

perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To *ape* v. a. [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human

actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,

Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curle on the stripping! how he *ape* his fire!

Ambitiously fomentious! *Addison's Cato.*

AP'AK, or **AP'E'IK.** *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

AP'ESY. *n. f.* [*ἀπὲς*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

AP'ER. *n. f.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimic.

AP'ERIENT. *adj.* [*aperis*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used in medicine for gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of

three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and

are diuretick and laponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Ailments.*

APERITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperis*, Lat. to open.] That which

has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the

body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs.

Harvey on Consumption.

AP'ERT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APERITION. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *aperitions*; under which term

I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or

other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Watson's Architect.*

2. The act of opening, or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherways called the plethora, when

it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by rupture

or *aperition* of them. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

AP'ERTLY. *adv.* [*apertis*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

AP'ERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apertis*.] Openness.

In general, the freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pro-

nouncing, and the clearness and mufing, and, as I may say,

laziness of speaking, render the sound considerably different.

He der's Elements of Speech.

AP'ERTURE. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel,

because from an *aperture* is easier than from one

appliance to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through

the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the

same *apertures*. *Glanville's Scripta Scientifica, Frejus.*

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the

aperture was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle.

Newton's Opticks.

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy,

made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture*

and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor's Worby Communicant.*

AP'ETALOUS. *adj.* [of *α*, priv., and *τεταλος*, a leaf.] Without

petals or flower leaves.

AP'ETALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

AP'EX. *n. f.* [*ἄψ*, plur. [Lat.]] The tip or point of any

thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHA'KESIS. *n. f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that

takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *n. f.* [*ἄφελιον*, plur. [from *ἄφω*, and *ἔλιος*, the

sun.]] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the

point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiac, is,

that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from

one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions

the least that may be. *Cheney's Philosophical Principles.*

APHET'A. *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet,

which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

Diid.

APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the *apheta*.

APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*α*, without, and *φιλανθρωπία*, love

of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

APHONY. *n. f.* [*α*, without, and *φωνή*, speech.] A loss of speech:

Quincy.

APHORISM. *n. f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; a precept con-

tracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the mul-

titude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphor-*

ism, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice

of God. *Brown's vulgar Errors.*

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of reli-

gion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more va-

luable member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons.*

APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an aphor-

ism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of

an aphorism.

There being carried down, do seldom miss a cure of the

former, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.

Harvey on Consumption.

APHRODISIACAL. *adj.* [from *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] Relating to **APHRODISACK.** } the venerable disafe.
APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are stilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please.

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the flamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capula seminaria*, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed.

APICE. *adv.* [from *a* for each, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first found nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apice*.

I have to-night dispatched sixteen business, a month's length *apice*, by an abstract of success.

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apice*.

APISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,

Whole manners fill our tardy, apish nation

Limps after, in base awkward imitation.

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,

I duck with French nods and apish courtesy,

I must be held a rancorous enemy.

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but apish foppishry; and, to give it a name divine

and excellent, is abusive and unjust.

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy fits the queen;

Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;

And apish folly, with her wild resort

Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court.

APISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

APISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apish*.] Mimicry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

APITAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick pulsation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back: agad my heart has gone *apitot* for you.

APULSTRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an *apistris*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses.

APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; discovery; a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw

Th' *apocalyptic* heard cry in heav'n aloud.

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypsis*.

APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypsis*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalypsic* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour.

APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalypsic*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPPE. *n. f.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for *ingenium*.

APOCRYSTICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρυφικός, from ἀποκρύπτω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and alluring power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diseased.

APOCRYPHA. *n. f.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of sight.] Books whose authors are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authority, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scriptures, but for human compositions.

APOCRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who faith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeeth away.

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀποδείκνυμι, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one square in a circle.

We can say all at the number three, we declare the world is perfect. I obit went, and his dog followed him; the more there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.

APODYSIS. *n. f.* [ἀποδύσις.] Demonstration.

APOGÆON. *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A

APOGES. } point in the heavens in which the sun, or a

APOGEUM. } planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion.

Thy fin is in his eye, *apogæon* passed,

And when it moveth next, must needs descend.

It is not yet a read in what time, precisely, the *apogæon* was dissolved one degree.

APOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπολογία, to defend.] That which

APOLOGICK. } is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay the greater part of which is *apologistical*, for one sort of chymists.

APOLOGUALLY. *adv.* [from *apologistical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *ἀπολογία*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

TO APOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apologize*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more reasonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them.

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indifferency in the whole undertaking.

The translator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.

APOLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in rallery; others for *apologues* and apocryphal diverting stories.

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀλογία, Lat. *apologia*.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to exonerate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unavailing by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue; and *apology* too prompt;

Which with bland words at will the suit address'd.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology for* publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not feel what apology is necessary; and if they be not, I am sure none can be sufficient.

APOMETRICAL. *n. f.* [ἀπό, from, μέτρον, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS. *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νῆρος, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded.

APOPHÆSIS. *n. f.* [Lat. *apophæsis*, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate: as, *Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you nevertheless could neither confute nor speak against them.*

APOPHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate.

APOPHLEGMATIZAN. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of ferrous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of fomentations.

APOPHTEGM. *n. f.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom,

dom, whereof many are to be seen in Læsius and Lycosthenes.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity.

Prior.

APOPHYGES *n. f.* [ἀποφυγή, flight, or escape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or fessel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterward imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column.

Chambers.

APOPHYSIS *n. f.* [ἀποφύσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the *snout* as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as that is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part.

It is the *apophysis*, or head of the os tibize, which makes the knee.

Wifman's Surgery.

APOPLETICAL *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons incoriated, *apoplectic*, or in lipothymies and swoonings.

Brown.

In an *apoplectic* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain.

Derham.

APOPLETICK *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectic* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy.

Wifman.

APOPLEXY *n. f.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maze,
When hurried and swelled, the peacock raves;

He dear into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplexy*, intestine death.

Dryden.

APOPLEXED *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Else could you not have motion; but sure that sense
Is lost at a d.

Shakespeare.

APOPLEXY *n. f.* [ἀποπληξία.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli.

Boerhaave.

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.

A boerhaave in Dict.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible.

Shakespeare.

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding.

Locke.

APORIA *n. f.* [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, agree the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudent, y gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or a terea them more presumptuously, I cannot well set out.*

Smith's Rhetoric.

APORRHOEA *n. f.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvia; emanation; something emitted by another.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhon*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the falve, carry them to the affected part.

Glaucile.

APORRHOESIS *n. f.* [ἀπορροήσις, from ἀπορρ, after, and ροήσις, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is to be thyed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered, may be understood; as, *I might say much more, but must leave and silence.*

Smith's Rhetoric.

APOTASY *n. f.* [ἀποτάσις.] Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church.

Ayliffe.

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware

Against, by what belied in heav'n
To those apostates.

Milton.

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness.

Spenser.

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in new gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God.

Stillingfleet.

APOSTATE *n. f.* [ἀποστάτης, Lat. *apostatus*.] One that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

7

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast referred to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour.

Regis's Sermons.

Apostate in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against heretics.

Ayliffe's Foreign Juris Canonici.

APOSTATICAL *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To **APOSTATIZE** *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; not because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless.

Barlow.

To **APOSTEMATE** *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude.

Wifman.

APOSTEMATON *n. f.* [from *apostema*.] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as vomitings, *apostemations*, salivations, &c.

Cruic.

APOSTEME *n. f.* [ἀποστήμα.] A hollow swelling, filled with a purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude.

Wifman.

APOSTLE *n. f.* [ἀπόστολος, Lat. *apostolus*.] A person sent with mandates by another; it is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to balines;
His champions are the prophets and *apostles*.

Shakespeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a personification in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles.

Locke.

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth.

Watson.

APOSTLESHIP *n. f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,
I thought it some *apostleship* in me

To speak things, which by faith alone I see.

Dante.

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*; and so contain nothing but points of christian instruction.

Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

APOSTOLICAL *adj.* [from *apostolic*.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledged not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolic*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records never it be found.

Hooker.

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolic* practice and antiquity.

Hooker.

APOSTOLICALLY *adv.* [from *apostolic*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS *n. f.* [from *apostolic*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apudolical authority.

APOSTOLICK *adj.* [from *apostle*.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous.

Hooker.

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were *apostolick*?

Dryden.

APOSTROPHE *n. f.* [ἀποστροφή, from ἀπο, from, and στροφή, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly.

A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges, or argument.

This diversion of speech is made many ways. 1. To God. 2. To Angels. 3. To men in their several ranks, whether absent or present, dead or alive. 4. To the adversary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the sea and things in it. 8. To beasts, birds, and fishes. 9. To inanimate things.

Smith.

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho' for though; rep' for reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most.

Swift.

3. **APOSTROPHIZE** *v. n.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing*

Æneas.

Eloquent, and speaking of him in the second person, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

APPEAL, *n. f.* See *APPEALMENT*. [This word is properly *appellum*.] A hollow tumour filled with pusulent matter.

How an *apoplexy* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the pectus, is apparent. *Hart.*

APPOULETTE, *v. n.* [from *apouletum*.] To apoplemate. *Dial.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [from *apouletum*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose business it is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and fresh air, and that such a one as never lends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wandering in the dark,
Physicians, for the time, have found the bark;
They, striving for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd fight some remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary* is wholly blind. } *Dryden.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [properly *apoplexum*; which fee.] A remarkable lying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apoplexes*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monstrous. *Watson's Life of Sanderson.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [from *apouletum* and *apouletum*.] Dedication; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graven and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apoplexy*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,
An *apoplexy*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [from *apouletum*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematics, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In music, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apoplexy*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *apoplexy* and the other *apoplexy*. *Chambers.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [from *apouletum*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apoplexes*. *Wijeman.*

APPOULETTE, *v. a.* [from *apouletum*, Fr. To might more properly have been written *apouletum*.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst the spake, her great words did *apoplex*
My feeble courage's, and my heart oppress,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *apoplex*
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakespeare.*

The house of peers was long while *apoplex* at this alarm;
but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *apoplex*,
Nor the black fear of death that fadens all. *Pope.*

The monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirft *apoplex*,
Or driving fier, or choak'd at distance stands. *Tamson.*

APPOULETTE, *n. f.* [from *apouletum*.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *apoplex* to the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

APPANAGE, *n. f.* [from *appanage*, low Latin; probably from *pau*, bread.] Lands let at art by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worth of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARATUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house, ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjusted before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstances, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPAREL, *n. f.* It has no pl. Lat. [from *apparell*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping Hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens *apparel*, and smell like Bucklesbury in fimpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion *appear* in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler, No 54.*

APPAREL, *v. a.* [from *apparell*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to furnish.

2. To furnish with.

3. To furnish with.

4. To furnish with.

5. To furnish with.

6. To furnish with.

7. To furnish with.

8. To furnish with.

9. To furnish with.

10. To furnish with.

11. To furnish with.

12. To furnish with.

13. To furnish with.

14. To furnish with.

15. To furnish with.

1. To dress; to cloath.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparell'd*. *2 Sam. xiii. 18.*

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparell* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *apparell'd* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and sowing seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulphs, being *apparell'd* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

APPARENT, *adj.* [from *appare*, Fr. *apparent*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to make away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hobbes, b. i.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret*.

What secret imaginations we entertain'd is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Regis.*

4. Open; discoverable; known.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

APPARENT, *n. f.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Arise a knight;
And learn this lesson, Draw thy sword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

APPARENTLY, *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should come me so *apparently*. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health. *Tillot.*

APPARITION, *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly flood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those bluffs. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

A glorious *apparition*! had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Parad. Lost.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touched this dreaded light twice seen of us;
Therefore I have entreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of these *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandish'd in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler, N. 81.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

That checks my joys
—Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, thither that. *Drummond's Sophy.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to occultation.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appears, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

APPARITORS, *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Perjury.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apporitor*. *Ayliffe's Perjury.*

APPARITION, *v. a.* [from *appareo*, old Fr. to satisfy.] To satisfy; to content; whence well *appared*, is *pleased*; ill *appared*, is *unsatisfied*. It is now obsolete.

How well *appeal* the was her bird to find? *Sidney.*
 Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill ally'd,
 How can baggage or joints be well *appeal*. *Spenser.*
 I am well *appeal* that you had rather believe, than take the
 pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be to flit in any opi-
 nion. *Cambden.*
Milton.

So only well can high justice rest *appeal*.

To APPEAL. v. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.
 He did, amongst many others, *appeal* Sir William Stan-
 ley the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

Were he twenty times
 My son, I would *appeal* him. *Shakespeare.*
 Diocle

The state of your affection; for your passions
 Have to the full *appeal*ed. *Shakespeare.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.
 For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
 Which them *appeal*ed, prick'd with guilty shame,
 And inward grief, he fiercely gen *appeal*ed,
 Resolv'd to put away that lordly thame. *Fairy Queen.*

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeal mine honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden.*

APPEALMENT. n. f. [from *appeal*.] Charge exhibited a-
 gainst any man; accusation.

A busy headed man gave first light to this *appealment*; but
 the earl did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appealments*, in number thirteen,
 I find civilly couched. *Watson.*

To APPEAL. v. n. [*appell*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particle *to*
 and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves. *Hosker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared delinquency of force, upon the person of an
 other, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to
 for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an *appeal*
 gives a man the state of war, even against an aggressor,
 though he be in society and a fellow subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
 And to their cause and to the gods *appeal*ed. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the foul always thinks, be a self-evident
 proposition, I *appeal* to mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse.

One but flatters us,
 As well *appeareth* by the cause you come,
 Namely, *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shakespeare.*

APPEAL. n. f. [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge,
 whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while
 suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being de-
 volved to the superior judge. *Asyffe's Parergon.*

This ring
 Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
 There make before them. *Shakespeare.*

Our reason prompts us to a future fate,
 The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate,
 Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*
 There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an
appeal to the prince. *Addison.*

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another
 man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name
 to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the pe-
 nalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used
 for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had
 interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his
 accomplices in the fact. *Cruwell.*

The duke's unjust,
 Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
 And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
 Which here you come to accuse. *Shakespeare.*

Halt thou, according to thy oath and bond,
 Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold fon,
 Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
 Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
 Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,
 If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witness.

The calling up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a
 kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPEALANT. n. f. [from *appeal*.] He that *appeals*.

Lords *appealants*,

Your differences shall all rest under gage,
 Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shakespeare.*

APPELLER. n. f. from *appeal*.] One who makes an *appeal*.

To APPEAL. v. n. [*appellere*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible; sometimes with the particle *in*.

As the leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. *Leviti.*

And half her knee, and half her breast *appears*,
 By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make
 thee a minister and a witness. *Acts.*

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of stand-
 ing before some superior.

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalms.*

4. To let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto
 their children. *Psalms.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
 You do *appear* before them. *Shakespeare.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Be-
 da's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his
 obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people,
 such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appears*. *Sidney.*

My noble master will *appear*
 Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will
appear by what follows. *Arbuthnot.*

APPEARANCE. n. f. [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprized by the
 sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phenomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth
 such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He increased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether
 by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hay.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
 And he the substance not the *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if
 it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the
 real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us
 hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world,
 when this generation is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres,
 more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits
 fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
 Upon this business my *appearance* make
 In any of their courts. *Shakespeare.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
 How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong;
 'T he world must think him in the wrong. *Saunders.*

10. Preference; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wild-
 dom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that
 he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest be-
 ing utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to
 whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it
 possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. n. f. [from *To appear*.] The person that *appears*.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appears*, and precisely
 unlucky events, was an augural conception. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

APPEASABLE. adj. [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified;
 reconcilable.

APPEASIBLENESS. n. f. [from *To appease*.] The quality of
 being easily pacified; reconcilableness.

To APPEASE. v. a. [*appazire*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands
 therein. *Ecclesi.*

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil
 wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Du Roi.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more
 against them. *Matthew.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
 Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakespeare.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
 Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
 Th' incensed Deity. *Alford.*

APPEASEMENT, *n. f.* [from *Te appeo*.] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER, *n. f.* [from *Te appeo*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT, *n. f.* [*appell*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists, or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preference. *Shakef.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakef.*

These shifts refused, answer th' *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to fingle fight.

Milton's Samson Agonistes.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayiffe.*

APPELLATE, *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. An appellatory label ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayiffe.*

APPELLATION, *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Not are always the same pains delivered under the same name and *appellation*. *Brown's ugar i rraur.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are noticed and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPELLATIVE, *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellative*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts.*

APPELLATIVELY, *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY, *adj.* [from *appell*.] That which contains an appeal. See **APPELLATE**.

APPELLEE, *n. f.* [from *appell*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Diut.*

APPELLED, *v. a.* [*appellatus*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appell'd* to the column.

2. To add to something as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPELLEDGE, *n. f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Moderately the *appell'dge* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

None of the laws of motion now established will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appell'dges*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appell'dges* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Asterbury.*

APPELLANT, *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appellant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appellant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion.

Taylor.

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appellant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appellant is any thing belonging to another, as a *causum* principal, with the civilis, or *adversum* subjectis, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appellant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appellant* to a freehold. *Cruell.*

APPELLANT, *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appell'dges* of shipping. *Hay.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appell'dges* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind.

Grew's Cajmal.

TE APPELLATE, *v. a.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the ease or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appell'd* to it.

Har's Origin of Mankind.

APPENDICATION, *n. f.* [from *appendicare*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexation.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendication* unto the *mandat* *applicabilis*, impossible to be eternal.

Har's Origin of Mankind.

APPENDIX, *n. f.* *appendix*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something *appendic'd*, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propo'd as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *St. Augustine.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Har's.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

TE APPERTAIN, *v. n.* [*appertener*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of deviling this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, 't' whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Parad. Ls.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hobbes.*

And they roasted the palfrey with fire, as *appertaining*: as for the sacrifices they fed them in brass pots. *1 Esdras.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaining* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I should know no secrets

That *appertain* to you? *Shakef. are.*

APPERTAINMENT, *n. f.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainment*, viliing of him.

Shakef. are's Trains and Crests.

APPERTENANCE, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenance* of arts, and recitaries of philosophy? *Brown's ugar i rraur.*

APPERTINENT, *adj.* [from *Te appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shakef. are.*

APPETENCE, *n. f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal desire; sensual

APPETENCY, *n. f.* desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful *appetency*; to sing, to dance,

To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton's Paradise Ls.*

APPETIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *appetibile*.] The quality of being desirable.

That elication which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the fish of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPETIBLE, *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall.*

APPETITE, *n. f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the inclin'd by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men direct, direct greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be desired for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hobbes.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had grown By what it fed on. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury, And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shakef.*

Each tree Loaden with fair fruit, that hung to th' eye Tempting, stir'd in me sudden *appetite* To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Ls.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden.*

3. Vio-

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.
No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mighty man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies on Incl.*
Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

4. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.
There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellection; and abstention; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.
The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

6. Sometimes to.
We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

APPETITION. *n. f.* [*appetiti*, Lat.] Desire.
The actual *appetition* or latching our affections on him. *Hammard's Practical Catechism.*

APPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That which desires; that which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
TO APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.
2. To praise in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Nations unborn your mighty names shall found,
And words *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLAUDER. *n. f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glennville's Scipio.*
APPLAUSE. *n. f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shak. R. III.*

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charibdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton's Comus.*
I hope that are to fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire, nor desire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. f.* [*appel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.
Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Ode to St. Cecilia.*

2. The pupil of the eye.
He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Daniel's xxvii. 10.*

APPLE of Love.
Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and feeds within.

Mastime's Art of Husbandry.
APPLE-GRAFT. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

APPLE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is flowery; the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white Junting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queenings, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonte, royal ruffling, Wheeler's ruffet, Sharp's ruffet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, coddling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging bode, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruffet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, Bunc pippin, askenpinn. And those generally used for cyder are, Devondshire royal wilding, redlreaked apple, the whitour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Thou *apple-tree* whose trunk's are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that tells apples.

Yonder are two *apple women* folding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Atlaton and Pope's Maritima Scriba.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *H. eler.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

Diseases desir'd late grown,
By desir'd *applicatio* are relieved. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

APPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel.

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fiteness to be applied.

The knowledge of facts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Clauber.*

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of enollents.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be pass'd, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenfiness of thought; close study.

I have discover'd no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *in*.

His continued *applicatio* to such public affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison's Freeholder.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. The condition of being used as means to an end.

There is no flint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits. bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*; and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

TO APPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.
He laid, and to the sword his throat *apply'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound
Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.
This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

4. To put to a certain use.
The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.
These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who

applies their services, and governs their actions, and directs their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

Apply the mind upon; to study; with *us.*

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Proverbs.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is applied about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can apply itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *us.* I had no thoughts of applying to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

To endeavour to work upon. God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can most successfully be applied to. *Rogers.*

To ply; to busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense. She was skilful in applying his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

Far away they spy'd
A varlet running towards hastily,
Whole flying feet to fast their way apply'd,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen.*

TO APPOINT. *v. a.* [appointer, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction. *Galatians.*

The time appointed of the father. *Galatians.*

2. To settle any thing by compact. He said, *Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it.* *Genesis.*

Now there was an appointed sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges.*

3. To establish any thing by decree. It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Samuel.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou appointedst death in him, and in his generations. *2 Esdras.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not appointed vengeance to the just. *Moses's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used a sciently in speaking of soldiers. The English being well appointed, did to entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

TO APPOINT. *v. f.* [from appoint.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [appointments, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned. They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Jeb.*

2. Decree; establishment. The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose appointment we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hesker.*

3. Direction; order. That good fellow, If I command him, follows my appointment; I will have none to near etc. *Shakespeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture. They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their appointment we may best discover, And look on their endeavour. *Shakespeare.*

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shakespeare.*

5. Allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to public officers.

TO APPOINT. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by appointing the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon.*

And to these it were good, that some proper prayer were appointed, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be appointed out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier of Ecty.*

TO APPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

TO APPOSE. *v. a.* [appose, Lat.] To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *uzzle*.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be applied of those things which of themselves they are delirious to utter. *Bacon.*

APPOSITE. *adj.* [appositus, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances. The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid

and grave, and apposite to the times and occasions. *Watts.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, waiting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and apposite answers. *Bacon.*

Re-markable instances of this kind have been: but it will diminish reflections very apposite to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury.*

APPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not appositely and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

We may appositely compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

APPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability. Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, appositeness. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSITION. *n. f.* [appositio, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so that it may touch the first matter. Utine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the apposition of new matter. *Ambrosius.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Mariae matris*, the book of his mother Mary. *To APPRAISE. v. a.* [appraiser, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAYER. *n. f.* [from *apprais*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

TO APPREHEND. *v. a.* [apprehendo, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on. There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment. The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to apprehend me. *Clarendon.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which was more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind. The good which is gotten by doing good, causeth no action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hesker.*

Yet this I apprehend not, why those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many, and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

The first thing is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be apprehended by our minds. *Stillingsfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear. From my grandfather's death I had reason to apprehend the stone; and, from my father's, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *n. f.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker. Great apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the ransied fire. *Gloucester.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehensible in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHENSION. *n. f.* [apprehensio, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Gloucester.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; concession. To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them. I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

4. Fear. It becometh that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain form, but a true apprehension of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hesker.*

And he the future evil shall no less In apprehension, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The apprehension of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done. I'll note you in my book or memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakespeare.*

That

That he might take away the apprehension, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the house, that they should, by the next day noon, send proportions of corn into Basinghouse.

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no comfort against them.

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower :
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To question of his apprehension.

Shakespeare.

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such apprehensive scholars.

Holder.

If conscience be naturally apprehensive and fugacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it.

South.

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely apprehensive of seeing Lombardy the seat of war.

Addison.

They are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter.

Tillotson.

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the apprehensiveness already gained in learning the consonants.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

APPRENTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery.

Cowell.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young prince's was.

Sidney, b. ii.

He found him such an apprentice, as knew well enough how to set up for himself.

Wotton.

This rule sets the painter at liberty : it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art.

Dryden.

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Hum portion'd maids, apprentice'd orphans blest,

Pope.

APPRENTICESHOOD. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Mult I not serve a long apprenticeshood

To foreign passages, and in the end,

Having my freedom, boast of nothing else

But that I was a journeyman to grief?

Shakespeare.

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work it in a fashionable piece.

Digby.

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any apprenticeship.

South.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendere*, part. *apprehens*, Fr.] To inform ; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice ; he is well apprized, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience.

Harris.

It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking.

Chapman.

But if apprized of the severe attack,

The courage be shut up, but'd by the scent

On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),

The disappointed prowlers fall.

Thomson.

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about : the powers of the kingdom approach apace.

Shakespeare.

We suppose Ulysses approaching toward Polyphemus.

Notes on Odyssey.

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark ! I hear the sound of coaches,

The hour of attack approaches.

Gay.

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall approach unto me : for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me?

Jeremiah.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer.

Temple.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto ; the influences are few of those who have, in any measure, approached towards it.

Locke.

To APPROACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but slowly and not all, if approached unto their roots.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and approaching it to a candle, the spiritous parts will burn, without harming the paper.

Boyle.

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,

He saw proud Arcite.

Dryden.

APPROACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his approach.

Shakespeare.

'Tis with our souls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness

Are dazzled at the approach of sudden light.

Deist. Scip.

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good ; the approach to kings and principal persons ; and the raising of a man's own fortunes.

Bacon.

3. Hostile advance.

For England his approaches makes as fierce

As waters to the sucking of a gulph.

Shakespeare.

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'd heav'n the giants move,

Hills pile'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Dryden.

APPROACHER. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapers, that bid welcome

To knaves and all approachers.

Shakespeare.

APPROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the approachment of the air, as they have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPROBATION. *n. f.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased.

I that not past me, but

By learned approbation of my judges.

Shakespeare.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in council, or by secret approbation, as in customs, but may be taken away.

Hooker.

The bare approbation of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing ; yet men do very commonly account it so.

South.

3. Attestation ; support.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood in approbation

Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

Shakespeare.

APPROOF. *n. f.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prover*.] Approbation ; commendation : a word rightly derived, but old.

O most pernicious mouths,

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue

Either of condemnation or approof!

Shakespeare.

To APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Lat.] To hasten ; to get forward.

Duch.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. n.* [*appropriare*, Lat.] To draw near unto ; to approach.To APPROPRIATE. *v. n.* [*appropriare*, Lat.] To approach ; to draw near to.

The clotied blood within my hose,

That from my wounded body flows,

With martial crisis doth portend

My days to appropriate an end.

Hudibras.

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.] That which may be appropriated ; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more jully appropriate unto its end.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Fr. *appropriare*, low Lat.]

1. To conjoin to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort appropriated unto God, as that they might never after wards again be made common.

Hooker.

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and appropriated, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use ; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it.

South.

Some they appropriated to the gods,

And some to publick, some to private ends.

Responsum.

Marks of honour are appropriated to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself.

Attorney.

2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right.

To themselves appropriating

The spirit of God, promiss'd alike, and giv'n

To all believers.

Milton.

Why

Why should people engross and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

To make peculiar to something; to annex.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately inrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another. *Locke.*

In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house binding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Sylville.*

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; confined to some particular use or person.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some appropriate acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from appropriate.]

The application of something to a particular purpose. The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar appropriation to that idea. *Locke.*

The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great appropriation to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakespeare.*

The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation that disguises in true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

In law, a fevering of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishopric, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, thence, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an appropriation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence may conclude. *Cecil.*

APPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from appropriate.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These appropriators, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe; Parergon.*

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from appropriate.] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very approachable in what profession hever. *Vulgar Errors.*

APPROVAL. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose approval no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

Should the seem

Soft'ning the least approach to bestow,

Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,

They brisk advance. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO APPROVE. *v. a.* [approver, Fr. *approber*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God approveth, and that he approveth much more than he doth command. *Hosker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,

And well approv'd, and prais'd the better course,

When her rebellious fenic did so withdraw

Her feeble powers, that the pursuit'd the work? *Davies.*

2. To expen liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise approved writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort approved his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters pertaining to the science he was skillful in. *Hosker.*

In religion,

What damned error, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and approve it with a text. *Shakespeare.*

I'm sorry

That he approv'd the common liar, Fame,

Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Wouldst thou approve thy constancy? Approve

Faith thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which

will never end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillemont.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still approv'd.

When women cannot love, where they're below'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Regart.*

6. It has of before the object.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *n. f.* [from approve.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,

Now mingled with their courages, will make known

To their approvers, they are people such

As men upon the world. *Shakespeare.*

3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or a cuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same; and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Crovel.*

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.]

Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Vulgar Errors.*

APPROXIMATION. *n. f.* [from approximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or approximation. *Vulgar Errors.*

The fiery region gins upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual approximation towards the earth. *Hale.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human shape. *Grew.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer skill, and nearer to the quantity sought, without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPROUSE. *n. f.* [appulsus, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An heclic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the radical moisture, through the appulse of saline steams. *Hart.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an appulse of the organs. *Hilber.*

TO APRICATE. *v. n.* [apricator, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *D.*

APRICITY. *n. f.* [apricitas, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Di.*

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n. f.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary sorts of this fruit cultivated in English gardens are, 1. The masculine *apricot*. 2. The orange *apricot*. 3. The Alger *apricot*. 4. The Roman *apricot*. 5. The Turkey *apricot*. 6. The transparent *apricot*. 7. The Breda *apricot*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricot*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum stocks, and will readily take upon almost any sort of plum, provided the stock be free and thriving. *Miller.*

APRIL. *n. f.* [April, Lat. *April*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus.

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare.*

APRON. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *apron enu*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon! hast thou more? —

Hold up, you flouts,

Your aprons mountant. *Shakespeare.*

The nobility think it con to go in leather aprons. *Shakespeare.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen? — Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakespeare.*

In both these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopia. *Addison.*

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covets the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON of a Gout. The fat skin which covers the belly.

APRONNA. *n. f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your apron-men, that flood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick-eaters. *Shakspeare.*
APRON'D. *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
The cobler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd.
APSID. *n. f.* *apside*, plural. [Apsid.]
Is applied in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsid* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*
If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cleyn.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]
1. Fit.
This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, growth; for that they are deemed *after* to serve as instruments in the cause. *After* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *after* through a natural inclination unto piety; *after* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *after* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hosier.*

2. Having a tendency to.
Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hosier.*

3. Inclined to; led to.
You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apt* to do, than confess she does. *Shakspeare.*
Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*
One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*
Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduce wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Saunders.*
What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Denham.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit.
I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shakspeare.*

5. Qualified for.
All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

TO APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]
1. To fit; to adapt.
We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where light,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *B. Johnson.*

2. To fit; to qualify.
The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions. *Denham.*

TO APTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.
To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bulky.*

APTITUDE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. Fitness.
This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.
In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.
He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native flock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

APPLY. *adv.* [from *apt*.]
1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.
That part
Was *applied* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shakspeare.*
But what the maids nutritious does divide?
What makes them *apply* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encrease them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.
Ireneus very *applied* remarks, that those nations, who were not possessor of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *applied*.
APPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitability.
The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hosier.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miscel.*

2. Disposition to any thing.
The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakspeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.
What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency.
Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

APTORE. *n. f.* [of *a* and *ptore*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word signifying water, very much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by dissolving purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moses. It is serviceable to refiners, in separating silver from gold and copper; to the workers in mosaic, for staining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly scarlet; and to other artists, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders make the covers of books, and diamond cutters separate diamonds from metalline powders. It is also used in etching copper or brass plates. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not vice versa, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA. of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the berylus of Pliny.

Wardour's Math. of Fossils.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubeba, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty four hours, then distilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA. or **AQUA REGALIS.** [Latin.] An acid corrosive spirit or water, so called because it serves as a menstruum to dissolve gold, commonly esteemed the king of metals. Its basis, or essential ingredient, is common sea salt, the only salt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grapes: *aqua vite*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua vite* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

AQUATIC. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.
The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatic*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Buttes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatic*, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Aptitude to plants, that which grows in the water.
Flags, and such like *aquatics* are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AQUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT. *n. f.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray on the Creation.*

AQUEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*aqueositas*, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryden.*

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps* for an hooked or *equilinus* is used. *Br. Vul. Err.*
AGGROSS. *adj.* [from *agrus*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *DiB.*
AGROSSITY. *n. f.* [from *agross*.] Wateriness. *DiB.*
A. R. anno regni; that is, in the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

ARABLE. *adj.* [from *ara*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
 Part arable, and till'd; whereon were sheaves
 New reap'd. *Milton.*

To good for arable, a glebe that asks
 Tough teams of oxen, and laborious talks. *Dryden.*

Having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch
 all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. f.* [from *aracha*, a spider, and *oides*, form.]
 1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance
 to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken
 notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arabians*, the acute
 fine of the retina, &c. *Dryden.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying be-
 tween the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the
 whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAGNEE. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fortification, which
 sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *DiB.*
ARANTOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a
 cobweb.

The curious *araneus* membrane of the eye coustringeth and
 cluteth it, and so varieth its focus. *Dryden.*

ARATON. *n. f.* [Aratis, Lat.] The act or practice of plow-
 ing.

ARATORY. *adj.* [from *ara*, Lat. to plow.] That which contri-
 butes to tillage. *DiB.*

ARABAST. *n. f.* [from *araba*, a bow, and *bast*, an engine to
 throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista, or ar-
 bast, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the
 first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

ARBITER. *n. f.* [Lat.]
 1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they
 voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him
 ruler of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.
 Next him, high arbiter,
 Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally
 allowed for the sole arbiter of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depend-
 ing upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the
 glebe; in tythe, a part part of our goods rendered to God; in
 tithes, offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such
arbitrarily proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or
 as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spekman.*

ARBITRIMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.] Will; determina-
 tion; choice.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
 Free in thine own *arbitriment* it stands,
 Perfect within, no outward aid require;
 And all temptation to transgresses repel. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] With no other rule than
 the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the
 distressed end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRARIOSUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; de-
 pending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no
 precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependence upon any will
 understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOSUS. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; ac-
 cording to mere will and pleasure.

Which words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their
 common use, the mind must be led into misperception. *Glennell.*

ARBITRARY. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.]
 1. Dependent; absolute; bound by no law; following the will
 without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reigns her life
 For the shallow glory of a virtuous wife,
 If living hard may false amours rehearse,
 And blash her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*

Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
 Nor bear to lose their vassals ty'd.
 Depending on no rules; capricious. *Prior.*

It may be perceived, with what inaccuracy we ascribe effects
 depending on the natural power of time, unto *arbitrary* calcu-
 lation, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ARBITRATOR. *v. a.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.]
 1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
 With very easy arguments of love,
 Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
 With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To judge of.
 Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
 Does *arbitrate* the event, my nature is
 That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

ARBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.
 It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a
 drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

ARBITRARINESS. *n. f.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Despoticalness; ty-
 ranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of com-
 mands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by
 a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRATION. *n. f.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.] The determination
 of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties con-
 tending.

ARBITRATOR. *n. f.* [from *arbitrator*.]
 1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by
 their mutual consent. *Conrad.*

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,
 An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governor; a president.
 Though heav'n be shut,
 And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure
 In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without
 limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates
 masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace.
Addison on the State of the War.

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
 But now the *arbitrator* of despair,
 Just death, kind usurper of man's miseries,
 With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*

The end crowns all;
 And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
 Will one day end it. *Shakespeare.*

ARBITREMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitrator*, Lat.]
 1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal
arbitrement; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakespeare.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement*
 of the sword. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

2. Compromise.
 Linkswarm persons think they may accommodate points of
 religion by middle ways, and witty reconciliations; as if they
 would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

ARBORARY. *adj.* [from *arborarius*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *D.*
ARBORIST. *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No *arborist* with painted blossoms dress'd,
 And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
 To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now seen,
 Among thick woven *arborists*, and flow'rs,
 Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

ARBOREOUS. *adj.* [from *arborus*, Lat.]
 1. Belonging to trees.

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as
 grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They speak properly, who make it an *arborescens* excellence,
 or rather a superplant breed of a vicious and superfluous lopp,
 which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ARBORIST. *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist
 who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to
 be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being
 past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Hewel.*

ARBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
 From under shady *arborous* roof

Soon as they forth were come to open light
 Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*

ARBOR. *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place
 covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbor*, we will
 eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
 Leads thee, or where most needs, whither to wind
 The woodbine round this *arbor*, or direct
 The clapping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For moon-day's heat are cloier *arbours* made,
 And for fresh evening air the op'ner glade. *Dryden.*

ARBOR VITAE. A species of bindweed; which see.
ARBUSCLE. *n. f.* [from *arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *DiB.*

A'RBUTE. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbutus, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

Rough *arbutus* slips into a hazel bough

Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow

Out of a plain tree stock. *May.*

ARC. *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a femicircle. Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

2. An arch.

Lead some vain church with old theatrick flate,

Turn *arc* of triumph to a garden gate;

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all

On some patch'd dog-hole c'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

ARC'ADE. *n. f.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arch'd over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,

Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM. *n. f.* in the plural *arcana*. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

ARCH. *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* bo hurried the blown tide,

As the comforted through the gates. *Shakespeare.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*.

Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The royal squadron marches,

Erect triumphal *arches*

For Albion and Albanian. *Dryden.*

3. The key, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes

To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope

Of sea and land. *Shakespeare.*

4. [from ἀρχή.] A chief. Obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night. *Shakespeare.*

75 ARCH. *vs. n.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. To build *arches*.

The nations of the field and wood

Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the fand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with *arches*.

Gates of monarchs

Are *arch'd* so high, that giants may jet through. *Shakespeare.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched*

over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the

rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, may well

take place among the wonders of the world. *Keats.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχή, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody *as* is done;

The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,

That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

There is sprung up

An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wagging; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification

it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the

boy most remarkable for his pranks; as the *arch* rogue, &c.

Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the

same time with Corufades; he had the reputation of an *arch*

lad at school. *Swift.*

ARCH. in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class, [from

ἀρχή, or ἀρχή] as, *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced va-

riously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant found

as in *chief*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *i*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest or-

ders of angels.

His form had yet not loft

All her original brightness, nor appear'd

Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' excels

Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis sure th' *archangel's* trumpet I hear,

Nature's great pulsing-bell, the only call

Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. f.* [*lanius*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called

also *Dead nettle*.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is hol-

low like a spoon; but the under one divided into two seg-

ments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed

and edged; out of the flower cup, which is fistulous and cut

into segments, rises the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the

hinder part of the flower, with four embayes, which be-

come triangular feeds inclosed in a bulk formed of the flower

cup. The species are fourteen, and seven of them grow wild

on dry banks, or under hedges, two sorts of which are used in medicine. *Milton.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to arch-

angels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd

For swift descent; with him the cohort bright

Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHB'ACON. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place

of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainbo-

rough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Pale-

stina. *Carew.*

ARCHBISHOP. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first

class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffra-

gans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,

Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabric.

Clarendon.

ARCHBISHOPRICK. *n. f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdic-

tion of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,

For not bestowing on him, at his asking,

The *archbishoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shakespeare.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the

archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who

agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief

chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. f.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies

the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to

the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar,

or vicegerent. *Ayliffe.*

Left negligence might foist in abuses, an *archdeacon* was ap-

pointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or

jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and

hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an

archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some fore-

ign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Ne-

therlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to

the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife

of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief

philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philos-*

opher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was al-

ways as it were a king. *Hester.*

ARCH-PRE'LATE. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *prælate*.] Chief prælate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and

quality, an *arch-prælate* in the house of God, should have his

name far and wide called in question. *Hester.*

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief pre-

byter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according

to the canon law; so are also presbyters, and *arch-presbyters* in

subjection to these archdeacons. *Ayliffe.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *priest*.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity,

which included the *arch-priests*. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from ἀρχαίολογία, ancient, and λόγος, a dis-

course.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOG'ICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a dis-

course on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. f.* [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase, or mode of

expression.

I shall never use *archaisms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of

an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haft

the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakespeare.*

A'RCHE. *n. f.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that

shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head;

Spur your proud horses hard.

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory hath be ours,

for we are the only love-gods. *Shakespeare.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;

For seldom, *archer* lay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHE. *n. f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-

eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The art of flouting with the bow.

Flower of the purple dyes,
Hit with Cupid's arrows,
Sink in apple of his eye!

Statist. Anst. Night's Dr.

3. The art of an archer.

Bill's raptures shall leave their quire,
And turn love's follies upon thee.

Grasshopper's Steps to Temple.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL *n. f.* [from *archies* and *episcopus*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the directing of spiritual causes, so called from Bow Church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built arch-wise. The judge of this court is named the dean of the arches, or official of the *archiepiscopal*: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he satisfies, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Crævell.*

ARCHITECTURE *n. f.* [from *architectus*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense, yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend that architecture. *Glanville's Scripta Scientia.* A man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *architectures* or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *architectures* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logic.*

ARCHITECTURAL *adj.* [from *architectus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:

The source of good, the light *architectural*. *Norris's Mssell.*

ARCHIPEUS *n. f.* [probably from *archipus*.] A word by which Pausanias seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIACONAL *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see, the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT *n. f.* [from *architectus*, Lat.]

1. A possessor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the designment and idea of the work, his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Watson.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude
Almiring enter'd, and the work fore praise,
And some the architect: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'rd structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An ingenious Moot,
Chief architect; and plotter of these woes. *Shak. Tit. And on.*

ARCHITECTIVE *adj.* [from *architectus*.] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials?

Derham's Physico-Theology.

ARCHITECTURAL *adj.* [from *architectus*, Lat. an architect.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To say that some more huge part of either, or all the hypothetical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima adorned this *architectural* spirit, and what agent made so skillful and happy a mixture. *Boyle's Sept. Chym.*

ARCHITECTURE *n. f.* [from *architectus*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into civil *architecture*, called by way of eminence a *science*, military *architecture*, or fortifications, and naval *architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the first improvers of *architecture*; but others contend that the rules of this art were delivered by God himself to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their instruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; these

to the Grecians, and these again to the Romans. Under Augustus *architecture* arrived to its great glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at last fell with the western empire, in the fifth century, when the Visigoths destroyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its rise, called the Gothick, coarse, arched, and massive. Of the last and was the Arabick, Moorish or Moorish *architecture*, brought from the south by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, seemed to make perfection consist altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently bestowed on their buildings without any conduct or taste. In the two last centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture*, in which they did not fail of success. This art is divided into five orders, the Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite, which took their rise from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered necessary, according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build:

Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure thine. *Blackm. Great.*

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Barrett's Theory.* **ARCHITRAVE** *n. f.* [from *architrave*, chief, and *trave*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* door and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or miter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimney it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hypertilion. *Builders Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wellward a pompous frontpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,

And sculpture rising on the rugged gold. *Pope.*

ARCHIVES *n. f.* without a singular. [from *archivus*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps found-times used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue. I shall now only look a little into the Modish *architect*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Hudson's.*

ARCHWISE *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *archata ecclesia*, or from How church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reason of the temple or cloister thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *A Jiff's Port.*

ARCHITENT *adj.* [from *architectus*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTATION *n. f.* [from *archus*, to straighten.] Daightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

ARCTIC *n. f.* [from *Arctus*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctus, or bear. See **ARCTIC**.

Ever during snows, perpetual fables
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctic* tract spontaneous yield

A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

ARCTIC Circle. See **CIRCLE**.

ARCUATE *adj.* [from *arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the confusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Boyle's Nat. Hist.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carnosus fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on Creation.*

ARCUATE *adj.* [from *arcuatus*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUATION *n. f.* [from *arcuatus*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no wood, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or bolls after they are planted. *Chambers.*

ARCUATURE *n. f.* [from *arcuatus*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUATE *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *calista*, an engine.] A cross-bow man.

King John was equipp'd by a very good *arcuballista*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile

varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God.

C Camden's Remains.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a fureur temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection, &c.

Giffon's Camden.

ARDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted they shall be, if qualified with humility, and ardency and preference, so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Hannond's Pract. Catchpjm.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him.

Bylle.

ARDENT. *adj.* [ardens, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield ardent spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Fierce; vehement.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a cole-black ficed purf'd the chace;
With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd.

Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confess,
And scorn the ardent vows that I have blest.

Prior.

ARDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately. With true zeal may our hearts be most ardently inflamed to our religion.

Spratt's Sermons.

ARDOUR. *n. f.* [ardor, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend.

South.

The soldiers throut around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour, inly pleas'd to see
His host.

Dryden.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd.

Pope's Odyssey.

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*. Nor delay'd the winged faint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n.

Paradise Lost.

ARDUITY. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

Dict.

AR' UOUS. *adj.* [arduus, Lat.]

1. Lofly; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she flow'd,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod.

Pope.

2. Difficult. It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and arduous employment that God designed him to.

South.

ARDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men are rash, old are cautious.

ARE, or *Alamir*. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection.

Shakespeare.

AREA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. The area of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base.

Watt's Logick.

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as hills, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude.

Wotton.

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheatre.

Addison on Italy.

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the javlin dart.

Pope's Odyssey.

To ARE'AD, or AREED. *v. a.* [areban, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse areeds
To blazon broad.

Fairy Queen.

But mark what I areed thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fed'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.

Paradise Lost.

AREFACTION. *n. f.* [arefacis, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally, proceed arefaction, and most of the effects of nature.

Bacon's Nat. History.

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [arefacis, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and do both time or age arefy, as in the same bodies, &c.

Bacon's Nat. History.

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [arena, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an arenaeous friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it.

Woodward on Poffili.

ARENA'TION. *n. f.* [from arena, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand.

Dict.

ARENOSE. *adj.* [from arena, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand.

Dict.

ARENULOUS. *adj.* [from arenula, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

Dict.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀραιωτική.] Such medicines as open the pores of the skin, so that the moribund matter may be carried off by sweat, or infensible perspiration.

Dict.

ARETO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from ἀρετή, virtue, and λόγος, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

Dict.

AR'GAL. *n. f.* Hard less sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar.

Dict.

ARGENT. *adj.* [from argentum, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo sings

As swift as fiery lightning kindled new,
His argent eagle with her silver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew.

Fairfax.

In an argent field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.

Dryden.

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those argent fields more likely habitants,
Translated fairs, or middle spirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

Milton.

Or all of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

Pope's Epi. on Man.

ARGENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from argenti, Lat. silver.] An over-laying with silver.

Dict.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [argentin, Fr.] Sounding like silver.

Dict.

AR'GIL. *n. f.* [argilla, Lat.] Pottery clay; a fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from argil.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or pottery clay.

ARGILOUS. *adj.* [from argil.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and argillous earth at the bottom.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ARGOOSY. *n. f.* [derived by *Pope* from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is toiling on the ocean;
There where your argosy with portly fail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pagans of the fies,

Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.

Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [arguo, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to argue for her.

Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

Publick arguing oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of heretics.

Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should argue from such an idea.

Lect.

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make use of, to argue you into a protection of this play.

Congr. Ded. to Old Bat.

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely argue against the fallibility of each other?

Decay of Piety.

He that by often arguing against his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself.

Lect.

I do not see how they can argue with any one, without first turning down their boundaries.

Lect.

To ARGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be argued well,
By the sun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since the fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.

Denne.

2. To debate any question; as, to argue a cause.

3. To prove, as an arguer.

So many laws argue to many fins
Among them: how can God with such reside?

Parad. Lost.

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually suffering from one side to the other. *Scutb.*
 This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

To charge with, as a crime; with *arg.*

4. I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, proflundity, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
 The accidents are not the same, which would have *argued* him of a fervid copyist, and total barrenness of invention; yet the facts were the same. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

ARGUER, *n. f.* [from *argue*.] A reasoner; a disputor; a controversialist.

Men are ashamed to be proficients to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their fin. *Deay of Pity.*

ARGUMENT, *n. f.* [argumentum, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against anything.
 We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden's Preface to a Tyrannical Love.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as that thing is capable of supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. *Tilley's Preface.*
 And thus we have our author's two great and only arguments to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Lect.*

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.
 That the who *er* but now was your best object, Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age, Dearth and beil. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument* I may assert eternal providence, And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Sad task! yet *argument*

Not less, but more heroic than the wrath Of stern Achilles. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 A much longer discourse my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work furnished up by way of abstract.
 'The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the economy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals. *Dryden's Æneid, Preface.*

4. A controversy.
 This day, in *argument* upon a case,

Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Sh. H. VI.*
 If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *L. etc.*

It was much like an *argument* that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *So. C. m. d. i. n.*
 5. It has sometimes the particle to before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself. *Tilley's*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument* for a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers's*

ARGUMENTAL, *adj.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Affected sense thou kindly dost feel free, Oppress'd with *argument* 'nd tyranny, And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTATION, *n. f.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the art of reasoning.

Argument as it is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or as it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or useful, from some propositions more known and evident; to which we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not mortal. *Watts's Logic.*

I suppose it is no ill topic of *argumentation*, to the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect. *Scutb.*
 His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

It is certain, that the whole course of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Johnson's Preface to his Sermons.*

ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.* [from *argument*.] Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

ARGUTATION, *n. f.* [from *argus*, Lat.] A proving by argument; a disputing for and against. *D. d.*

ARGUTS, *adj.* [argutus, Ital. argutus, Lat.] 1. Shagreened; witty; sharp.

2. Shagreened.
ARIA, *n. f.* [Ital. in music.] An air, song, or tune.

ARID, *adj.* [aridus, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.
 My complexion is become adult, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope's Maritima Scriblers.*

NO IX.

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy springs,

Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomson's Autumn.*

ARIDITY, *n. f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; scarcity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the greatest extremity of *aridity*, or dryness. *A. but on Elements.*
 2. In the theological sense, a kind of infensibility in devotion, contrary to melting.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridity* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES, *n. f.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

At last from *Aries* roll the bounteous fun,
 And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson's Spring.*

ARISTATE, *v. n.* [*arietis*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARISTATON, *n. f.* [from *aristate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance does exceed all *aristatons* and ancient inventions. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. The act of striking, or conducting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and *aristatons* of other particles. *Glanv. S. e. p. i.*

ARISTATON, *n. f.* [Ital. in music.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARISTATON, *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
 So thought I like of him, and think I thought *aristat*. *F. 2.*

These were thy thoughts, and those could'st judge *aristat*, Till interst made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aristat*. *Haller.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart *aristat*. *Pf. lxxviii. 8.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.
 Guardian of the groves, and goddess of the night,
 Fair queen, he said, direct my dark *aristat*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ARISTOLATION, or *ARISTOLATION*, *n. f.* [*aristolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of older time have deluded their apprehensions with *aristolations*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Barrow's Vulgar Errors.*

ARIO, *n. f.* [Ital. in music.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Di. d.*

ARISTE, *v. n.* pret. *ariste*, particip. *ariste*. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies

With purple blushing, and the day *ariste*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.
 So *Edith* *ariste* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law. *E. f. ix. 7.*

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? *Proverbs vi. 9.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall *ariste* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt. xxiv.*

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *ariste*: awake and sing ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah xxvi. 19.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arise* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice. *Acts xi. 19.*

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station.

Another Mary then *arise*,
 And did rigorous laws impole. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.
 And when he *arise* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. *1 Samuel xvii. 35.*

For the various senses of this word, see *Rise*.

ARISTOCRACY, *n. f.* [*ἀριστοκρατία*, greatness, and *κράτος*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted for many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRATICAL, or *ARISTOCRATIC*, *adj.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Cockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Alfieri's Par.*

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state.

ARITHMANCY, *n. f.* [from *ἀριθμός*, number, and *μανία*, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *D. d.*

ARITHMETICAL, *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetic.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grego's Casm. Sacra.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton's Opticks.*

ARITHMETICALLY, *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetic.

Though the fifth part of a selen being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *A. Labrous on Cains.*

ARITHMETICIAN, *n. f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

ARITHMETICK, *n. f.* [*ἀριθμητική*, number, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of *arithmetick*; but probably it must have taken its rise from the introduction of commerce, and consequently be of Syrian invention. From Asia it passed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was transmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from some treatises of the ancients remaining on this subject, it appears that their *arithmetick* was much inferior to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could heat forty of them; But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The Christian religion, according to the Apostle's *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK, *n. f.* [*ἀρκή*, Lat. a cheit.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms thou shalt make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Gen. vi. 14.*

The one just man alive, by his command,

Shall build a wondrous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,

To save himself and household, from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milven's Paradise Lost.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the flaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM, *n. f.* [*αἶμα*, eorum, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Jeb xxxi. 21.*

Like helpless friends, who view from thence

The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,

So flood they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees fired out their *arms* to shade her face, But she on elbow leant. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your cloist' bowers,

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,

And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Fœnix.*

We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer. xvii. 5.*

O God, thy *arm* was here!

And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

ARM'S END, *n. f.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

TO ARM, *v. a.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and purified them unto Dan. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;

He's *arm'd* without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded fleeds

Yerk out their *arm'd* heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to *arm* a landstreak, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your book with the line in the inside of it.

W. alston's Angler.

Having *armed* the callus, I left off those tents, and dress'd

it with others *armed* with digestives. *W. alston's Surgeon.*

TO ARM, *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry strong;

And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Sh. H. V.*

2. To provide against

His servants, thoroughly *arm'd* against such coverture,

Reported unto all, that he was sure

A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser's Hobbs Tale.*

ARMADA, *n. f.* [*span.*] A fleet of war.] An *armament* for sea;

a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armad*.

In all the mid-east seas was left no *armad*,

Spred was the huge *armad* wide and broad,

From Venice, Genoa, and towns which them confine. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole *armad* of collected sail

Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship. *Shakspeare's King John.*

At length resolv'd to assert the wat'ry ball,

He in himself did whole *armad* bring;

His aged seamen might their master call,

And choose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO, *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A four-footed animal of Brazil,

as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard,

and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales

like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them

like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of

the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous

substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides him-

self a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon

roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught,

he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up

in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be

brought near the fire before he will show his nose. His flesh

is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking

pig. *Trevan.*

ARMAMENT, *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for

war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY, *n. f.* [*armamentarius*, Lat.] An armoury;

a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *D. d.*

ARMAN, *n. f.* A confection for restoring lost appetite in horses. *D.*

ARMATURE, *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; something to

defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with pri-

ckles; the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endued

with great swiftness and perversity. *Ray on the Creation.*

ARMED, *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds

of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beaks, talons, or tusks,

are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or

a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED Chair, *n. f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair,

or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARMENIAN Bile, *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale

reddish colour, of considerable use as an absorbent, astringent,

and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Ar-

menia, whence it is chiefly brought.

ARMENIAN Stone, *n. f.* A mixt stone or earth of a blue col-

our, spotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought

only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Ty-

rol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it

seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and

speckled with green instead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among

femineals; and supposes it composed of a metal and earth.

Woodward says, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper.

Its chief use is in mosaic work, though it has some place also

in physick. *Chambers.*

ARMENTAL, *adj.* [*armenialis*, or *armeninus*, Lat.] Belong-

ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *D. d.*

ARMENTO'SE, *adj.* [*armeniosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *D.*

ARMGAUNT, *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he needed,

And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

ARM HOLE, *n. f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the

shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-*

holes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in

those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.

Boisson's Natural History.

ARMIGEROUS, *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.]

Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling

a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be

described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow

within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's sur-

face to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles

are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, be-

cause it appears in the form of several circular rings, or brace-

lets. *Id.*

lets, put together in a due position. *Harri's Description of the Globe.*

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Ditt.*
ARMING. *n. f.* [in a ship.] The fame with wasteclothes, being red clothes, hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbidge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top arming*. *Chambers.*

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [*armipotent*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakspeare's As You Like It*

For if our God the Lord a *mighty*,
Those armed angels in our aid down fend,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend
Our host. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple flood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMISTIOUS. *adj.* [*armistius*, Lat.] Ruffling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

ARMLET. *n. f.* [from *arm*.] 1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.
And, when she takes thy hand, and dith seem kind,
Duth searh what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Danne.*

ARMNACK. *n. f.* [erroneously so written for *armenic*.] A sort of volatile salt. See *ARMONIC.*

ARMORER. *n. f.* [*armier*, Fr.] 1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorer*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shakspeare.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by
asperion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole divition that to Mars certains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains
Were there: I he butcher, *armor*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryden.*

When *armorers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hites in the lake. *Pope's Od.*

2. He that dresses armour in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers cloving rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armor*
put on his back before, and his breastplate behind. *Camd.*

ARMORIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or
escutcheon of a family, as *enigms armorial*.

ARMORIST. *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Ditt.*

ARMURY. *n. f.* [from *armur*.] 1. The place in which arms are deposited for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armury* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd fit, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their *armor*ies and magazines contemns. *Sampson Agonist.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins, and
then, as out of a full *armury*, or magazine, let him furnish his
conscience with texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armury*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Par. Lost.*

3. Endowments.

Well worthy be you of that *armury*,
Wherein you have great glory this day. *Fairy Queen.*

ARMOUR. *n. f.* [*armatur*, Fr. a *maturo*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakspeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the ill
armor that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

ARMOUR-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *armor* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armor-bearer* first, and next he kills
His charioteer. *Dryden's Enid.*

ARMPIIT. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gougues are made so long, that the handle
may reach under the *arm-pit* of the workman. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the best situation
for keeping it warm. *Swift's Letter to the Fustian.*

ARME. *n. f.* without the singular number. [*arma*, Lat.] 1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arm* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A state of hostility.
Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates are in arms. *Shakspeare's R. III.*

3. War in general.
Arm and the man I sing. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire *arm*,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in arms. *Pope's II.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.
Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The main trumpet rung. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *n. f.* [*armie*, Fr.] 1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Lake.*

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people
are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has
a true knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes,
but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Turk leaders, and their *army* sing,
Which follow'd great *Aneas* to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.
The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words.

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatizet*.] Spicy; fragrant; high
scented. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preserve liquors or
powders. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Valuable oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued
with all the bad qualities of such liquors, producing
all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.] 1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some preciously by flatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatic* splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.
Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Dye of a rose in *aromatic* pain. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromatics*, and
other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

AROMATIZATION. *n. f.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of
a due proportion of aromatic spices or drugs with any medicine.

TO AROMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.] 1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before
supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jewan man imputeth this unfavoury odour,
as though *aromatiz'd* by their conversion. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

AROSE. The preterite of the verb *arise*. See *ARISE*.

AROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.] 1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'n's around,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. On every side.

AROUND. *prep.* About.

From young Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples led. *Dryden.*

TO AROUSE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.] 1. To wake from sleep.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

AROW. *adv.* [from *a* and *rou*.] In a row; with the breaths all
bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns were by the lasses worn
In chaffed plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more flow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

AROVNT. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient
use.] Be gone; away; a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the world,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shakspeare's Lear.*

ARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [Fr. spelt falsely *barquebuse*.] A hand gun.
It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine
or fuscus.

A *barquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the
mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ARQUEBUSIER. n. f. [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them with him well appointed.

ARRACK, or ARACK. n. f. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, used by way of dram and in punch. The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is really no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the *coccoloba* tree. There are divers kinds of it; single, double, and treble distilled. The double distilled is commonly sent abroad, and is preferred to all other *arracks* of India.

I lend this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.

ARRACH, ORRACH, or ORRAGE. n. f. One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It should be used as soon as it peeps out, because it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all sorts of ground.

ARRAIGN. v. a. [from *arranger*, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal Lady; for as the hath
Been publicly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Revels of nature! I shall such copies then
arraign th' originals of Maro's pen?
He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour
to lay him there; for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and
condemns him in his heart.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship
has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

ARRAIGNMENT. n. f. [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the
whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

To ARRANGE. v. a. [from *arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper
order for a purpose.

I chanc'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arranged* in battle new.

How awkwardly are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with
what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

ARRANGEMENT. n. f. [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in
proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought
about in elafick bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

ARRANT. adj. [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably
from *arrant*, which being at first applied in its proper signifi-
cation to vagabonds, as an *arrant* or *arrant rascal*, that is, a *ram-
bling* rascal, lost, in time, its original signification, and be-
ing by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied
at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or con-
tempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who halloo'd and shouted after me, as at the
arrant coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* for than before.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

ARRANTLY. adv. [from *arrant*.] Contumaciously; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

ARRAS. n. f. [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings
are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

I hence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight.

He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*.

ARRAUGHT. v. a. [a word used by Spenser in the preter tense,
of which I have not found the prefix, but suppose he derived
it from *arraha*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twin
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

ARRAY. n. f. [from *array*, Fr. *array*, Sp. *arraz*, Ital. *array*, Teut.
order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *misc. humanum*
arrayum, Knight.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The ear clapping them scattered near the army, sent one to
command them to their *array*.

Wert thou fought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess.

A general sets his army in *array*.

In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which were fast most brave embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and drest herself in such *array*;
Fields as the month, and as the morning fair.

3. In law. *Array*, of the *Fr. array*, i. e. *araz*, the ranking or setting
forth of a jury or inquest of men impanelled upon a cause.

Thence is the verb *to array* a panel, that is, to set forth one
by another the men impanelled.

To *ARRAY. v. a.* [from *array*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the person; with the particle
with.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array*
thyself with glory and beauty.

Now went both the morn,
Such as in high heaven, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal.

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

3. In law. See *ARRAY* in law.

ARRAYERS. n. f. [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had
the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREREAR. adv. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is
the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in
use, seems to be retained by Spenser. See *REAR*.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild and unrequented land,
To chase the lion, bear, or rugged bear.

ARREREAR. n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though
due. See *ARREREARE*.

His boon is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arriers* are yet to pay.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land re-
mains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

It will comfort our grand children, when they see a few tags
hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions,
whereof they are paying the *arriers*, and booting as beggars
do, that their grandfathers were rich.

ARRERAGE. n. f. a word now little used. [from *arriere*, i. e.
behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of mo-
ney remaining in the hand of an accountant; or, more gene-
rally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of
rent.

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and
pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*.

I think,
He'll grant the tribute, send th' *arrearages*,
Let me look upon our Romans.

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groan-
ed, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and
maintain his title.

ARRERARKE. n. f. The same with *arrear*. See *ARREREAR*.

ARRERATION. n. f. [from *arrear*, Span. to farm.] Is, in
the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to
inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration
of a yearly rent.

ARREPTIOUS. adj. [from *arripere*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily.

ARREST. n. f. [from *arrest*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to
be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause
why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve
be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the
former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should be to-
former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should be to-
former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should be to-

An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving
him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to
the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of im-
prisonment.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would lend for
my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as
the morality of imprisonment.

2. Any caution.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many
years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was forfeited the first
night.

3. A flop.

The flop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N^o 24.

ARREST. v. a. [*arrest*, Fr. to flop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See *ARREST*.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which

I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Well, well, there's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all. *Shak. Meas. for M.*

2. He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

But when as Mordueus had with leaden mace

Arrested all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and flop the course of the conquest.

Sir John Davies.

As often as my dogs with better speed

Arrest her fight, is she to death decreed. *Dryd. Fables.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows

Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand

Of death *arrest*.

Philips.

5. To flop motion.

To flop motion the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

Boyle.

ARREST. n. f. [In horse-landship.] A manney humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

ARRESTED. adj. [*arrestatus*, low Lat.] He that is converted before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imprisoned* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age. *Cowd.*

ARRODE. v. a. [*arride*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To snile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRIERE. n. f. [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ARRIERE-BAN. n. f. [*Coffineux* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRIERE-FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superior one. These fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers parts of the royal domain, which they found in their respective provinces; and even permitted those officers to graffy the foldiers under them, in the same manner.

ARRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal.

Trevelius.

ARRISION. n. f. [*arries*, Lat.] A smiling upon.

Dict.

ARRIVAL. n. f. [*arrire*, Lat.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,

Bright as she was at her *arrival* here. *Wallar.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Brown's Fable of Epick Poetry.*

ARRIVANCE. n. f. [*arrire*, Lat.] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more *arrivance*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

ARRIVE. v. a. [*arriere*, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,

Weaned with length of ways, and worn with toil,

She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing.

It is the highest wisdom by desisting the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Adijon, Spectator*, N^o 245.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good. *No IX.*

6. To happen; with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*,

More to be valued than a thousand lives. *Wallar.*

ARRODE. v. a. [*arrede*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

ARROGANCE. n. f. [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of **ARROGANCY**; taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding the's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Pride hath no other glafs

To show itself but pride; for supple knees

Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's feet. *Sh. Tr. and Cr.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward

mouth do I hate.

Discouraging matters dubious, and on any controvertible

truths, we cannot, without *arrogance*, entreat credulity. *Prev. viii. 13.*

Humility it expresses by the flopping and bending of the

head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tolled up. *Brown's Fable of Errours*, b. i.

ARROGANT. adj. [*arrogant*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant

claims; baughty; proud. *Cryd. Dufflog.*

Feag's right unto that country which he claims, or the signi-

fiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*. *Sperger on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states,

is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

ARROGANTLY. adv. [*arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play;

And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,

Think he writes well, because he pleases you. *Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperor.*

Another, warm'd

With high ambition, and conceit of powells

Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preum'd;

What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,

Should now cleave thier the execrable head

Of Churchill. *Philips.*

ARROGANTNESS. n. f. [*arrogant*.] The fame with *arrogance*; which see. *Dict.*

ARROGATE. v. a. [*arrete*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any

thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Sir J. Heywood.*

I he popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was

held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Essay.*

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal state,

Will *arrogate* dominion undeserv'd,

Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what

she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillot. Pr.*

ARROGATION. n. f. [*arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARROSION. n. f. [*arrosio*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. n. f. [*arce*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand; but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,

By his best *arrow* with the golden head. *Shaksp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Sir J. Heywood.*

ARROWHEAD. n. f. [*arrew* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. adj. [*arrew*.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,

How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot

Sharp fleet of *arrows* thow'd against the face

Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Paradise Lost.*

ARSE. n. f. [*arce*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

TO hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,

As wisely knowing, could he stir

To achieve trot one side of 's horse,

The other would not hang an *arse*. *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. n. f. A kind of water fowl, called also a *disapper*. *D.*

ARSE-SMART. [*periscuria*, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having several chives from the multifold calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed smooth seed, inclosed in the capsule, which was before the flower-cap; it hath jointed stalks, and the flowers are produced in spikes. Several species of this plant grow wild upon moist soils and dunghills. *Miller.*

ARSENAL. n. f. [*arsenale*, Italian.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome. *Idl. on An. Mol.*
ARSENICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Hurvy.*

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Hood and.*

ARSENICK. *n. f.* [ἀρσενικόν.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and unflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. *Native or yellow arsenick*, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a sort of gables or stones of different figures and sizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different shades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddish yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a small portion of gold, but not worth the expence of separating it. *White or crystalline arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt, and is chiefly used among us. It is said to be found native in some German mines. The smallest quantity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. There is a method practised in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white *arsenick* from cobalt. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. There are several chymical preparations of *arsenick*, intended to blunt its corrosive sales, and render it a safe medicine; but experience proves that it should never be used inwardly, in any form. *Chamber.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Hood and.*

ART. *n. f.* [artes, Fr. *art*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *Scyth.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,

The last and greatest *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal *arts*.
Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. A trade.
 This observation is afforded us by the *art* of making sugar. *Eggle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.
 The *art* of our necessities is strange,
 That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

5. Cunning.
 6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
 But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shakespeare.*

ARTICIAL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,

The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,

Had cool'd and languish'd in the *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the *arterial* tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastic force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO-TOMY. *n. f.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. *n. f.* [arteria, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer (that, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. *Quincy.*

The arteries are elastic tubes, endowed with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Art.*

ARTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; sly; sly; sly.

O still the fame, Olyfies, the rejoind,
 In useful craft successfully refin'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skillfully; dextrously.

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,
 Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face,
 To front the thicket, and behold the chase. *Dryden.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption.
 How irresistibly mult it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown,
 and industriously cultivated? *Regis.*

ARTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contriv'd, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Chapman.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICK. *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]

ARTHRITIC. *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritic* diseases. *Arbuth.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritic* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Brown.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. f.* [ἀρθριτις, from ἀρτηρία, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout most particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* [artichaut, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. The species are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and smooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddish heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Beronia. There is at present but one sort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke*. It is propagated from slips or suckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or head, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Rheumatism.*

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. See SUN-FLOWER, of which it is a species.

ARTICK. *adj.* [It should be written *artick*, from ἀρτικόν.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 82 degrees from them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, split after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
 As map informs, of fifty three,
 And do not much for cold atone,
 By bringing thither fifty one,
 Methinks all climes should be alike,
 From tropic c'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

ARTICLE. *n. f.* [articulus, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as *the*, *an*; *the* man, *on* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hunter.*

Have the summary of all our gliets,
 When time shall serve to shew in *article*. *Shakespeare.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor.*

All the precept, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *T. Webster.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Which easily endures not *article*,
 Tying him to aught. *Shakespeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Caustil had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were read, the king himself had been in danger. *Claudian.*

To **ARTICLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,

I may not *artile* for grace,

Having put love at last to show this face.

Deane.

He had not infringed the least title of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentric.

Howell's Focal Fergil.

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them.

Lact.

ARTICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable.

Taylor's Rule of living body.

ARTICULAR. adj. [*articulus*, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articulis*.

ARTICULATE. adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Diffinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 193.

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd

To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,

Creased mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Branch'd out into articles. This is a meaning little in use. His instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring from his ambassadors an answer in distinct articles to his questions.

Bacon's Henry VII.

TO ARTICULATE. v. a. [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glover's Steps Scientific.*

Parian academicians, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to those of man. *Roy on Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Lact.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With more fine colour. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

3. To make terms. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate* For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from *articulate*.] In an *articulate* voice. The ferret purpose of our heart, no less *articulate* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.

Deacy of Pity.

ARTICULATENESS. n. f. [from *articulate*.] The quality of being *articulate*.

ARTICULATION. n. f. [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulation*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glands seated in the *articulations*. *Roy.*

2. The act of forming words. I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be *articulate*, but that the *articulation* requirerh a mediocrity of sound.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 106.

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. n. f. [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *Saith.*

2. Art; trade.

ARTIFER. n. f. [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made. The lights, doors, and flairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artifex*. *Saith.*

The great artist would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *Saith.*

So in the practices of *artificer*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Lact.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He soon aware,

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,

A officer of fraud! and was the first

That practis'd falsehood under a nely shew. *Paradise Lost.*

The *artificer* of lies

Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*.

Ben. Johnson.

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [*artificialis*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive.

Saith, b. i.

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen,

As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen;

Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,

Sleep did his office.

Dryden's Fables.

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution.

Wilkins's Dædalus.

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,

And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,

And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakespeare Ham. VI.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments, orders, and institutions.

Temple.

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [in rhetoric.] Are proofs on confutations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; such are definitions, quotes, effects, &c. which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines. on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic lines and tangents; which by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers. are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultless life, how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Saith.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Roy.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* fitted. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. n. f. [from *artificial*.] *Artfulness.* *Diët.*

ARTIFERIOUS. adj. [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. n. f. It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field? And heaven's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shakespeare Troilus.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can,

To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakespeare Hen. VI.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways.

He that views a fort to take it,

Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Den. Sophy.*

ARTISAN. n. f. [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art. What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Watson's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,

Best of painters, if you can,

With your many-colour'd art,

Draw the mistress of my heart.

Guardian.

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

ARTIST. n. f. [*artifex*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast, Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land, All arts and *artists* Thæleus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;

The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden's Fables.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but using another way, fell much short.

Newton's Opticks.

2. A skillful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Lact.*

ARTLESSLY. adv. [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and *artlessly* reprinted. *Pope's Letters.*

ARTLESS. adj. [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskillful; sometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-shoe'd plowman, should he quit the land,

Artless of stars, and of the moving band. *Dryden.*

2. Without fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

TO ARTICULATE. v. a. [*articulus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb.

ARVN-

ARUNDINACEOUS. *a. j.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Drd.*

ARUNDINOUS. *adj.* [*arundinus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds. *As. conjunct.* [*alt.* 1. cut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

In fusing, *as* in plying, you excel;

And scarce your matter could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but
all these are to no purpose; the world will not live, think, or
love *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate

With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the fate. *Dryden.*

The landlord, in his furt *as* he was, taking a candle in one
hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the
room. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm,

as they thought it best with thicken sails to yield to be go-

vern'd by it. *Shaw.*

He had such a dextrous proclivity, *as* his teachers were vain

to restrain his forwardness. *Walton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal

of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul

in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;

I'd speak my own distress. *A. Philips, Disfranch Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that

which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others

in some society; there is a third which touches all several bod-

ies politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick con-

cerns with another. *Hobbes.*

I say 'tis copper. Dar'f't thou be as good as thy word now?—

—Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare;

but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of

the lion's whelp. *Shakespeare.*

The objections that are rais'd against it *as* a tragedy, are

as follow. *Gay.*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter blind,

Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,

Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise. *Pope.*

8. As if; in the same manner.

The fquire began nigher to approach,

And wind his horn under the cattle-wall,

That with the roafe it shook *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do

that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they

should do. *Sir J. Heyward.*

Contented in a nest of snow

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know,

And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,

As all the Dardan Argolic race. *Dryden.*

Had been contracted in that narrow space.

Can misery no place of safety know,

The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,

As fate fought only me. *Dryden.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by

whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. *1 Cor. iii. 5.*

Their figure being printed,

As just before, I think, I hinted,

Alma inform'd can try the case,

As he had been upon the place. *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions,

who at present is very much incens'd against it. The occa-

sion is *as* follows. *Addison.*

10. As it were; in some fort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king

Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but

ard of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at

his disposal. *Bacon.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled *as* it flew,

And *as* the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;

Infect'd *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Alcdo's rage provoke,

And frighted I urnus trembled *as* the spoke. *Dryden.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with rains

Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,

Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines. *Addison.*

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound;

then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did *as* this.

as without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the

tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;

As many voices issue, and the found

Of Sibil's word a many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contra-

dict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, with as little

danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to *for* or *fame*.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—

—No further than the Tower; and, *as* I guess,

Upon the like devotion *as* you live;

To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *at*.

Every officer committed in the state of nature, may, in

the state of nature, be also punished, and *as* far forth *as* it may

in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure *as* it is good, that human nature should exist; so

certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and

planets, rather than other motions which might *as* possibly

have been, do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first, *as* being

sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addison.*

Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to *in* *h*.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a

governour of the world *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern

us for our advantage? *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's

understandings, *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to

him. *Locke.*

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish pas-

sion and prejudice, I am full desirous of doing some good in

this particular. *Speilauer.*

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love,

To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;

As thou, to whom the muse commends

The best of poets and of friends,

Do st thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is sometimes redundant; but this is low lan-

guage. *As* how, dear Syphax? *Addison.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet* to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as*

yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in

the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse

On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;

So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,

Wide *as* a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. *As* *for*; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they

deserve not the least notice. *Dryden.*

27. *As* *if*; in the same manner that it would be, if.

Answering their questions, *as* if it were a matter that needed

it. *Locke.*

28. *As* *to*; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me *as* to thy thinkings,

As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worth of thoughts

The worth of words. *Shakespeare.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as* to what

regards christianity. *Addison.*

I was mistaken *as* to the day, placing that accident about

thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. *As* WELL *AS*; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as* well *as* his face,

that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as* well

modern *as* ancient. *Addison.*

30. *As* THOUGH; *as* if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as* though we ex-

pected an imposthumation. *Shap.*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } *n. f.* A gum or resin brought from the East

Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong of-

fensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of sum-

mer, from a little shrub, frequent in Meda, Persia, Assyria, and

Arabia. It is at first white, bordering on yellow, then on red,

and, lastly, violet; and melts under the fingers like wax. It is

of

of known efficacy in some uterine disorders; but the rankness of its smell occasions it to be seldom used; but by farriers; yet, in the East Indies, it makes an ingredient in their ragouts.

Chambers.

ASARABACCA. *n. f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into six cells, filled with oblong seeds. The leaves are roundish, thick, and almost of the colour of those of the ivy tree. There are two sorts, the common *asarabacca*, and that of Canada. The first root is used in medicine. It delights in a moist shady place, and is increased by parting the roots in autumn. *Miller.*

ASBESTOS. *n. f.* [*asbestos*, Gr.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestus*. **ASBESTOS.** *n. f.* [*asbestos*, Gr.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour, not unlike talc of Venice. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithstanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this stone; and Pliny says he had seen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better covered than if they had been washed in water. This stone is found in many places of Asia and Europe; particularly in the island of Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeen-shire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCETRIDES. *n. f.* [*ascetis*, from *ascetis*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.* **TO ASCEND.** *v. n.* [*ascendi*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.
Then to the heav'n of heav'n shall he ascend
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.
By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts.*
3. To stand higher in genealogy.
The only incest was in the ascending, not collateral or descending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broom.*

TO ASCEND. *v. e.* To climb up any thing.
They ascend the mountains, they descend the vallies.

Deane's Revelation examined.

ASCENDANT. *adj.* [*ascendens*, Lat.] That may be ascended. **DI.** **ASCENDANT.** *n. f.* [*ascendens*, Lat.]

1. The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. *South.*
2. Height; elevation.
He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendancy. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence.
By the ascendancy he had in his understanding, and the docility of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*
What star I know not, but some star I find,
Has giv'n thee an ascendancy o'er my mind. *Dryden.*
When they have got an ascendancy over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.
The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in incest; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCENDANT. *adj.*

1. Superior; predominant; overpowering.
Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews in ascendancy spirit above him. *South.*
2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.
Let him study the constellation of Pegasi, which is about that time ascendancy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASCENDENCY. *n. f.* [*ascendens*, Lat.] Influence; power.
Custom has some ascendancy over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.
Then rising from his grave,
Spou'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and, with ascension bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Paradise Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.
Men err in the theory of incubation, conceiving the brain does only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASCENSION. in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the N° IX.

equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whit Sunday.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension, of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCENSIVE. *adj.* [*from ascend.*] In a state of ascent.
The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropic. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASCENT. *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising.
To him with swift ascent he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reascend'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one ascends.
The temple, and the several degrees of ascent, whereby men did climb up to the fame, as if it had been a *scola caeli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock
Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Per. Lost.*

3. An eminence, or high place.
No land like Italy erects the fight,
By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*
A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elyfian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents. *Basil.*

TO ASCERTAIN. *v. e.* [*ascertiner*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.
The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*
Money differs from uncoined silver, in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*
2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.
If it be on right judgment of myself, it may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*
This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertain* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden.*

ASCERTAINER. *n. f.* [*from ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [*from ascertain*] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment* how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift.*

ASCETICK. *adj.* [*asceticus*, Gr.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, frequenter from plenty to a constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCETICK. *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

ASCII. *n. f.* It has no singular. [*from a*, without, and *exis*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *DiD.*

ASCITES. *n. f.* [*from ascus*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucoplegmy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp.*

ASCITICAL. *adj.* [*from ascites*.] Belonging to an ascites; drop-
ASCITICK. } fical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarca or *ascitical*. *W. Jones.*

ASCITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascitius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascitious* name from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *adj.* [*from ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed.
The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

TO ASCRIBE. *v. e.* [*ascribis*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those envies, jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. To attribute to as a possessor, or substance receiving accidents. These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore all other much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. n. f. [ascriptio, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Diit.*

ASCRPTION. adj. [ascriptivus, Lat.] That which is ascribed. *Diit.*

ASH. n. f. [fraxinus, Lat. æpe, Saxon.]

This tree hath pinnated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamens. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. The species are, 1. The common *ash* first tree. 2. The striped *ash*. 3. The manna *ash*, &c. The *ash* fort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The second is a variety of the first. The third fort is supposed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Müller.*

Let me twine

My arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shakespeare.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryden.*

ASH-COLOURED. adj. [from ash and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a firatrum which lay above the strata of stone. *Hoodward.*

ASHAMED. adj. [from shame.] Touched with shame; generally with *ash* before the cause of shame.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought she would have flir'd; but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryden.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that
hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHEN. adj. [from ash.] Made of ash-wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

ASHES. n. f. wants the singular. [ayra, Sax. asht, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of
burned bodies. *Digby.*

I his late dissension, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakespeare.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure
for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away
their salt. *Mortimer.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the car-
case, from the ancient practice of burning the dead,
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shakespeare.*

To great Laertes I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;

Left, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Page.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. n. f. The first day of Lent, so called from
the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR. n. f. [with malons.] Free stones as they come out
of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneses.

ASHLING. n. f. [with builders.] Quartering to tack in to
garglets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpen-
dicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the raft-
ers. *Builder's Diit.*

ASTORE. adv. [from a and store.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he
brought thither *astore* would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moore'd in a Chian creek, *astore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *astore*. *Shakespeare.*

May thy billows rowl *astore*

The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton.*

ASHWEED. n. f. [from ash and weed.] An herb.

ASHY. adj. [from ash.] Ash coloured; pale; inclining to a
whitish grey.

Or have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakespeare.*

ASID. adv. [from a and side.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm'd rush'd in, and Arcite flood aghast;
The flames were blown *aside*, yet those they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing
for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little
aside. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark, vii. 33.*

ASINARY. adj. [asinarius, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Diit.*

ASININE. adj. [from asinus, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our duller youth, our
flocks and flubs, from such nurture, than we have now to
hale our choicest and foolerfull wits to that *asinine* feast
of few thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To *ASK. v. a. [arcian, Saxon.]*

1. To petition; to beg; sometimes with an *accusative* only;
sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me *Messing*, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee *for* *grace*. *Shakespeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that
Which you deny already; yet will *ask*,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness. *Shakespeare.*

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon
for thy former sins. *Ecclesi. xxi. 1.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt. vii. 9.*

In long journeys, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the
horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim; as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give ac-
cording as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to
wife. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* of their quiet graves.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To enquire; to question; with *for* before the thing, and
sometimes *of* before the person.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask* for the old paths,
where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find
rest for your souls. *Jerem. vi. 16.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before
thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and
ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there
hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been
heard like it. *Deut. iv. 32.*

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and *ask*, *ask* him
that fleeth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done?
Jeremiah, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?
And he blessed him then. *Gen. xxi. 29.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by
two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the
earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The admiralship passes into different hands at the end of
two months, which contributes to dispatch; but any exigence
of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its
maturity. *Addison.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon *æsc*, an ash-tree.
Gibson's Camden.

ASKANCE. } adv. Sideways; obliquely.

Zelmae, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she under-
stood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*.

And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threatened dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bids his angels turn *askance*

The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKAUNT. adv. Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt*, and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the sun had happened to prefer
A feat *askaunt*, but one diameter.

Loft to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen lunetone mass. *Blackmore.*

ASKER. n. f. [from ask.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bellow
Your fu'd for tongues. *Shakespeare.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing
asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. En-

2. Enquirer.

Every *after* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASKER. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously; disdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,

Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:

But when ye lower, or look on me askew,

Then do I die. *Spenser.*

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,

Not look askew at what it saith;

There's no petition in it.— *Prior.*

TO ASK. *v. n.* [from *a* and *skak*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,

No skill can stint, nor reason can *ask*. *Spenser.*

Whilst seeking to *ask* thy raging fire,

Thou in me kindlest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASKANT. *adv.* [from *a* and *fiant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *askant* a brook,

That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Shakspeare.*

He fell; the shaft

Drove through his neck *askant*; he spurns the ground,

And the soul issues through the weapon's wound. *Dryden.*

Askant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,

He looks in boundless majesty abroad. *Thomson.*

ASLEEP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects

Are at this hour *asleep*? O gentle sleep,

Nature's soft nurse, how have I slighted thee! *Shakspeare.*

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,

And luxury more late *asleep* were laid;

All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,

No found the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an

apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbutnot.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*.

Bacon's Essays.

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,

By whispering winds soon *lull'd asleep*. *Milton.*

ASLOVE. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslove*, a reasonable depth under the ground.

Bacon.

The curse *aslove*

Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn

My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:

My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop,

And sat on further side *aslove*. *Hudibras.*

ASOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and *σῶμα*, a body.] Incorporal, or without a body.

ASP. *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison.

ASPICK. *n. f.* [son is to dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it, as the easiest way of dispatching herself. *Cassius.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke

Of *asp's* sting, herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibæna dire,

And diptæ. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See *ASPEN*.

ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used. There are four kinds of this wood: the first of the colour of box, hard, solid, heavy, and smelling like roses; which is therefore called rosewood. The second, red like yew, and of a very agreeable smell. The third, hard, twisted, knotty, of a rank smell, like that of a goat, and a disagreeable taste. The fourth has an ash coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Eccles. xxiv. 15.*

ASPARGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a roscaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. The leaves are finely cut. The species are twelve, of which all but the two first are exotics. 1. *Cardus asparagus.* 2. Wild *asparagus*, with narrow leaves. The first sort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the seeds, which should be sown in the beginning of February. The

next year they should be planted out; the third spring, after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *asparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The second sort grows wild in some parts, but, producing slender shoots, it is rarely cultivated. *Müller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbutnot.*

ASPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Bunnet.*

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than fairiest, in his faining eye,

Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,

Sham'd their *aspects* with flore of childlike drops. *Shakspeare.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?

'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well. *Shakspeare.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,

But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)

On the east ore another Pollio shine;

With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Gance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spiri-

tion of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

The setting sun

Slowly descended; and with tight *aspect*

Against the eastern gate of paradise,

Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Milton.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick.

Swift.

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguing of men of parts,

Shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects*

and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to assent to, and say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,

I must be patient till the heavens look

With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakspeare.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Watson.*

To the blank moon

Her office they prescribe: to th' other five

Their planetary motions, and *aspects*, *Milton.*

In textile, square, and trine, and opposite.

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence,

and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO ASPECT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom

The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death

(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Tentley.*

ASPECTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable

universal. *Raleigh.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world,

we shall find the eye well fitted. *Roy.*

ASPECTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Bacon.*

ASPEN. or *ASP.* *n. f.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. *aspe*, trembling, Sax. *Semner*.] See *POPLAR*, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Martini.*

The builder oak, fole king of forests all,

The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral. *Spenser.*

ASPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *pen*.]

1. Belonging to the *asp* tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands

Tremble like a *pen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakspeare.*

No gale disturbs the trees,

Nor *aspen* leaves contend the gentle breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of *aspen* wood.

ASPER. *adj.* [Latin.] Rough; rugged. This word I have

found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound, for that

the base striketh more as than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

ASPERSATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpulencies of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpulency. *Dist.*
ASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough. *Dist.*
ASPERIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. *n. f.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; founess; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe down upon ourselves. *Govern. Tongue.*
Avoid all unfeinings and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERATION. *n. f.* [*asperatus*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *D.*

ASPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

TO ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarendon.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,

And singly mad, *asperse* the foreign reign. *Pope.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,

Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPERION. *n. f.* [*asperis*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before

All fanciful ceremonies,

No sweet *asperions* shall the heav'n's let fall,

To make this contract grow. *Shakespeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inauguration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *asperion* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *asperions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHALTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltic* slime, broad as the gate,

Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach

They fasten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHALTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσφαλτός*, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead sea, where anciently flood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually by the heat of the sun, and the salt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs use it for pitching their ships; and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

ASPHODEL. *n. f.* [*his asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are; It hath a root like kingpear; the flower consists of one leaf, which is deeply cut into six segments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is succeeded by an oval fruit, which contains several roundish seeds. The species are, 1. The yellow *asphodel*. 2. The red *asphodel*. These two sorts are very common in most of the English gardens; the first is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberose, from its having a very agreeable scent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberose orange-lily, in most places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if suffered to remain two or three years undisturbed; especially the red sort, which sends forth offsets. The best time to transplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any soil or situation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. *Miller.*

Asphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell

In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

ASPICK. *n. f.* [See *ASP*.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape thy 'invincible' asp's rage,

And all the fiery monsters of the desert,

To face this day? *Addison.*

TO ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with a-

spiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate* *berse*, *busse*, and *bug*.

TO ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *t* and *b* *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pensive, you may call them, if you please, *perpirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *b*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATION. *n. f.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish; used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait;

He rises on his toe; that spirit of his

In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakespeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

TO ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspire*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher; sometimes with the particle *in*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be *praised* by you. *Sidney.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,

Which all men have of immortality;

Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*,

But all mens minds in this united be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire* to epic days:

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Rescramen.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;

I fought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain. *Dryden.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality,

who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality.

Atterbury's Sermon; Pref.

3. To rise higher.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,

That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,

More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shaksp.*

My own breath still foment the fire,

Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPORTATION. *n. f.* [*asportatus*, Lat.] A carrying away. *D.*

ACQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *quaint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred,

who have contrary views, or look *acquint*, or flut their eyes.

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

ASS. *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,

Which, like your *ass*, and your dogs and mules,

You use in abject and in slavish part,

Because you bought them. *Shakespeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

That such a crafty mother

Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman that

Bears all down with her brain; and her son

Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,

And leave eighteen. *Shakespeare.*

TO ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailor*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,

With greedy force he 'gan the fort *assail*. *Spenser.*

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament

Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakespeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,

Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

How have I fear'd your late! but fear'd it most,

When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,

From Dryden's Fable down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalesius with reproach *assails*;

For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shakspeare.*
ASSAILANT, *n. f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.
The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obedience of the *assailant* did but increase the loss.

Sir J. Hayward.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,
The like do you; so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailant*.

Shakspeare.

ASSAILANT, *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as c'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roofs
Of tame villarick fowl.

Milton.

ASSAILER, *n. f.* [*from assail*] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them flew him.

Sidney.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

Trevaux.

ASSAULT, *sec ASSAULT*.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*assault*, Fr.] To clear away wood in a forest. An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land.

Cowell.

ASSAULT, *v. a.* [*assault*, Fr.] To commit an assault. See **ASSAULT**.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*assault*, Fr.] A word brought originally from *Assa*, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assaults*, as is supposed for *Assidei*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief. A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assault* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side.

Hutton.

The Syrian king, who, to surprise
One man, *assault* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd.

Milton.

Here hir'd *assaults* for their gain invade,
And reach'tous pois'ners urge their fatal trade.
When the hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt
Of the suffering person, than of the *assault*.

Adison.

Orelles brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the due pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *assault*, and adul'rous dame.

Pope.

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But dreadful now, the dark *assault* hires.

Pope.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*from assault*] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assaults* and popular insurrections wrongfully chafed, if the meannests of the offenders indemnified them from punishment?

Pope.

ASSAULT, *v. a.* [*from assault*.]

1. To murder by violence.
Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assaulted*.

Dryden.

What could provoke thy madness
To *assault* to great, to brave a man!

A. Philips.

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assaulted* and betray'd,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd.

Milton.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*from assault*.] The act of assailing; murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if th' *assault*
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With its surcease, success.

Shakspeare.

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assault*. *Clar.*

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*from assault*.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*assault*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.
The egg expiring left in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assault* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence*.
Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection.

Shakspeare.

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*.
Baffling, like thy hour cliffs the load sea wave.

Thomson.

2. Storm; opposed to *sea* or *force*.
Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault* upon the city.

2 Macc. v. 5.

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort.

Bacon.

N^o X.

3. Violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assaults*, and fury fill.

Fairy Queen.

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.
After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compulsion.

Clarendon.

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition.

Locke.

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech.

Cowell.

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

ASSAULT, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them.

Esth. viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assail'd his ears.

Dryden.

Curs'd steel, and more accur'd gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:
And double death d'wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd.

Dryden.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*from assault*.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few words in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaults*.

Sidney.

ASSAULT, *n. f.* [*assault*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the found, and the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination.

This cannot be

By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,

'To keep us in false gaze.

Shakspeare.

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerks of the market.

Cowell.

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste.

For well he weened, that to glorious bait

Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*.

Fairy Queen.

4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,

And strove to master sorrowful *assay*.

Fairy Queen.

The men he prest from Tours and Blois but late,

To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,

Yet aim'd to point in well attempted plate.

Fairfax.

Be sure to find,

What I foretell thee, many a hard *assay*

Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,

Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fair hold.

Milton.

ASSAY, *v. a.* [*assay*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *assay* them; and to with some horsemen charged them home.

Sir J. Hayward.

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me!

Shakspeare.

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus *assayed*, when sad Eve beheld,

Desolate where she sat, approaching night,

Sole words to his fierce passion the *assay*'d.

Milton.

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it.

1 Sam. xvii. 39.

ASSAYER, *n. f.* [*from assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange.

Cowell.

The smelters come up to the *assayers* within one in twenty.

Wendover on Fossils.

ASSETATION, *n. f.* [*assetatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon.

Diid.

ASSETATION, *n. f.* [*from assequer*, *assetation*, to obtain.] Acquisition; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *acquisition* of a second.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

ASSEMBLAGE, *n. f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we analogize, ther in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

Locke.

○ Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts

With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,

2 H

With

A S S

With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assidues*, listen to my song. *Thomson.*
To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together in-
to one place. It is used both of persons and things.
And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall as-
semble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed
of Judah. *Job.*

He wonders for what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakespeare.*
To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.
These men assembled, and found Daniel praying. *1.aniel.*
ASSEMBLY. *n. f.* [*assembly*, Fr.] A company met together.
Having heard, by fame,

Of this so noble, and to fair assembly,
This night to meet here, they could do no less,
Out of the great respect they bear to beauty. *Shakespeare.*
ASSENT. *n. f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.
All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and,
upon the whole, the understanding determine its assent. *Locke.*
2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto
that religious assent of christian belief, wherewith the words
of holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scrip-
ture; this do the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious,
and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the nat-
ural assent of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth
not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Without the king's assent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakespeare.*
Faith, on the other side, is the assent to any proposition, not
thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit
of the proposer. *Locke.*

To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to,
or agree to.
And the Jews also assented, saying, that these things were
so.

ASSENTATION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the
opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation. *Dicit.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. f.* [*from assent*.] Consent.
We may shrink at their bare testimonies, whose arguments
are but precarious, and subsid upon the charity of our assent-
ment. *Bacon's Vulgar Errata.*

To ASSENT. *v. a.* [*assens*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.
Your forefathers have asserted the party which they chose
till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to:
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
As if the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*
ASSENTION. *n. f.* [*from assent*.] The act of assenting.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with
us it standeth still; because he hath probable reasons for it, and,
I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel
with his assention. *Vulgar Errata.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [*from assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.
Hewas not fond of the principle; he undertook to illustrate,
as to boost their certainty; proposing them not in a confident
and assertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glan.*
ASSERTOR. *n. f.* [*from assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; sup-
porter; affirmer.

Among th' assertors of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryden.*
Faithful assertor of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fun-
damental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs
are, which their assertors employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*
To ASSEVER. *v. a.* [*asseverare*, Lat.] To serve, help, or se-
cond. *Dicit.*

To ASSESS. *v. a.* [*from assessare*, Ital.] To make an equi-
brum, or balance. To charge with any certain sum.
Before the receipt of them in this office, they were assessed
by the assidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*assessor*, Lat.] A sitting down by one; a giv-
ing assistance or advice. *Dicit.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. f.* [*from assess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.
2. The act of assessing.
What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a peo-
ple, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make them-
selves? To be subject to no contribution, assessment, or any
pecuniary levies whatsoever, but what they vote, and volunta-
rily yield unto themselves? *Hooker.*

ASS'essor. *n. f.* [*a. e. r.*, Lat.]

1. The persons that sit by another; generally used of those who
assist the judge.
Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his assessor, hears.

A S S

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
2. He that sits by another as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' assessor of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*
Twice stronger than his fire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *assessor*.
ASS'essor. *n. f.* [*without the singular*.] [*assessor*, Fr.] Good; sufficient
to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or
heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies.
Whoever pleads assessor, sayeth nothing; but that the person
against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to
discharge what is in demand. *Cruet.*

To ASSEVERATE. *v. a.* [*asseverare*, Lat.] To affirm with great
solemnity, as upon oath.
ASSEVERATION. *n. f.* [*from asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation,
as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise
than by your own only visible collection; and therefore such
bold assertions, as in him were admirable, should, in your
mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement asse-
rations upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray.*
The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and
agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his
assertation. *Bacon.*

ASSEAD. *n. f.* [*from ass and head*.] One flow of appreci-
ation; a blockhead.

Will you help an ass head, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a
thin-faced knave, a gull. *Shakespeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. f.* [*assiduitas*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence;
closeness of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the
necessity of his utmost vigour and assiduity to acquire himself
of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and assiduity they will use to corrupt
us. *Rogers.*

I have, with much pains and assiduity, qualified myself for the
nomenclator. *Adisson.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application.
And if by pray'r

Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

The most assiduous talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are
often half-witted people. *Groomerment of the Tongue.*
In summer, you fee the hen giving herself greater freedoms,
and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in win-
ter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of
life, and destroy the young one, the grows more assiduous in
her attendance, and sits away but half the time. *Adisson.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor jollies her assiduous neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from assiduus*.] Diligently; continually.
The trade, that obliges artificers to be assiduously conversant
with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the duet,
seeing it is assiduously drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bent.*
To ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. *Dicit.*

AS-LENTO. *n. f.* [*In Spanish a contract or bargain*.] A
contract or convention between the king of Spain and other
powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with
negro slaves. This contract was transferred from the French
to the English South Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for
thirty years; who were likewise permitted to send a register
ship, of 500 tons, yearly to the Spanish settlements, with Eu-
ropean goods. *Chambers.*

To ASSIGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigne*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.
He assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant
men were. *2 Samuel.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enemy
Against a foe by doom express assign'd us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice tri-
umphant. The last day will assign to every one a station suit-
able to his character. *Adisson.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.
There is no such intricate, natural, settled value in any
things, as to make any assigned quantity of it constantly worth
any assigned quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right
to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to assign
error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed:
to assign false judgments, is to declare how and where the judg-
ment is unjust; to assign the cessor, is to shew how the
plaintiff had cessor, or given over: to assign waite, is to shew
wherein especially the waite is committed. *Cruet.*

ASSIGNABLE. *adj.* [*from assign*.] That which may be marked
out, or fixed. *Arbuthot.*

Aristotle held that it flowed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *affignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*affignation*, Fr.]

1. An appointment to act; used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *affignation*. *Spektator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,

Keeps punctual to an *affignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [*affign*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assigner* may be either in deed or in law; *assigner* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assigner* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [*affign*, Fr.] He that appoints.

The Gospel is at once the *assigner* of our talks, and the magazine of our strength. *Deay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [*affign*, Fr.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place public, is the public *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hesker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [*affimilable*, Lat.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many, long before that time, will find but natural liberations; and meeting no *assimilables* wherein to rectify their natures, must certainly participate such natural deflections. *Bacon's Vnfor Errors.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.* [*affimile*, Lat.]

1. To convert to the same nature with another thing.

Birds *assimilate* leas, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and feedeth more subtilly. *Bacon.*

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,

And corporal to incorporate turn. *Milten.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; most nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A frigid and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferocity. *Hale's Origin of Montind.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

AN ASSIMILABLE. *n. f.* [*affimilable*, Lat.] Likeness. *Dick.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. f.* [*affimilation*, Lat.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being assimilated.

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not in propriety, conferring the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

3. The act of growing like some other being.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*affimulatio*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit.

ASSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*affimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a countenancing. *Dick.*

TO ASSIST. *v. a.* [*affistere*, Fr. *assist*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Brown.*

AUSISTANT. *n. f.* [*affistent*, Fr.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Iren commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *ausistence*: What doth this aid and *ausistence* signify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *ausistances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake.*

Let us intreat this necessary *ausistence*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [*affistent*, Fr.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perbance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistent* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale.*

ASSISTANT. *n. f.* [*from assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each other star'd,

With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSIZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assize* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies.*

At each *assize* and term we try

A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,

And there the last *assize* keep,

For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Assize* of bread, ale, &c. Measure, or quantity. Thus it is said, *women's heat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.*

7. Measure; rate; for which we now use *fixe*. See *SIZE*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,

An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,

With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

TO ASSIZE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ.

ASSIZER, or ASSISER. *n. f.* [*from assist*.] Is an officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*affociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

TO ASSOciate. *v. a.* [*affociare*, Fr. *affociis*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,

Associated with Aufidius, rages

Upon our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Affociate in your town a wandering train,

And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *affociate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

4. It had generally the particle *with*; as, he *affociated* with his master's enemies.

ASSOCIATE. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,

To my *associate* powers, them to acquaint

With these successes. *Milten.*

ASSOCIATE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make *Pindarus*

his *associate* in government with him. *Stidney.*

2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have sithence propofed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hesker.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond

Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milten's Paradise Lost.*

But my *associates* now my stay deplore,

Impatient. *Pope.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [*from associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self same original grounds, which other polittick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they shall be associated in. *Hesker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a *league of association*. *Hesker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new *associations* and motions of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

A'SONANCE. *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one found to another resembling it. *DiD.*
A'SONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another found. *DiD.*
TO ASSU'RT. *v. a.* [*assurtir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.
TO ASSU'T. *v. a.* [from *fat*; *assister*, Fr.] To infatuate; to be fat: a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
 Unearth is to assure, unearth to weene
 That monstrous error which doth some *assit*. *Spenser.*
TO ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Assuagere* deduces it from *assuadere*, or *assuaviare*; *Juvenal*, from *pacis*, *pacis*, from whence *Skinner* imagines *assuagere* might have been formed.]
 1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
 And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Addison.*
 2. To appease; to pacify.
 Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
 Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax.*
 'Tis was necessary for the securing the people from their fears; which were capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' *assuage*
 Their brutal rage,
 The regal stem destroy? *Dryden.*
 3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.
TO ASSUAGE. *v. n.* To abate.
 God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*. *Genesis.*

ASSUAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] What mitigates or softens.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
 Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?
 But all my days in pining languor spend,
 Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Spenser.*
ASSUA'GER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'GIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.
 If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
 Muteless her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope.*
TO ASSUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [*assubjugo*, Lat.] To submit to.

This valiant lord
 Must not so state his palm, nobly acquit;
 Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,
 By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFACTION. *n. f.* [*assuefactio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.
 Right and left, as parts inferiour unto the motive faculty,
 are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according
 whereto the one grows stronger. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*
ASSUEFACED. *n. f.* [*assuefactus*, Lat.] Acquiescence; custom.

We see that *assuefaction* of things hurtful, doth make them lose
 the force to hurt. *Bacon.*
TO ASSU'NE. *v. a.* [*assumere*, Lat.]

1. To take.
 This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
 He straight *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.
 With ravish'd ears,
 Affumes the God,
 Affects to nod,
 And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.
 This makes him over forward in business, *assuming* in conversation,
 and peremptory in answers. *Calder.*

4. To suppose something granted without proof.
 In every hypothesis, *assuming* is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.
 His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression
 of king David. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'NER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who
 claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too?
 But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason, prove
 themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'NING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.
 His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
 The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

ASSU'NPISH. *n. f.* [*assumpis*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made
 by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay
 any thing to another: It contains any verbal promise made
 upon consideration. *Creswell.*

ASSU'PTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.
 The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of
 our flesh in his virgin, more familiarly to infatuate his pleasure
 to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing of any thing without farther
 proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions,
 are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*
 For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and
 supernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat
 the message sent him by John the Baptist. *Saunders.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.
 Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong:
 I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryden.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by
 the Romish church of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin,
 the pope and cardinals keep the *assumption*. *Stillingfleet.*

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the
 pope and cardinals keep the *assumption*. *Stillingfleet.*
 Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would
 have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity.

ASSU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That may be assumed,
ASSU'ANCE. *n. f.* [*assuance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.
 Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assu-*
ance, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove
 more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the
 hopes of heaven, and the *assuance* of an endless felicity? *Tillot.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.
 What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
 And vain *assuance* of mortality,
 Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
 Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Spenser.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.
 I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is
 not able to work that *assuance*, which doth grow by a stronger
 proof. *Hobbes.*

'Tis far off,
 And rather like a dream, than an *assuance*
 That my remembrance warrants. *Shakespeare.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow
 their doubts and ignorances, till certasion pass into knowledge,
 and knowledge advance into *assuance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil cause, that comfortable *assuance*
 of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which
 a religious life would have given him. *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.
 Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give
 us courage and *assuance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; a want of modesty; exemption from awe and fear.
 My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my
 affection ill hid, hath given you this last *assuance*. *Sidney.*

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to
 their knowledge and *assuance*. *Licet.*

6. Ground of confidence; security given.
 The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than
 it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the
 first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assuance*. *Sidney.*

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's
 donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and feeble *assu-*
ances. *Davies.*

None of woman born
 Shall harm Macbeth. ———

— Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
 But yet I'll make *assuance* double sure,
 And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live. *Shakespeare.*

I must confess your office is the best;
 And, let your father make her the *assuance*,
 She is your own, else you must pardon me,
 If you should die before him, where's her dower?
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

7. Spirit; intrepidity.
 With all th' *assuance* innocence can bring,
 Fearless without, because secure within;
 Aim'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
 This pomp, a flame to you, a pride to me. *Dryden.*

8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope.
 This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assuance*
 or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full
 of, and old men not to be inclined to. *Hammond.*

9. Testimony of credit.
 I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
 And from some knowledge and *assuance* of you,
 Offer this office. *Shakespeare.*

We have as great *assuance* that there is a God, as we could
 expect to have, supposing that he wou'd. *Tillotson.*

10. Conviction.
 Such an *assuance* of things as will make men careful to avoid
 a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillot.*

11. The name with *assuance*. See **INSURANCE**.
TO ASSU'NE. *v. a.* [*assumere*, Fr. from *assuare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.
 So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he
 would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement,
 they let him go for the saving of their brethren. *2 Macc.*

2. To secure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that the furies nie,
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

So irreducible an authority cannot be reflected on, without
the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its
favour to them.

Regier.

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer
security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall
assure our hearts before him.

John, iii. 19.

I revive

At this last fight; *assur'd* that men shall live

With all the creatures, and their iced preserve.

Parad. Lost.

4. To make secure.

But what on earth can long abide in state?

Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spens. Muirpots.*

5. To assure; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I
was *assured* to her.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

ASSUR'ED, participial *adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom
of a tree makes it prosper.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,

—And your lips too; for, I am well *assur'd*
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*.

Shak. King John.

As when by night the glads

Of Galileo, left *assur'd*, observes

Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon.

Paradise Lost.

3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUR'EDLY, *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,

And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel

I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

God is absolutely good, and, *assuredly*, the cause of all that
is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

Religion's History of the World.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his wor-
ship.

South.

ASSUR'EDNESS, *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured;
certainty.

ASSUR'ER, *n. f.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

ASSUAGE. See ASSUAGE.

ASTERISK, *n. f.* [*astrix*, Gr.] A mark in printing or writing,
in form of a little star, as *

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself,
having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks*
what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

ASTERISM, *n. f.* [*astrix*, Gr., Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry hath filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories be-
longing to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues
and influences of each.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism**; for the
observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear
light.

Dryden's Duffresnoy.

ASTHMA, *n. f.* [*asthma*, Gr.] A frequent, difficult, and short respi-
ration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in
the night time, and when the body is in a prone posture; be-
cause then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the
diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the
lungs have less room to move.

Quincy.

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs,
and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax, but
does not continue long.

Feyer on the Humours.

ASTHMATICAL, *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled with an
asthmatick; *asthma*.

In *asthmatical* persons, we often see, that though the lungs
be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may
live some months, if not some years.

Boyle.

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatick*; and, for
avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

Feyer on the Humours.

ASTERN, *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the
ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,

While these *astern* descending down the steep,

Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.

Dryden.

ASTERT, *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for
start, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;

But knew we fools what it us brings untill,

Die would we daily, once it to expert;

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.

Spenser's Poet.

No X.

ASTONISHED, participial *adj.* A word used in the version of the
bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astounded* at thee.

Isaiah, lii. 14.

TO ASTONISH, *v. a.* [*astonder*, Fr. from *astennu*, Lat.] To
confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder;
to amaze; to surprize.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble;

When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send

Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us.

Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.

Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd.

And all around with inward horror gaz'd.

Addison's Ovid.

A genius universal as his theme,

Astonish'd as chaos.

Thomson's Summer.

ASTONISHINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to ex-
cite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, *n. f.* [*astonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; con-
fusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to
themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers.

Sidney.

She esteem'd this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment*
is beyond bare admiration.

South.

TO ASTOUND, *v. a.* [*astomer*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound
with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*

The virtuous mind, that ever well's attend'd

By a strong siding champion, conscience.

Paradise Regain'd.

ASTRADDLE, *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs
across any thing.

ASTRACAL, *n. f.* [*astrix*, Gr., the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little

round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an
ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

Build. Dict.

We fix one of that ordinary confusion, which is the result
of quarter rounds of the *astracal*, and I know not how many
other intermingled particulars.

Spenser.

ASTRAL, *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray't,

Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;

Not in their natures simply good or ill;

But most subservient to bad spirits will.

Dryden's Trojan Trov.

ASTRA'VE, *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very well led,

When such an one had guiding of the way,

That knew not, whether right he went, or else *astray*.

F. & G.

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the
original of Scotland.

Spenser on Ireland.

Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathless way.

Milt. Il Perseris.

TO ASTRICT, *v. a.* [*astrix*, Lat.] To contract by applica-
tions, in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *con-
stringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astriated*, as they let
the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.

Arctabst on Aliments.

ASTRICTI'ON, *n. f.* [*astrix*, Lat.] The act or power of con-
tracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astrix is in a substance that hath a virtul cold; and it
worketh partly by the same means that cold doth.

This virtue requirerth an *astrix*, but such an *astrix* as is
not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astrix* doth rather
bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such *astrix*
is found in things of a harsh taste.

Bacon's Nat. History.

Such lenitive substances are proper for dry strabularian con-
stitutions, who are subject to *astrix* of the belly and the piles.

Arctabst on Diet.

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.* [from *astrix*.] Stiptick; of a binding na-
ture.

Dict.

ASTRICTORY, *adj.* [*astrix*, Gr., Lat.] Astriking; apt to
bind.

Dict.

ASTRI'VE, *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,

Their modesty, and ride *astride*.

Hudibras.

I saw a place where the Rh. ne is so fraitered between two
rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once.

Boyle.

ASTRI'VEOUS, *adj.* [*astrix*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars.

D. ASTRI'VEOUS, *adj.* [*astrix*, Lat.] Adorned with stars.

Dict.

TO ASTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*astrix*, Lat.] To press by contrac-
tion; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain;
which contraction, by consequence, *astrix* the moisture of
the brain, and thereby fends tears into the eyes.

Feyer.

ASTRI'NGENCY, *n. f.* [from *astrix*.] The power of contracting
the parts of the body; opposed to the power of *relaxa-
tion*.

*Astrix*ion prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, *astrix*-
gents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *astrix*ency, some small
quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putre-
fying.

Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, actid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astrix*-
gency, create horour, that is, stimulate the fibres.

Arctabst.

ASTRI'NGENT, *adj.* [*astrix*, Gr., Lat.] Binding; contracting;
opposed to *laxative*.

21 *Astringent*

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer.

The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of slow motion.

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astringent* diet often condueth to this purpose.

ASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀστρογῆρα*, Lat. *astrographia*, to take.] The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE. *n. f.* [ἀστρολάβιον, of ἀστρον, and λαβιον, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.
2. A stereographic projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle.

ASTROLOGER. *n. f.* [ἀστρολόγος, Lat. *astrologus* and *ἀστρολογία*.] One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other.

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both Christians and Heathens.

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant.

2. It was antiently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer* now living, who, by the help of perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been discovered in Venus.

ASTROLOGIAN. *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use.

The stars, they say, cannot dispose, No more than can the *astrologian*.

ASTROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *astrology*.] Relating to astrology.

ASTROLOGICK. *adj.* predessing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrologick*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence.

No *astrologick* wizard honour gains, Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions.

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great.

ASTROLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

To **ASTROLOGIZE**. *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀστρολογία, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded, as without reason.

I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men.

ASTRONOMER. *n. f.* [from ἀστρον, a star, and νόμος, a rule or law.] He that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of fictions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak in the inferior orbs.

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heavenly motions to explain.

Since *astronomers* no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypothesis.

ASTRONOMICAL. *adj.* [from *astronomy*.] Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICK. *adj.* nomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their *astronomical* canons.

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line, Or does he tread th' imaginary sign?

That he should ne'er advance to either pole.

ASTRONOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. f.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἀστρον, a star, and νόμος, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. The origin of *astronomy* is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the first European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immovable in the center; as he himself had been instructed by the Egyptian priests. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk in-

to neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conquest of that country, having acquired some knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again restored this science to Europe, where it has since received very considerable improvements.

To this must be added the understanding of the globe, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*.

ASTROSCOPY. *n. f.* [ἀστροσκοπία, a star, and σκοπία, to view.] Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *astron*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, and not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-theology*.

ASUNDER. *adv.* [ajundran, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

I two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*.

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*; What tells us then their distance is so far? Sir J. Davis.

His with, and best advantage, *asunder*.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state, Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;

Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard, For both together are each other's guard.

Like adamant and steel they meet again.

All this metallic matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amass'd and concreted into nodules, subside.

ASYLUM. *n. f.* [Lat. *asylum*, from *as*, not, and *ylum*, to pilage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary.

ASYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *as*, without, and *symmetria*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time.

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematics, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE. *n. f.* [from *as*, priv. *eu*, with, and *ptote*, to fall; which never meet; coincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived at tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet.

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON. *n. f.* [ἀσύνδετον, of *as*, priv. *eu*, and *deuton*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, &c. is left out.

AT. *prep.* [ατ, Saxon.]

1. At before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains.

To all you ladies now at land, We men at sea indite.

2. At before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word time is sometimes included in the adjective.

We thought it at the very first a sign of cold affection. *Holder*.

How frequent to desert him, and at last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, at the same time, enriched ourselves.

3. At before a casual word signifies nearly the same as with.

Such sanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand, They presently amend.

O fir, when he shall hear of your approach, If that young Arthur be not gone already,

Ev'n at this news he dies.

Much at the sight was Adam in his heart Dismay'd.

High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.

4. At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c.

A T A

- Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, at greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*
 We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*
 5. *At* before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.
 6. *At* before a substantive sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,

You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom, Than praise'd for harmful misdeeds. *Shakspeare.*
 It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*
 Hence walk'd the fiend at large in spacious field. *P. Lyt.*
 The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed, May run in pastures, and at pleasure feed. *Dryden.*
 Deserted, at his utmost need, By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*
 What hinder'd either in their native soil, At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*
 Wife men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken at a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly at a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their underlanding is perditionally at a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*
 They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dream. *Swift.*

7. *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment or attention.
 We find some arrived to that fortitude, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *Sam. b.*
 How d'ye find yourself, says the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Estrange.*

But the who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be *at*, Pretended not to apprehend. *Indistras.*
 The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* sometimes the same with furnished with, after the French *à*.
 Infuse his breast with magnanimity, And make him naked foil a man at arms. *Shakspeare.*
 9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or is *at*.
 Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*
 He that in tracing the vessels began at the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

There various news I heard, of love and strife, Of horns at sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies, in consequence of.
 Impediments at the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*
 11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.
 Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*
 Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbutnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation.
 She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.
 Others, with more helpful care, Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware! At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near, Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to.
 But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below, Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.
 To make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Collier of Friendship.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.
 One warns you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never interrupts his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole, At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Fennid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something at our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At* *all*. In any manner; in any degree.
 Nothing more true than what you once let fall, Most women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

ATARSIA. *n. f.* [a kind of labour used by the Moors.
 Children shall beat our atarsals and drums, And all the noisy trades of war no more Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden's Din Scythian.*

A T H

ATARSIA. *n. f.* [ἀταρξία] Exemption from vexation; ATARSIA. *n. f.* tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their atarsia, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glancville.*

ATE. The preserver of eat. See TO EAT.

And by his side, his steed the graily forer at. *Fairy Q.*
 Even our first parents ate themselves out of paradise; and Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθανάτος; or, as others think, ἄθηρον] A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

ATHEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*]. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon's Essay.*
 It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

ATHEIST. *n. f.* [ἀθεϊσμός, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To thefe, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious tilted them the sons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame, Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes, And having view'd the order of the skies, Think, if thou can'st, that matter blindly hurl'd, Without a guide, should frame this wondrous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley's Sermon.*

ATHEIST. *adv.* Atheistical; denying God.
 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy The *atheist* crew. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ATHEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*]. Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*]. In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffier. *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*]. The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEISTICK. *adj.* [from *atheist*]. Given to atheism.
 This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainfayers. *Key on the Creation.*

ATHAL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. [from *adel*, noble, Germ.] So *Æthelred* is noble for counsel; *Æthelred*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector. *Gibson's Camden.*

ATHEOUS. *adj.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father who is holy, wife, and pure, Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest, To tread his sacred courts. *Paradise Regained.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθήρω, pap or pull.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fatty substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*]. Having the qualities of an *atheroma*, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wise's Surgery.*

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*]. Thirsty; in want of drink.
 With scanty measure then supply their food; And when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLETICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητής, a wrestler].

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undervalued we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*].

1. Across; transverse to any thing.
- Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essay.*

Excruciate

Execrable shape!

That dar'lt, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy russeteared front *athwart* my way. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Through. Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Add. Cate.*

ATHWART. adv.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; a crofly.
All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

2. Wrong.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all dec rum. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

ATILT. adv. [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilt; with the action of a man making
a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours,

Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And flou'rt away the ladies hearts from France. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield

Their naked tools in open field. *Hamlet.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it
run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*, his favours come hardily from him. *Spectator.*

ATLAS. n. f.

1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas*
supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, con-
taining maps, were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's cloaths.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch *atlas*es with gold
and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

ATMOSPHERE. n. f. [*ἀτμός*, vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or
atmosphere; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encom-
passes the solid earth on all sides. *Lact.*

It is generally supposed to be about forty-five miles high.

Immenfe the whole excited *atmosphere*

Impetuous ruffles o'er the founding world. *Thomson's Aut.*

ATMOSPHERICAL. adj. [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the
atmosphere; belonging to the *atmosphere*.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospher-
ical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resistful. *Digby.*

ATOM. n. f. [*άτομος*, Lat. *ἀτομος*.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these
are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Quin.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by rea-
son of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastic nature working to this end,
The single *atom* each to other tend,

Attract'd, attract'd to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd it's neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to refutue the propositions of
a lover. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

ATOMICAL. adj. [from *atom*.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities,
than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* phi-
losophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATOMIST. n. f. [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* phi-
losophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one
place to another, what do they more than put out synonymous
word for another? *Lact.*

Now can judicious *atomist* conceive,
Chance to the fun could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*

ATOMY. n. f. An obsolete word for *at*.

Drawn with a team of little *atomy*,
Athwart mens noses as they be asleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

TO ATONE. v. n. [from *at* and *one*, as the etymologists remark,
to be at one, is the same as to be in concord.] This derivation is
much confirmed by the following passage.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aulidus can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly
used of expiatory sacrifices; with the particle *for* before the
thing for which something else is given.

From a mean flock the pious D ci came;
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a
real friend, seldom *atones* for the uneasiness produced by his
grave representations. *Lact.*

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*;
Our lustre, with redoubld force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins imbued;
The murder full, and blood *atone'd* for blood. *Pope's Ody.*

TO ATONE. v. a. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should yon' rascals cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope's Ody.*

ATONEMENT. n. f. [from *atone*.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ister and your brothers. *Sh. R. III.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and they washed their cloaths;
and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord;
and Aaron made an *atonement* for them to cleanse them. *Numb. viii. 21.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement* for the writers, that they
profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments
in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular
politics and religion, undermine the foundation of all piety
and virtue. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ATOP. adv. [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Paradise Lost.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which
often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbushet on Aments.*

ATRABILARIAN. adj. [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melan-
choly; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pichy
confluence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and fua-
ring. *A bathurst on Diet.*

ATRABILARIOUS. adj. [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melan-
cholic.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer
and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered
gross, black, uncluous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adult state of the blood, they are *atrabila-
rious*. *Arbushet on Ar.*

ATRABILARIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of
being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL. adj. [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and de-
grading condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in
the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

ATRAMENTOUS. adj. [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots,
which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATROCIOUS. adj. [*άτρος*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree;
enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not
to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious*
offence. *Asplund's Parergon.*

ATROCIOUSLY. adv. [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious man-
ner; with great wickedness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being
enormously criminal.

ATROCITY. n. f. [*άτρος*, Lat.] Honible wickedness; excess
of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the
very horror and *atrocious* of the fact in a Christian court. *Hutton.*

They defied justice might be done upon offenders, as the
atrocious of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

ATROPHY. n. f. [*άτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a disease
in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the
support of the body.

Tining atrophy.
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Paradise Lost.*

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus,
in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth
into an *atrophy*. *Arbushet on Aments.*

TO ATTACH. v. a. [attach, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ.

Effoons the guard, which on his state did wait,
Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Acary 2.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should acquire great
ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently *at-
tach'd*. *Brown's Henry VI.*

Bohemia greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his cast, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shake's Winter's Tale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shak's Hen. IV.*

3. To seize.

France hath slaw'd the league, and hath *atta* h'd
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

4. To lay hold on.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* to the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Attach'd to the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them.

ATTACHMENT. *n. f.* [attachement, Fr.]

1. Adherence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an attachment to their own country.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attachment to the sea.

2. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

3. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

TO ATTACK. *v. a.* [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy; opposed to defence.

The front, the rear

Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center.

Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer attacked the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy. Hector opposes, and continues the attack; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall.

If appriz'd of the severe attack,

The country be shut up.

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me back,

To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack.

ATTACKER. *n. f.* [from attack.] The person that attacks.

TO ATTAIN. *v. a.* [attingere, Fr. attingere, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain unto it.

It is wise who hopes to attain the end without the means, as by means that are quite contrary to it.

2. To overtake; to come up with; a fence now little in use.

T' earl hoped to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton.

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canst thou now attain; I see his tents

Pitch'd above Sichem.

4. To reach; to equal.

So the swift precedent, if it be good, is seldom attained by imitation.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto.

ATTAIN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more ferrous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the highest degree of acidity.

2. To arrive at.

ATTAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment; a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attain, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down.

ATTAINABLE. *ad.* [from attain.] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and attainable.

Note was proposed that appeared certainly attainable, or of value enough.

ATTAINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from attainable.] The quality of being attainable.

Ferions become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its attainableness by them.

ATTAINER. *n. f.* [from to attain.]

1. The act of attaining in law; conviction of a crime. See **TO ATTAIN.**

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attenders of all of his party renevied; and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies.

2. Taint.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue, He liv'd from all attain'd of suspect.

ATTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from attain.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose.

Our attainments are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe.

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the characters of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life.

Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain.

N. X.

Government is an art above the attainments of an ordinary genius.

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would never be fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the fall.

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he express'd for our attainment of it.

TO ATTAIN. *v. a.* [attento, Fr.]

1. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is attained two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict.

Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury.

The other is before the coroner in sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration.

Attainder by battle is, when the party appeals, and chusing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished.

Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty.

Attainder by process is, where a party sues, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attained, but a parliament must be called.

I must offend before I be attained.

2. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attain'd With any passion of inflaming love.

ATTAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour Unto the weary and all watch'd night

But fire, look, and overbears attain With cheerful semblance.

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attain, but he carries some stain of it.

3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horse.

ATTAINTURE. *n. f.* [from attaint.] Reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess's fault, And her attainure will be Humphry's wreck.

TO ATTAINUTE. *v. a.* [attainute, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

TO ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attempters, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility attempts sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal.

Sweet-beam'd, and shielding oft thro' lucid clouds A pleasing calm.

2. To regulate; to soften.

His early providence could likewise have attempted his nature therein.

Those smiling eyes, attempt'ing ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.

3. To mix in just proportions.

Alma, like a virgin queen most bright, And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dighe,

Attempt'd, as goodly, well for health and for delight.

4. To fit to something else.

Pleinius! let acts of gods and heroes old, Attempt'd to the lyre, your voice employ.

TO ATTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [attemper, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope.

TO ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatter'd his displeasure, Tript me behind, got praises of the king,

For him attempting who was self-subdu'd.

Who, in all things wise and just, Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind

Of man; with strength entire, and free-will, arm'd.

I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred.

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless attempted to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship.

ATTEMPT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace, without any attempts upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' attempt, and not the deed,
Confound us. *Shakespeare.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' attempt. *Dryd.*
I follow the following attempt towards a natural history of
fohls. *Woodward.*

ATTEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from attempt.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching to be more fair, virtuous, wife,
and less attemptable than the rarest of our ladies. *Shakespeare.*

ATTEMPTER. *n. f.* [from attempt.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Against th' attempter of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested
attempters for the universal good. *Glanville.*

TO ATTEND. *v. a.* [attendere, Fr. *attends*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shakespeare.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopp'd or attended
Walker in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by
him, he was required to attend upon the committee, and not
discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

5. To accompany; to be attendant on.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne, *Shakespeare.*

That fear attends her not.

My prayers and wishes always shall attend
The friends of Rome. *Aldison.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach,
attended with a fever. *Arbutnot.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people attended therein the
very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Rabelais.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to attend,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent on.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhé, which
was afterwards attended with many unsuccessful attempts. *Clar.*

9. To remain to; to wait; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends all men
after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for indolently.

Thy interpreter, full of despatch, bloody as the hunter, at-
tends thee at the orchard end. *Shakespeare.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appears, their care attends
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he slaid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakespeare.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates, and rich Cæsar's fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsel'd to attend
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Dryden.*

TO ATTEND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I attend,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time attend to two objects, if
you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you
have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well, and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet attend,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Plant anemones after the first rains, if you will have flowers
very forward; but it is surer to attend till October, or the
month after. *Everin.*

ATTENDANCE. *n. f.* [attendere, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance attendance here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shakespeare.*

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertains to
another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the al-
tar. *Hab. vii. 13.*

The other, after many years attendance upon the duke, was
now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that the calls servants? *Shakespeare.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd, *Milton.*

Those two.

4. Attention; regard.

Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13.*

5. Expectation; a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing
attendance and expectation thereof ere it come. *Holier.*

ATTENDANT. *adj.* [attendens, Fr.] Accompanying as subor-
dinate.

Other sins, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt defecy,
Communicating male and female light. *Milton.*

ATTENDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your attendant there;
look it be done. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When foudacious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad attendants. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my
meaning; to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to cha-
rity, without contributing. *Saunders.*

5. In law. One that oweth a duty or service to another; or,
after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowd.*

6. That which is united with another; a concomitant; a con-
sequent.

Beware,
And govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprize thee, and her black attendant, death. *Mil.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then
from doing ill; the one being to close an attendant on the
other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Deacy of Fifty.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble
spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequences
that will be concerned in the determination of a question.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

ATTENDER. *n. f.* [from attend.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like leeches to appear,
With such their attenders,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT. *adj.* [attentus, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful;
regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attend unto the
prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chron.*

What can then be less in me than desire,
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attend
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will
make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attent upon them. *Taylor.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of
leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attent con-
sideration. *South.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are
more vigilant, attent, and heedful. *Holier.*

ATTENTATIVE. *n. f.* [attentatus, Lat.] Proceedings in a court
of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed
and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudi-
cial appeal, may likewise be filed attentatives. *Arg.*

ATTENTION. *n. f.* [attention, Fr.] The act of attending or
heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They lay the tongues of dying men
Inforce attention like deep harmony. *Shakespeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to
what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By attendi in the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice
of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always
strike the soul at first sight. *Hobbes.*

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from attent.] Heedful; regardful; full of
attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effectual dis-
courses, whereunto we gave most attentive ear, till they entered
even unto our souls. *Holier.*

For

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.

— The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*. *Shakespeare.*
I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished
by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*
A crick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to
what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar refrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY, *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune;
for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will
appear to any that shall *attentively* consider of nature. *Bacon.*
ATTENTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *attentive*.] The state of being
attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and
lamented by the king, how *attentively* wounded his daughter.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

ATTENUANT, *adj.* [attenuans, Lat.] What has the power of
making thin, or diluting.
ATTENUATE, *v. a.* [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin, or
fender.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated*
and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*
Vinegar card, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell,
but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water.
Wise man's Surgery.

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of
alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton.*
The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they
are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTENUATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.
Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuated*, which the cold
dew doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION, *n. f.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making
any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the
sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell;
whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only be-
tween the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATTIER, *n. f.* [acer, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word
much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

ATTIST, *v. a.* [attister, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by
particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as witnesses.

The sacred dreams, which heav'n's imperial state
attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTIST, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; at-
testation.

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*

ATTTESTATION, *n. f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony; witness; evi-
dence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those
who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its cer-
tainity. *Government of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation*
to what I write, there are so obvious that I need not
seek for a compurgator. *Woodward.*

We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wife and
honest men by word or writings, or the concurring witness of
multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTIGUOUS, *adj.* [attiguus, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. *Dist.*

ATTINGE, *v. a.* [attinge, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently.
Dist.

ATTIRE, *v. a.* [attirer, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to ar-
ray.

Let it likewise your gentle breath inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thine leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakspeare.*
With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*. *Leviticus.*

Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTIRE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.
It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to
be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the
wit of man to devise his own *attire*. *Hosier.*

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the
gown to be in use among them. *Davies.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Dennis.*

When lavish nature, with her best *attire*,
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or stag.

3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts,
the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either
florid or semiflorid. *Florid attire*, called thrums or fuits, as in
the flowers of marigold and tansey, confists sometimes of two,
but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret,
the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower,
into five distinct parts. *Semiflorid attire* confists of two parts,
the chieftes and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dist.*

ATTIRER, *n. f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a
dresser. *Dist.*

ATTITUDE, *n. f.* [attitudo, Fr. from *atire*, Ital.] The posture
or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and
attitude of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with
the same air, posture, and *attitude*. *Addison.*

ATTOLLENT, *adj.* [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up.
I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the
attollent and deprement muscles. *Derham.*

ATTORNEY, *n. f.* [attornatus, low Lat. from *tor*, Fr. *Celui qui*
vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices substit.

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes
heeds, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's busi-
ness, in their absence. *Attorney* is either general or special:
Attorney general is he that by general authority is appointed to
all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which
is nearly the same with *Procurator Cæsarii* in the Roman em-
pire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters
patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open
court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in
one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in
respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys spe-*
cial, belonging to this or that court only. *Covent.*

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with *proctors*
in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys*
sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend
actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons,
in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act
without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the
proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The
attorney general pleads within the bar. To him come warrants
for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal
manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a subject,

And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakspeare.*

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for an-
other; now only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office,
And will have no *attorney* but myself,
And therefore let me have him home. *Shakspeare.*

— Windy *attorneys* to their client woes,
Airs succeders of intestine joys. *Shakspeare.*

ATTORNEY, *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now not
in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally
attorned with interchange of gifts. *Shakspeare.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business;
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned to your service. *Shakspeare.*

ATTORNEYSHIP, *n. f.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an at-
torney.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*. *Shakspeare.*

ATTORNNMENT, *n. f.* [attournement, Fr.] Any yielding of the
tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his
lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or
tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third,
cannot get possession. *Cowell.*

ATTRACT, *v. a.* [attraho, *attrahum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.
A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loathsome,
or that jet and amber *attrahet* thrives and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite. *Adorn'd*
She was induc'd, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton.*
Shew the care of approving all actions so, as may most effectively *attract* all to this perfection. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRACT, *n. f.* [from *attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames, *Hudibras.*
And woe and contract in their names.

ATTRACTICAL, *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRACTION, *n. f.* [from *attract*.]
1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakespeare.*

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.* [from *attract*.]
1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What is the sun
Be centric to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetic power;
Remark, say they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these influences make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newton.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whoso'er she lies;
For the hath blest and *attractive* eye. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The most averse, from thee chiefly. *Milton.*

ATTRACTIVE, *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites allurements; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant flaves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractive* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRACTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the flames be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the flames to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATTRAHENT, *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of their *attrahent*. *Glennville.*

ATTRACTAION, *n. f.* [from *attractio*.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRIBUTABLE, *adj.* [from *attribu*.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seri. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO ATTRIBUTE, *v. a.* [from *attribu*.] To ascribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. *Hosker.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a campaign determine contrary to appearances, by the cautious and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections. *Newton.*

ATTRIBUTE, *n. f.* [from *to attribute*.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern. *Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majesty;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shakespeare.*

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the medals call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The path and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakespeare.*

ATTRIBUTION, *n. f.* [from *to attribute*.] Commendation.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

ATTRITE, *adj.* [from *atruere*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *atruite* to fire. *Milton.*

ATTRITNESS, *n. f.* [from *atruere*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION, *n. f.* [from *atruere*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the solid bodies. *Woodward.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

TO ATTUNE, *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTURNEY, *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWEN, *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things.

Her look long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and peeling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser.*

ATWXT, *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AVAIL, *v. a.* [from *valere*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the same thing with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*

Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Meanwhile he vorag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his fate return *avail*. *Pope.*

TO AVAIL, *v. a.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Not can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endu'd with love, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*

AVAIL, *n. f.* [from *to avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenser's Husband's Tale.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakespeare.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than error.

AVAILABLE, *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline us, as

21 reason judges them more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force. *Hooker.*

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to secure the continuance of blessings? *Atterbury.*

AVAILABILITY, *n. f.* [from *available*.] Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ from this supposition of the efficacy or *availability*, or suitableness of these to the end. *Hale.*

AVAILABILITY, *adv.* [from *available*.] Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

AVAILMENT, *n. f.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

AVAIL, *v. a.* [from *avail*.] To let sink, Fr.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink; a word out of use.

He did abate and *avail* the sovereignty into more servitude towards than fee, that had been among us. *Watson.*

TO AVAIL, *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avail*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVANT. See VAN.

AVANT-GUARD, *n. f.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the feet, and the *avant-guard* without flustering with the dust of the stir.

AVARICE, *n. f.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Sir J. Haywood.*

There grows

In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare.*

This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb.

Nor love his peace of mind deltoys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still pushing on
for more. *L'Estrange.*

AVARICIOUS, *adj.* [*avaritieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably delirious.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

His speech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Eust
turbus judges it to be spoken angrily. *Brown.*

AVARICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *avaricious*.] The quality of being *avaricious*.

AVAST, *ad.* [from *bast*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease.
A word used among seamen.

AVANT, *interj.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by
which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blithes not at death;
Avant, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shakespeare.*

After this process

To give her the answer! it is a pity
Would more a monster. *Shakespeare.*

Mistress; dismiss that rabble from your throne.

Avant!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

AUBOURN, *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburn*, mine is perfect yellow. *Shakespeare.*

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the sun of his friend he vow'd. *Dryden.*

Lo, how the strale with barley grain
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, these, as modern use

Ordains, intus'd, an *aub* rne drunk composes,
Wholesome, of deathless fime. *Philips.*

AUCTION, *n. f.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, till
6 much is bid as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phine the whole *auction* buys;
Phine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

TO AUCTION, *v. a.* [from *auction*.] To sell by auction.

AUCTIONARY, *adj.* [from *auction*.] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest, to his hand, and stand,
With *auctionary* hammer in the hand,

Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff of picture's price. *Dryden.*

AUCTIONIER, *n. f.* [from *auction*.] The person that manages
an auction.

AUCTIVE, *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. *D.*

AUCUPATION, *n. f.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* [*audacius*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; im-
pudent; daring; always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lead, pellucid, and diffusive pranks. *Shakespeare.*

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
To smite with thunder thy *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow im-
pudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful. *Watts.*

AUDACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *audacius*.] Boldly; impudently.

N. XI.

Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Shakespeare.*
AUDACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *audacius*.] Impudence.

AUDACITY, *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; con-
fidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and *audacity*? *Shakespeare.*

Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *au-
dacity* doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds.

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in com-
merce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his pub-
lic actions. *Trotter.*

AUDIBLE, *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, and *audibles* upon the
places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the
ear. *Bacon.*

Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament

Discovered from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force.
The concepts of visibles are clearer and stronger than those
of *audible*. *Greus.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and speak-
ing softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

AUDIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being
heard.

AUDIBLY, *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*

AUDIENCE, *n. f.* [*audire*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to anything.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*

To any tongue, speak it what it will. *Shakespeare.*

Thus far his bold discourse, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,

Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the over-
throw of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*—I am sent to speak,

My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakespeare.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of evening, and the moon,
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring

Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence
for quality and politeness. *Aspin.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper audience,
even before the whole race of mankind. *Archib.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The feat of *audience*, old Lacinus fate. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCY, *adv.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Can-
terbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though infe-
rior both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court
was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes
extrajudicially at home in his own place; in which, before he
would finally determine any thing, he usually committed them
to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws,
whom thereupon he called his auditors; and so in time it be-
came the power of the man, who is called *causarum negotiorumque
audientia* Canterbury's *auditor*, few officials. *Cotel.*

AUDIT, *n. f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall
here sit down to receive our *audit*, the sum, which truth a-
mounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father graciously, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;

And how his *audit* hands, who knows have heav'n it? *H. Mil.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,

And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare.*

TO AUDIT, *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence.
I love exact dealing, and let Hecus *audit*; he knows how
the money was disbursed. *Alabaster.*

AUDITION, *n. f.* [*auditis*, Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITOR, *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you were last day so high in the pulpit
against lovers, are you now become so mean an *auditor*? *Shidg.*

What a play town'd I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakespeare.*

2 L

This

- This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his *anti-*
ters, is expressly against the Epicureans. *Bentley.*
2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.
If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*, *Shakspeare.*
And let me on the proof.
3. In ecclesiastical law.
The archbishop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes
to certain persons learned in the law, styled his *auditors*.
Aylmer's Parergon.

4. In the state.
A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all
under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*
AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power
of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium,
excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and
propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newt.*
AUDITORY. *n. f.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.
Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be
waited on, as you are, by both universities. *South.*
Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to
their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to
the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS. *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.] The woman that hears; a
she hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high; such pleasure the reserved
Admiring, the sole *audress*. *Milton.*

To AVEL. *v. a.* [*avelis*, Lat.] To pull away.
The beaver in chafe makes some division of parts, yet are
not these parts *avelled* to be termed testicles. *Pulp. Err.*

A'VE MARY. *n. f.* [from the first words of the salutation to the
Blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worship repeated by
the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holmels,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shakspeare.*

A'VENAGE. *n. f.* [*avenage*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of
oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a
rent by the tenant. *Dich.*

To A'VENGE. *v. a.* [*venge*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.
I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *If. i. i.*
They stood against their enemies, and were *avenged* of their
adversaries. *Is. i. i.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu.
Hefsa.

2. To punish.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
To *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dr. den.*

A'VEN'GEANCE. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.
This neglected ear

Signal *avengeance*, such as overlook
A miser. *Phillips.*

A'VEN'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.
That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame
On those two captives which had bred him blame.

All those great battles which thou boasts to win
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Queen.*

A'VEN'GER. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.
That no man go beyond his brother, because that the Lord
is the *avenger* of all such. *1 Thys.*

Ere this he had return'd with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.
The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious
Louis was darning his thunder. *Dryden.*

But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And every death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

A'VENI. *n. f.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The fame with herb bennet.
The characters are; it hath pennate or winged leaves; the
cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into ten segments;
the flower consists of five leaves, spreading open; the seeds are
formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are
perennial, and smell sweet. The species are, 1. Common *aveni*,
2. Mountain *aveni*, with large yellow flowers, &c. The first
fort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the second
sort came from the Alps. The first is used in medicine,
and in confectionary for feed-cakes. *Miller.*

A'VENTURE. *n. f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's
death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drown'd, or
burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See
ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE. *n. f.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with

the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but it is
generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.
Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to
keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*
Truth is a strong-hold, and diligence is laying siege to it:
so that it must observe all the *avenues* and passes to it. *South.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.
- To A'VE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *averm*, truth, Lat.] To de-
clare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would I have the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *averts*,
That reason guides our deeds, and insin'd their
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *avert*, though the power of God be infinite, the
capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

A'VE'RA'GE. *n. f.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the
king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chomber.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and
others proportionably make towards the losses of such as have
their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship; or of the
goods and lives of those in the ship, in a tempest; and this con-
tribution seems to be so called, because it is so proportioned,
after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowd.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another
man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over
and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

A'VE'R'MINT. *n. f.* [from *avert*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *avermint* of the continuance of some
estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act
as well as the offer. *Bacon.*

A'VE'R'NAT. *n. f.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

A'VE'R'RUN'CATION. *n. f.* [from *averruncare*.] The act of root-
ing up any thing.

To A'VE'R'RUN'CATE. *v. n.* [*averruncare*, Lat.] To root up; to
tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

A'VE'R'S'ION. *n. f.* [from *avertis*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *avert-*
sion and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.
There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from apply-
ing himself to the earl of Leicester. *Watts.*

3. Sometimes with *to*, less properly.

There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to con-
tempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will
not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled a-
gainst pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.
A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society,
in any man, has somewhat of the savage cast. *Bacon.*

A'VE'R'S'E. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malon; not favourable.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to; having such a hatred as to
turn away.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
With the full tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest'd his sway,
By turns *averse*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averse alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet to vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.
Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless
presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious,
and *averse* from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his na-
ture. *Hobbes.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to
be *averse* from peace. *Clarendon.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse* to
any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse* to all
innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular
persons. *Swift.*

A'VE'R'S'E'LY. *adv.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emul-
ted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Pulp. Err.*

AVARICE. *n. f.* [from *avaris*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *avarice* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Asterbury.*

AVERSION. *n. f.* [*aversion*, *Fr. aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object. What if with like *aversion* I reject

Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate. They had an inward *aversion* from it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are usually causes of dislike, disdain, or *aversion* from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Asterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*. A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.* I might borrow illustrations of freedom and *aversion* to receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*. The Lacædæmon would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great *aversion*. *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*. His *aversion* towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion. They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire; Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

TO AVERT. *v. a.* [*avertis*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off. I beseech you

T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way, Than on a wretch. *Shakespeare.*

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand, *Averts* her eyes, and half unwilling doth. *Dryden.*

2. To put by, as a calamity. O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto this church. *Hosier.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knox.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Spratt.*

This threaten'd lands they will destruction throw, Till ardent prayer *averts* the publick woe. *Prior.*

AV. *n. f.* [*av*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Di.*

AVERT. *n. f.* [*avert*, D.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. The *avert* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Acron.*

AVERT. *proven.* [*avert*, *avert*, Saxon.] It is sometimes, improperly, written *avert*. Any thing. If I can do it,

By *avert* that I can speak in his dislike, She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*

They may, for *avert* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my love, and see if *avert* be wanting Among thy father's friends. *Addison.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmentare*, *Fr.*] To encrease; to make bigger, or more. Some curst weeds her cunning hand did know,

That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their first stream, have streams added to them in their passage, which change and *augment* them. *Hale.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger. But as his heat with running did *augment*, Much more his fight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The rocks are from their old foundations rent; The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*; The waves on heaps are calld. *Dryden.*

AUGMENT. *n. f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encrease. You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walter.*

2. State of encrease. Documents are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*, *W. Sym.*

AUGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger. Those who would be zealous *augment* regular troops after a

peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger. What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is continued to the minuteness of an insect. *Benj.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. By being glorified, it does not mean that he *doth* receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hosier.*

AUGMENTATION COURT. A court erected by king Henry the eighth, for the encrease of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Di.*

AUGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See **AUGER**. Your temples buried in the cement, and Your franchise, whereon you stood, confin'd

Into an *augre's* bore *Shakespeare.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*. What should be spoken here,

Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*, May rush and seize us? *Shakespeare.*

AUGUR. *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds. What say the *augurs*?

— They would not have you stir forth to-day: Plucking the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakespeare.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew: Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden.*

Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise Propitious, ever smiling from the right. *Prior.*

TO AUGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs. The people love me, and the sea is mine,

My power's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope Says it will come to the full. *Shakespeare.*

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed; So will I meet thee hand to hand opposed; My *auguring* mind affords the same success. *Dryden.*

TO AUGURATE. *v. n.* [*augurare*, Lat.] To judge by augury. **AUGURATION.** *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies. And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripodary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AUGURAR. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The fame with *augur*. These apparent prodigies,

The unaccustom'd terror of this night, And the pervasion of his *augurers*, May hold him from the Capitol to-day. *Shakespeare.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augural* and tripodary divinations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TO AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Di.*

AUGURIOUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding. So fear'd

The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd, Prefacing in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies. The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free, Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryden.*

She knew by *augury* divine, Venus would fail in her design. *Swift.*

2. The rules observed by *augurs*. The goddess has such an aversion to you, that you are particularly excluded out of all *auguries*. *L'Estrange.*

3. An omen or prediction. Thy face and thy behaviour,

Which, if my *augury* deceive me not, Witness good breeding. *Shakespeare.*

What if this death, which is for him design'd, Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)

And you not, Aurencez, condemn'd to die. *Dryden.*

The powers we both invoke, To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,

And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful. There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glennville.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight, *August* in visage, and serenely bright;

His mother Goddess, with her hands divine, Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [*augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *August*

August is dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumphant in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextus*, or the sixth from March. *Pe. Rom.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In *enquiries* of wine, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a flowe annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Hotten.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers.

AVIDITY. *n. f.* [*avidit*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AVITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Diff.*

TO AVIZE. *v. a.* [*avizer*, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.
With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenſer.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; *avizer*, Fr. But *him avizing*, he that drearful deed
Forebore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenſer.*

3. To confider.
No power he had to stir, nor will to rise,
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

A'UKWARD. See **AWKWARD.**

AULD. *adj.* [*aldu*, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakspeare.*

AULTRICK. *adj.* [*aultricus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

AULTRICK. *adj.* [*aultricus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AUNE. *n. f.* [*aune*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

TO AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *maille*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

A'UMERY. See **AMERY.**

AUNT. *n. f.* [*tante*, Fr. *avita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; or correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ster. *Shakspeare.*

She went to plow work, and to purling brooks,
Old fashion'd hals, *old aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

A'CC'IDO. *n. f.* [*accido*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whose middle rises the point, which afterwards becomes a soft, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit, in which is an hard stone or seed, having two lobes, which is inclosed in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies, as also in the island of Jamaica; and hath been transplanted into the English settlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very necessary for the support of life. The fruit is of it self very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a piquancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark smooth and of a snath colour; the branches are beset with pretty large oblong smooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Millier.*

TO AVOCAL E. *v. a.* [*avoca*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their devilry of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to dissipated Christians, and the perusal of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hayle.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with fall in common life. *Dutton.*

7. AVOID. *v. a.* [*evader*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to eschew.
The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Villages.*

2. To endeavour to shun.
The fashion of the world is to *avoid* evil, and you encounter it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To evacuate; to quit.
What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakspeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us: whereupon fix of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

4. To oppose; to hinder effect.
The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

TO AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.
And Sul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.
Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Black's Pleas in Juri Casu.*

AVOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] That which may be avoided, shunned, or eluded.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falshood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

AVOIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.
It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the avoidance of what is hurtful. *Watson.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.
For *avoidance*, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

AVOIDER. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis.*

AVOIDROPS. *n. f.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoidrops* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoidrops* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere.

AVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *avols*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relics of plant enemies, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed emulsives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed emulsives. *Glanville.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvius air hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO AVOUCH. *v. a.* [*aveuer*, Fr. for this word we now generally say *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.
They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hunter.*

Wretched though I seem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakspeare.*

2. To produce in favour of another.
Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.
You well thank you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing. *Shakspeare.*

AVOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.
I might not this believe,
Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*. *Shakspeare.*

AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

TO AVOUW. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel Heptame facing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knits did end;
In death *avouwing* th' innocence of her son.
He that delivers them mention: he doing it upon his own particular. *Spenſer.*

particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avowing* it upon his own experience.

Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove,

From publick flame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be

avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomf.*

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without flame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an avowed manner.

Wilnot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other.

Clarendon.

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*, Fr.] He to whom the right of avow-
tion of any church belongs.

Diët.

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or justifies.

Virgil makes *Aeneas* a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryd.*

AVOWERY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a dif-
ference for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In
which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he
took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and
to avow the taking, which is called his *avowery*. *Chambers.*

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *Diët.*

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [see *AVOWTRY*.] Adultery.

AVURATE. *n. f.* A fort of *PEAR*; which see.

AURELIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change
of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

The siluriary maggot, found in the dry heads of teal, is
sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes
into a fly-cave. *Roy.*

AURICLE. *n. f.* [auricula, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent
from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps,
covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the re-
semblance they bear to the external ear. They move regu-
larly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole
corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it
reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Roy.*

AURICULA. *n. f.* See *BEARS-EAR*.

AURICULAR. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance
have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as *auricular* confession.

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a
loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [aurifer, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a bustling stream *au i/cruis* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [auriga, Lat.] The act or practice of
driving carriages. *Diët.*

AURIPIGMENTUM. See *ORPIMENT*.

AURORA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot; which see.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the
morning.

Aurora sheds
On India's smiling banks the rosy flower. *Thomson.*

AURORA BOREALIS. See *STREAMERS*.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by dissolv-
ing gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar;
whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a
moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening
or listening to. *Diët.*

AUSPICE. *n. f.* [auspicius, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shewn by prosperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspices* Rome hath stood
So long. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their pa-
trons.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their ashes by his slay. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. With omens of success.

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome. *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to persons.

Fortune play upon thy propitious helm,
As thy *auspicious* multi-ests! *Shakespeare.*

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4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.

I'll deliver all,

And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales, *Shakespeare.*

And fails expeditious.

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,

And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came. *Rescramen.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;

Thy sword can perfect what it has begun;

And, from your walls, dislodge that haughty son. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicius*.] Happily; prosperously;

with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicius*.] Prosperity; happi-
ness.

AUSIERE. *adj.* [austerus, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men repent the Divine nature, as an *austere* and
rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance;
such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Roy.*

Austere Saturnus, say,

From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sower of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,

Make them ascend the porous foil, and climb

The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackm.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water
alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbutnot.*

AUSTERELY. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?

Might it thou perceive *austerely* in his eye,

That he did plead in earnest, yea or no?

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?

Shakspeare. Comedy of Errors.

Hypocrites *austerly* talk

Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Milton.*

AUSTERENESS. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unfeild name, th' *austerenest* of my life,

May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state

Will to your accusation outweigh. *Shakespeare.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERTY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon field

That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,

Wherewith life freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,

But rigid looks of chaste *austerty*,

And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence

With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this con-
vent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelly; harsh discipline.

Let not *aust-ty* breed fervile fear;

No wanton found offend her virgin ear. *Rescramen.*

AUSTRAL. *adj.* [australis, Lat.] Southern; as the *austral* sign.

To *AUTRALIZE*. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To
tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a veracity, or polary faculty;
wherby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *aust-lyze* at
another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUSTRIAN. *adj.* [from *austrius*, Lat.] Southern; southernly.

AUTHEMICAL. *adj.* [from *authentic*.] The same with *authen-
thical*.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authen-
tical* records, but only transcripts. *Hall.*

AUTHEMICALITY. *adv.* [from *authentic*.] After an *authen-
tical* manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure
authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Confidence never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*,
but there is some law of God which commands or for-
bids it first. *South.*

AUTHEMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentic*.] The quality of
being *authentic*; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see a circle of these
virtuoso's about a cabinet of medals, defaming upon the va-
lue, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

AUTHENTICITY. *n. f.* [from *authentic*.] Authority; ge-
nuineness; the being *authentic*

AUTHEMICAL. *adj.* [from *authentic*, Lat.] That which has
every thing requisite to give it authority, as an *authentic* re-
gister. It is used in opposition to any thing by which autho-
rity is destroyed, as *authentic*, not *counterfeit*. It is never
used of persons.

Thou art wont his great *authentic* will

Interpreter through his heav'n to bring.

She joy'd th' *authentic* news to hear.

Of what the gods'd before, with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But

But censure's to be understood
 'Th' *authentick* mark of the elect,
 The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*
AUTHENTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick*
 manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The same with
authenticity.

AUTHOR. *n. f.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any
 thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only
 God, to be belied for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is
author of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never

Be such a gossling to obey unjust; but stand
 As if a man was *author* of himself, *Shakespeare.*
 And knew no other kin.

'Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
 My being gav'st me; whom should I obey,
 But thee? *Milton.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
 His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
 'Thus king Latinus, in the third degree, *Dryden.*
 Had Saturn *author* of his family.

If the worship of false Gods had not blinded the heathen, in-
 stead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they
 would have taught us to worship our true *Author* and benefac-
 tor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and
 his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the
 immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakespeare.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
 And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
 The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes
 His rage. *Dryden.*

From his loins

New *authors* of dissension spring; from him
 Two branches, that in hoiling long contend
 For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or
compiler.

'To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the
 first *author* of the story. *2 Macc. ii. 30.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words,
 which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
 That the land *Salike* lies in Germany. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms,
 which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *H. Allen.*

The two *authorities* have done mischief, the mock *authorita-*
tive manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other.
Swift's Examiner, N° 15.

AUTHORITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an *authoritative* manner; with a show of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be re-
 ceived, and *authoritatively* engrafted into the law of England.
Hale's History of Law.

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting

by authority; *authoritative* appearance. *Dicit.*

AUTHORITY. *n. f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,

That still would manage those *authorities*, *Shakespeare.*
 That he hath given away!

I know, my lord,

If law, *authority*, and pow'r duty neet,

It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakespeare.*

Power arising from strength, is always in those that are go-
 verned, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion,

is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of
 the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not
 have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those
 that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way,
 by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority*
 over the man, but to be in silence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Do it thou expect 'th' *authority* of their voices,
 Whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben. Jonson.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to
 find by so true an *authority* confirmed. *Shakespeare.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce
 the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently
 believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Having been too hardy as to undertake a charge against the
 philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborn
 by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glauville.*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility.

They consider the main content of all the churches in the
 whole world, witnessing the sacred *authorities* of scriptures, ever
 since the first publication thereof, even till this present day
 and hour. *Hobbes.*

AUTHORIZATION. *n. f.* [from *authorize*.] Establishment by
 authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but
 from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this
 kingdom. *Hale.*

TO AUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*auctore*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very
 much, with making us see that all favour and power de-
 pended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,

Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourself first made that title which I claim,

First bid me love, and *authorize'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

My prayers are heard,

And I have nothing farther to desire,

But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenance in him irregularity and disobedience
 to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized*
 disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any
 kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby
 violated. *Hooker.*

Those forms are best which have been longest received and
authorized in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where
 reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously
 strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious un-
 to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize*
 any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang
 and tautology, pass for rhetoric. *South.*

AUTOCRACY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοκρατία*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *κρα-*
τος, power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Dicit.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own
 writing. *Dicit.*

AUTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*αὐτογραφία*, from *αὐτός*, and *γράφω*,
 to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of
 a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αὐτολογία*.] A speaking of, or to one's own
 self. *Dicit.*

AUTOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an au-
 tomaton; having the power of moving themselves.

AUTOMATON. *n. f.* [*αὐτόματον*.] In the plural, *automata*.]
 A machine that hath the power of motion within itself,
 and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty
 governs the motions of the great automata, than to have
 learned the intrigues of policy. *Glauville.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this
 kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four.

William's Mathematical Magick:

AUTOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the
 power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of
 time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

AUTONOMY. *n. f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's
 mind and prescription. *Dicit.*

AUTOPSY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a
 thing one's self.

In those that have forked to us, *autopsy* convinceth us, that
 it hath this use. *Ray.*

AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own
 eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's
 own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute, out
 of which Eve was framed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle;
 but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is
 not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see
 that it is no exhalation. *Glauville.*

AUTOTHEIST. *n. f.* [from *αὐτός* and *θεός*, God.] One who
 believes God's self-subsistence. *Dicit.*

AUTUMN. *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year be-
 tween summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equi-

equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though the chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakspeare*
I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring
or *autumn*. *Wifeman*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient fulness, will yield
A slender *autumn*. *Philips*

While *autumn* nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on; the Dorick reed once more
Well pleas'd I tune. *Thomson*

AUTUMNAL, *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Denne*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,
Or light'ning, thou shalt fall. *Milton*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden
egds, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn*

Nut the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* fun bestows. *Pope*

AUTO LYON, *n. f.* [*autis*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing
from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin
By kind *autolysis*. *Philips*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible
cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure
may hinder the *autolysis* of two polished superficies one from
another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke*

AUTESIS, *n. f.* [Latin.] An exorcising; an exhortation, when,
for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put
instead of the proper word. *Smith*

AUXILIAR. } *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; assistant;
AUXILIARY. } confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxi-*
liaries of any further influence, have determined his will to a
fall choice of God. *South*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the diffi-
culty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope*

AUXILIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant; help-
AUXILIARY. } ing; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side,
Mie'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton*

Their traitates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us
any light to denigrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is pregnant with
and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and
verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxi-*
liary verbs, to be and to have, to do and to be done, &c. *Watts*

AUXILIAT. OS, *n. f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; suc-
cours. *Diets*

TO AWAIT, *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See *WAIT*.]
1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murder's knife. *Fairfax*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelic guards, awaiting night. *Par. Lost*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Par. Lost*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments awaits
the objects of his displeasure. *Rassers*

AWAIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See *WAIT*.

And least misapp the most blis's alter may?
For thousand perils lie in close *await*

About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser*

TO AWAKE, *v. a.* [preccan, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite
awake, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.]
1. To rouse out of sleep.

How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakspeare*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake*
him out of sleep. *John*, xi. 11.

2. To rouse from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares round. *Dryden*

3. To put into new action.

The fair
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope*

TO AWAKE, *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*. *South*

And 'tis not done. *South*

I *awak'd* up last of all, as one thing gather'd after the grape-
garberers. *Shakspeare*

AWAK'G, *adj.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping.
Imagination is like to work bear up in sleeping men, than
men *awak'g*. *Locke*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awak'd*.
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden*

TO AWAKEN, *v. a.* and *v. n.* See *AWAKE*.

TO AWARD, *v. a.* [derived by *Scinner*, somewhat improbably,
from *award*, Sax. toward.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that faine merchant's flesh is thine;
The court awards it, and the law doth give it. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure*

A church which allows falshood to none without it, nor
awards damnation to almost any within it. *South*

It advances that grand business, and according to which
their eternity hereafter will be awarded. *Ducy of Flory*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be awarded by stated
laws. *Gellier on Duelling*

2. To judge; to determine.

The unwile *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An offering sacred. *Pope*

AWARD, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; deter-
mination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him, who best deserves her love. *Dryden*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equi-
table *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville*

To urge the ice,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' *award* of providence. *Addison*

AWARE, *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for caution; it
is, however, perhaps an adjective; *gespann*, Sax.] Vigilant;
in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name
of a king. *Shakspeare*

Ere forrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away
something else besides his own forrow. *Shakspeare*

Temperations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we
are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them.

TO AWARE, *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and
Instant, without dubitat, they took alarm. *Par. Lost*

AWAY, *adv.* [apag, Saxon.]

1. Absent.

They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it,
that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here —
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakspeare's Othello*

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, — *Abraham*
drove them *away* again. *Gen*, xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter taken;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakspeare*

4. Begone.

Away, and glides like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakspeare*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away*; hark, the fill horn rejoiceth. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus*

Away, you flatterer!

Nor charge his generous meaning. *Rever*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul,
and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into
these matters. *Tillotson*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to drink *away* an estate;
to idle *away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or
manor is gone.

He play'd his life *away*. *Pope*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original im-
port of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whether *away* to fast? *Shakspeare*

Perhaps the phrase, he cannot *away* with, may mean he can-
not travel with; he cannot bear the company.

She never could *away* with me. — Never, never! she
would always say; she could not abide master Shallow.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deferring our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*
AWE. n. f. [eye, oze, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.
They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence.

Spenser's State of Ireland.
It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction.

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God?
Rogers.
To AWE. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and to lead him; or his ends, and to persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and to awe him; or those that have interest in him, and to govern him.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe?

Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,

His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,

To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

AWEAND. n. f. [from awe and band.] A check. *Dick.*

AWFUL. adj. [from awe and full.]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'st love

Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wife.

Milton's Paradi. Lost.

I approach thee thus, and gaze

Infatiate; I thus fungle; nor have fear'd

'Thy awful form, more awful thus retir'd,

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. *Worshipful*; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth

Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful

reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWFULLY. adv. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle awfully

and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *Saunders.*

AWFULNESS. n. f. [from awful.]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

'These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernatural horrors upon every thing.

Addison.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor.*

To AWWARE. v. a. [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*,

nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *awpen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *awopen*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answered then the ape,

Deeply do your sad words my wits *awopen*,

Both for because your grief doth great appear,

And eke because myself am touched near. *Hubbard's Tale.*

AWHILE. adv. [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;

And if you love me, as you say you do,

Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakespeare.*

Into this wild abyss the wary find

Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,

Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton.*

AWK. adj. [a barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.]

Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples;

and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

AWKWARD. adj. [æwəb, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungentled.

Proud Italy,

Whose manners still our tardy apish nation

Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shakespeare.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are

judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to refuse, but in performance quick:

So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend

To all that regularly offend;

But was implacable, and *awkward*,

To all that interlop'd and hawk'd. *Hudibras.*

AWKWARDLY. adv. [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungaily.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and sweating

he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform

her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working.

Addison.

And when any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying

will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding.

Locke.

She still renews the ancient scene;

Forgets the forty years between;

Awardly gay, and oddly merry;

Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes

sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate

methods of handling that instrument. *Watts.*

AWKWARDNESS. n. f. [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unfitness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily

discovers their aims not to be natural. *Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them;

but these *awkward* airs are worn away by degrees in company. *Watts.*

AWL. n. f. [ale, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant,

should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored

through with an *awl*. *Hosier.*

You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about

a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer.*

AWLESS. adj. [from *awe*, and the negative *ly*.]

1. Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,

The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shakespeare.*

He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,

And having seiz'd his horns, accolls the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;

The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:

Insulting tyranny begins to jut

Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shakespeare.*

AWME, or AUME. n. f. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids,

containing eight fleckans, or twenty verges or vertels;

answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth

of a ton of France, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbuth.*

AWN. n. f. [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn

or grass. *Chambers.*

AWNING. n. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep

off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robin Crusoe.*

AWOKE. The preterite from awake.

And the said, the Philistines be up'n thee, Samson. And

he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges, xvi. 10.*

AWORK. adv. [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of

labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,

Arouled vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shakespeare.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWORKING. adj. [from *awork*.] In the state of working.

Long they thus travell'd, yet never met

Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Spenser.*

AWRY. adv. [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fasten'd on the ground,

Are govern'd with goodly modesty;

That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,

Which may let in a little thought unbound. *Spenser.*

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,

Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd *awry*,

Distinguish form. *Shakespeare.*

When lo!

A violent cross wind, from either coast,

Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues *awry*.

Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. *Afright*; with oblique vision.

You know the king

With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*

On his son's actions. *Denham.*

3. Not level; unevenly.

I hap to step *avy*, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Breerwood.*

4. Not equally between two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinna'd *avy*,
Ere left such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not in a right state; perversely.

All *avy*, and which wried it to the most vry course of all,
wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amis, than
how it should be amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the foul they talk, but all *avy*,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE. *n. f.* [ax, acy, Sax. *axia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No founding *axe* preium'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryden.*

AXILLARY. *n. f.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXILLARY. *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-pit.

In the same manner is the *axillary* artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts.

AXIOM. *n. f.* [*axioma*, Lat. *ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξιόω*.] A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plain-er by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*

Their affirmations are unto us no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing.

AXIS. *n. f.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;

That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compass'd the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;

So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

A'LE. *n. f.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin which passes through the middle of the wheel, on which the circum-solutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axe-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experience's tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The fly fate upon the *axe-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said what a dult do I raise? *Bacon.*

And the gilded can of day,
His glowing *axe* dath allay
In the sleep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axe-tree* could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *ais*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *advers* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither? —
— *ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our *ay*?
Say *ay*; and be the captain of us all. *Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yet, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest fall'n;
ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakespeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [aya, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; forever.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For *aye*, austerly and single life. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Sir John Davies.*

And hears the mules, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*

Th' altomish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. f.* The fume with *hazyl*; which see. *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. f.* [See *AIRY*.]

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walter's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. f.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZURE. *adj.* [azar, Fr. *azur*, Span. *azur*, Arab. from *lazz*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*



B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is considered by the Germans with *P*, and by the Galkons with *V*; from which an epigrammatic remark, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Galkony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *B* or *V* indifferently.

- BAA**, *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.
To BAA, *v. n.* [*bala*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.
 Or like a lamb, whose dam away is set,
 He treble *baas*, for help, but none can get.
To BABBLE, *v. n.* [*babbler*, Germ. *babblen*, Fr.]
 1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.
 My babbling praises I repeat no more,
 But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore.
 2. To talk idly, or irrationally.
 John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to babble indifferently in all companies.
 Let the silent sanctuary show,
 What from the babbling schools we may not know.
 3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.
 There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy babbling enemy.
 4. To talk much.

The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
 Replying thrilly to the well tun'd horns,
 As if a double hunt were heard at once,
 And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
 In all the speeches of the babbling earth.
 The babbling echo had decry'd his face;
 She, who in others words her silence breaks.
BABBLE, *n. f.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.
 This babble shall not henceforth trouble me;
 Here is a coil with profection!

Come, no more,
 This is mere moral babble.
 With volleys of eternal babble,
 And clamour more unanswerable.
 The babble, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in
disputes.

BABBLEMENT, *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate.
 Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements,
 while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge.
BABBLER, *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Idle talker; an irrational prattler.

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.
 We hold our time too precious to be spent
 With such a babbler.
 Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
 The apottle of my text had no sooner propoed it to the
 greater masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a
 babbler.

2. A teller of secrets.
 Utters of secrets he from thence debar'd;
 Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.
BABE, *n. f.* [*babens*, Welch; *babbard*, Dutch.] An infant; a
 child of either sex.

Those that do teach your babes,
 Do it with gentle means, and easy talks;
 He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
 I am a child to chiding.

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
 Be longer us'd, to lull the crying babe.
 The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
 And early knew his mother in her smiles.

BABERY, *n. f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.
 So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
 With golden leaves and painted *babery*
 Of feely boys, please anaquainted sight.

BABISH, *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.
 If he be bathful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish*
 and ill brought up thing.

BABOON, *n. f.* [*baboon*, Fr.] It is supposed by Skinner to be
 the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*. A monkey
 of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and
 became a *baboon*.

BABBY, *n. f.* [See *BABE*.]
 1. A child; an infant.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
 Goes all decorum.
 The child must have fugar plums, rather than make the
 poor baby cry.

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for
 the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with.

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
 The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate;
 and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.

Bacon's Henry VIII.
 Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think
 to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and
 clay.

BACCATED, *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Bcfet with pearls; having
 many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, *n. f.* [from *bacchanalis*, Lat.] A riotous per-
 son; a drunkard.

BACCCHANALS, *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and
 revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Has, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian
 and celebrate our drink?

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which
 we have not seen equalled?

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
 Carthufian falls, and fullonic *bacchanals*.

BACCCHUS ROSE, *n. f.* A flower not tall, but very full and
 broad-leaved; of a fad light purple, and a proper whet; hav-
 ing the three outmost leaves edged with a crimson colour,
 bluish bottom, and dark purple.

BACCI'FEROUS, *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear,
 Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a calculate or naked berry; the flower and cal-
 ix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the
salsifras trees.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, contain-
 ing in it only one feed; as the arbutus.

3. Such as have but poly-spermous fruit, that is, containing two or
 more kernels or seeds within it; as the jafminum, ligustrum.

4. Such as have their fruit compoed of many acini, or roundist
 balls fte clofe together like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva ma-*
rina.

BACCI'VOROUS, *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour,
 Lat.] Devouring berries.

BACHELOR, *n. f.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology,
 it not being well known what was its original fenfe. *Juvans*
 derives it from *baccus*, foolish; *Menage*, from *bacchevalier*,
 a knight of the loweft rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Ca-*
jay, from *baccella*, an allowance of provifion. The moft pro-
 bable derivation fems to be from *bacca leuvis*, the berry of a
 laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like
 laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccinaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.
 Such feparation
 Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and maid.

The haunting of thofe difolute places, or resort to coun-
 teans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*.

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which be-
 belongs to the *bachelor's* elate.

Let finful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
 Full well they merit all they feel, and more.

2. A man who takes his firft degrees at the univerfity in any pro-
 feffion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to fpeak againft
 the pope.

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scrible-
 rus, *bachelor* of phyfic.

3. A knight of the loweft order. This is a fenfe now little ufed.

BACHELORS BUTTER, [See *CAMPION*, of which it is a fpecies.]

All the forts of this plant are hardy; they grow about two feet,
 and produce their flower in June and July.

BACHELORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a
 bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teftify,
 She was the firft fruit of my *bachelorship*.

BACK, *n. f.* [*bac*, bree; Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as to-
 wards the front of him that fpeaketh, fo likewise doth the echo:
 for you have many *back* echos to the place where you ftand.

Part following enter, part remain without,
 With envy hear their fellows conqu'ring ftow;

And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to fhare.

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ftut; oppoed to the
 palm.

Methought love pitying ire, when he faw this,
 Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kifs.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes; *opposed to the belly.*

1. A wife who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Lucie.*

4. The rear; opposed to the *wen.*

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon.*

5. The place behind.

Antheus, Sergeffus grave, Cleanthus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword; whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,

Ball dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single fault-
chion, or cudgel-play. *Aschmole.*

8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendships of the world shall
bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of
taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their
former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

BACK, *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
you undertake that with me. *Shakespeare.*

He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they
brought not *back* Medea, they should suffer in her stead.

But where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native island might'st thou fail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; from the present station.

I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
In weak restraints. *Addison.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the
Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb. xxiv. 11.*

Constrains the glebe, keeps *back* the hurtful weed,
Blackmore's Creation.

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sorrows of
things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of
a rising world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

6. Again; a second time.

This Caesar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lov-
ers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

7. BACK, *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him strait. O Esperance!
Did Butler lend him forth into the park. *Shakespeare.*

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horrie;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courie. *Reformers.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept, methought.
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakespeare.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen.

Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
Th' aspice unto the crown. *Shakespeare.*

You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who
knew your back; call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague
upon such *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Shakespeare.*

These were seconded by certain demulcences, and both
backed with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great interest, can have no ad-
vantage of a man, but from his expectations of something with-
out himself. *South.*

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *back* his crimes, *Addison.*

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those
that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experi-
ments with a specious reason. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reason of
this moral. *L'Estrange.*

6. To second.

Factions, and favouring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wiles. *Dryden.*

7. BACKBITE, *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or re-
proach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite*
and slander the sacred ashes of that most just and honourable
personage. *Shakespeare.*

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a
penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant
knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakespeare.*

BACKBITER, *n. f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a
censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his under-
miner, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*

BACKBONE, *n. f.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebrae for com-
modious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BACKCARRY, Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four
circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an of-
fender against vert or venison in the forest, viz. stable-stand,
dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Crovel.*

BACKDOOR, *n. f.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the
house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but,
after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the
convent. *Addison.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is
stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BACKED, *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryden.*

BACKFRIEND, *n. f.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend back-
wards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends*
against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power;
as some who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously in-
sinuate. *South.*

BACKGAMMON, *n. f.* [from *back gammon*, Welch, a little battle.]
A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can
you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BACKHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings be-
hind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as
kitchens, stables, are climbed up to by steps. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

BACKPIECE, *n. f.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour
which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put
on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

BACKROOM, *n. f.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not
in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be
convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Max. Adm. Exerc.*

BACKSIDE, *n. f.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the specu-
lum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but
more faint; the phenomena depends not upon the quicksilver,
unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the
glass. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with
her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wath of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or
backside, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

7. BACKSLIDE, *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to
apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She
is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green
tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLIDER, *n. f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BACKSTAFF, *n. f.* [from *back* and *staff*], because, in taking an
observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.]
An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; in-
vented by captain Davies.

BACKSTAIRS, *n. f.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs
in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court
at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the
bill. *Bacon.*

BACK.

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWOARD. *n. f.* [from *back* and *swaid*.] A sword with one sharp edge.

.. Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backswaid*. *Arbutnot.*

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back* and *peap*, Sax. that is, to-
BA'CKWARDS } wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

.. They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Gen.*

2. Towards the back.

.. In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backward*,
and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the
hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

.. Then darting from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden.*

4. From the present station to the place behind the back.

.. We might have met them darest, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakespeare.*

.. The monstrous fight

Struck them with horror *backward*; but far worse

Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.

.. Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides
of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a
motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards something past.

.. To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to
that which looks *backward*; for what has been done or suf-
fered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progressive state; reflex.

.. No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worse state.

.. The work went *backward*; and the more he strove
To advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Past; in time past.

.. They have spread one of the world's languages in the world,
if we look upon it some reigns *backward*. *Lamb.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

.. I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd wear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance-like-headed.

Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwillingly; averely.

.. Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

.. We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only
method of cure. *Atterbury.*

.. Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to
engage with us in alliances. *Addison.*

2. Hesitating.

.. All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

.. The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing
every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

.. It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends
another way. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *n. f.* The things or state behind or past.

.. What feelt thou else

In the dark *backward* or abyss of time? *Shakespeare.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averely; with the back forward.

.. Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdain'd greater haile. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely.

.. I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think to *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shakespeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *backward*.] Dulness; unwilling-
ness; sluggishness.

.. The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness*
to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to
attend well designed charities. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *n. f.* [probably from *bacon*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

.. High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philémon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To fave the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from
being unhurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the
country, where they have seldom any other provision in the
house than dried *bacon*; to secure it from the marching soldiers.

.. What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.

O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;

For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULOF'G'RY. *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *grayer*.] The art
of measuring distances by one or more faves.

BAD. *adj.* [good, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or
moral faults, either of men or things.

.. Most men have politics enough to make, through violence,
the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

.. Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May fit cover. *Milton.*

.. Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*

.. Our unhappy fates

Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run

'Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

.. The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome.

.. Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Add.*

5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.

BADE. }

.. And, for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Shakespeare.*

BADGER. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Ju-
nius* from *bade* or *bad*, a messenger; and supposed to be cor-
rupted from *badger*, the credential of a messenger: but taken
by *Stinner* and *Mishaw* from *baghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *baghe*,
a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer
to any person or thing.

.. But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;

For whose sweet fake that glorious *badger* he wore. *Spenser.*

.. The outward splendour of his office, is the *badger* and token
of that glorious and sacred character which he inwardly bears.
Atterbury's Sermon.

2. A token by which one is known.

.. A savage tygres on her helmet lies;
The famous *badger* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Paisley.*

3. The mark of any thing.

.. There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy
could not then itself modest enough, without a *badger* of bit-
terness. *Shakespeare.*

.. Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badger*.
Let him not bear the *badger* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

TO BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a *badger*.

.. Your royal father's murder'd. —
— Oh, by whom? —
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't;
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakespeare.*

BADGER. *n. f.* [*bodur*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the
ground, used to be hunted.

.. That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than
the other, is very generally received not only by theorists and
unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily.
Brewer's Vulgar Errors.

BA'DGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs
of an unequal length, as the *badger* is supposed to have.

.. His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and
his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

BA'DGER. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bagulus*, a carrier; but,
by *Juvius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who flows up
his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place,
and carries it unto another.

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

.. How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert. —
.. Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shakespeare.*

BA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either nat-
ural or moral.

.. It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his
death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reprovable *bad-
ness* in himself. *Shakespeare.*

.. There is one convenience in this city, which makes some
amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*

.. I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the
king's fault. *Addison.*

TO BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffery*, Fr.]

1. To elude.

.. They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of
all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to
baffle the curse. *South.*

.. He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he
hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to delect with some confusion, as by perplex-
ing or amusing; to *baffle* is sometimes less than to conquer.

Etruria

Eturia lost.

He brings to Taurus' aid his *bagged* host. *Dryden*.
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may
go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate ques-
tion will not *baggle*, discourage, or break it. *Lake*.

To crush; to bring to nothing.
3. A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English na-
tion, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baggle*
his disgust upon their country. *Addison*.

BAGGLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baggle*. *South*.
The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat
with frustration and a *baggle*. *South*.

BAGGELER, *n. f.* [from *baggle*.] He that puts to confusion, or
defeats.

Experience, that great *bagger* of speculation, assures us the
thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to
confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue*.

BAG, *n. f.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by drooping, as is
usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]
1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England; balle before,
And, ere our coming, lee thro' shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their impud'nt angels
See thou at liberty. *Shakespeare*.

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy
bags and thy barns are full?
Those waters were inclosed within the earth as in a *bag*.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope*.

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are con-
tained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several fests,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden*.

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* dislend. *Dryden*.

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with
a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison*.

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodi-
ties; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

BAG, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden*.
Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Dem Sebastian*.

BAG, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a
pointring full of matter in it. *Wiceman's Surgery*.

Two kids that in the valley stray'd,
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden's Virgil*.

BAGATELLE, *n. f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no im-
portance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior*.

BAGGAGE, *n. f.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen,
and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith*.

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor
left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon*.

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among
the *baggage* of the army. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Delabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt,
to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Aruthon on Coins*.

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because
such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a
bagasse to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney*.

When this *bagasse* meets with a man who has vanity to cre-
dit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator*.

BAGNO, *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweat-
ing, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by
the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbutnot on Air*.

BAGPIPE, *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in
a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag,
which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or
little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes
or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second
the little one; which pass the wind out only at the bottom;
the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag
under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes,
which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the
cornals of three o'claves. *Chambers*.

No banners but shirts; with some bad *bagpipes* instead of
drum and fife. *Sidney*.

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the
found. *Addison, Frecholder*.

BAGPIPER, *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a *bagpipe*.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak. M. of Venice*.

BAGUETTE, *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round
moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and en-
riched.

TO BAIGNE, *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word
out of use.

The women forswore not to *baigner* them, unless they plead
their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the
dungeon. *Cervus's Survey of Cornwall*.

BAIL, *n. f.* [of this word the etymologists give many derivations;
it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand;
to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or im-
prisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security ta-
ken for his appearance. There is both common and special
bail; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof,
called common, because any sureties in that case are taken:
whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality,
special *bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference be-
tween *bail* and mainprize; for he that is mainprized, is at large,
until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he
is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody
for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or
in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cassell*.

Worry'd with debts, and paid all hopes of *bail*,
Th' unquy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Reformem.*

And bribe with presents, or when presents fail,
They fend their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden*.

TO BAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail—
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion—
I'hou shalt not bail them. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus*.

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops, who were in the
Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused
them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower.

BAILABLE, *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by
bail or sureties. *Clarendon*.

BAILIFF, *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but bor-
rowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a
baillif sent them every three years from the senate of Berne.

Addison on Italy:

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrears.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and
their *bailliffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he
cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against
him. *Bacon*.

A *bailliff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you
the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift*.

Swift as a hard the *bailliff* leaves behind. *Pope*.

3. An under steward of a manor.

BAILLIWICK, *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.] The place of
the jurisdiction of a *baillif* within his hundred, or the lord's
franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sherrif
of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth
a *baillif*. *Cassell*.

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailliwick*.
Spenser on Ireland.

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the
several land owners in their several *bailliwicks*.

Hale's Origin of Maritime.

TO BAIT, *v. a.* [batran, Sax. *baizen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or
other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a faine,
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting,
give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a
false *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host
of the garter. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Many fogs of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to
anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray*.

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found snares they bait for human hearts! *Gay*.

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What for strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *F. & G.*

TO BAIT, v. a. [from *battere*, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

Who seeming lovely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,
With idle force did vain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And so be baited with the rabble's curse. *Shak. Macbeth.*

TO BAIT, v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate* ; to take speed.

But our desires, tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to let our chief delightfulness, *Sidney.*
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion.

Tho' bent on speed : so here th' archangel paus'd. *Par. Lost.*
In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addison, Spectator.*

TO BAIT, v. n. [as *an bait*.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like effridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modestly. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keepers call;
That is, to watch her as we watch their kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

BAIT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.
The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden ears the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait. *Shaksp. Much. ads. about Nothing.*

2. A temptation; an enticement.
And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenf. sonnet xli.*

Take them therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

Sweet words I grant, *bait*s and allurements sweet
But greatest hopes of greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Reformers.*

Her head was bare,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! unhedged *bait* of love! *Dryden.*

Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleasures, and the *bait*s of sense. *Add. Cats.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, n. f. A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes seized on one side, and sometimes not seized, according to the uses it is intended for. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

TO BAKE, v. a. participle passive, *baked*, or *baken*. [Hebrew, *Sax. becan*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bac*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified bread.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.
He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it, and *bake*th bread. *Isaiah, xlv. 15.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their efficacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.
The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *bake*th, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Eaton.*

3. To harden with heat.
With vehement suns
When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clouds,
How pleasant 't, beneath the twisted arch,
To pry the sweet carnal! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

TO BAKE, v. n.

1. To do the work of baking.
I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the bolts, and do all myself. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To be heated or baked.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

BAKED MEATS. Meats dressed by the oven.
There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relend, and *baked* meats will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BAKEHOUSE, n. f. [from *bake* and *house*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse*, under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN, n. f. [from *Te bakte*.] He whose trade is to bake.

1 here was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a crufe of water at his head. *Kings, xii. 6.*

BA'KER, n. f. [from *Te bakte*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'LANC, n. f. [*balancer*, Fr. *bilance*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.
A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden'd *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir John Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* justly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer;
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.
Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. See the second sense.
Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.
It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Lisle.*

9. In astronomy. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, commonly called *Libra*.

TO BALANCE, v. a. [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for a little dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance.
Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Wallis.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to.
The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton's Opt.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.
Judging is, *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Lisle.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Priv.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison, Spectator.*

TO BAL'ANCE, v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Lisle.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCER, n. f. [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any kind of ruby.

BALASI RUBY, n. f. [*balais*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.
Balasi ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Gems.*

TO BALBU'CNATE, v. n. [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To hammer in speaking.

TO BALEU'TIATE, v. n. The same with *balbucinate*.

BALCO'NY, n. f. [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

- Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balanets*, terraces,
Till the had weaken'd all by alteration.
When dirty waters from *balanets* drop,
And dext'rous damels twirl the sprinkling mop.
Bald *adj.* [*bal*, Welch.]
- Without hair.
Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah*.
[And it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness
is in the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the
skull; he having observed, that in *bald persons*, under the *bald*
part, there was a vacancy between the skull and the brain. *Roy*.
He should imitate *Cæsar*, who, because his head was *bald*,
covered that defect with laurels. *Althijon*.
 - Without natural covering.
Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakspeare*.
Without the usual covering.
He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stan't *bald*
before him. *Shakspeare*.
 - Unadorned; inelegant.
Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the
Ilias, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
And that, though labour'd, line most *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful muck to the ear. *Creech*.
 - Stripped: naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakspeare*.
Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the fame as
evener, *bald*; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion
Wald, is *bald conqueror*; *Etzelbald*, nobly *bald*; *Faidbald*, hap-
pily *bald*; which are of the same import as *Thrafsen*, *Thrafsma-
chi*, and *Thrafsulvi*, &c. *Gibson*.
 - BALDACHIN*. *n. f.* [*Baldachini*, Ital.] A piece of architecture,
in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as
a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *du cange*,
and was a canopy carried over the host. *Buill. Dict.*
BALDERDASH. *n. f.* [probably of *balis*, Sax. *bald*, and *dash*, to
mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment;
rude mixture; a confused discourse.
TO BALDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate
any liquor.
 - BALDY*. *adj.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
BALDWINY. *n. f.* The fame with *GENTIAN*; which see.
BALDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bald*.]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loss of hair.
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there erupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift*.
3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.
BALDRICK. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but
I have not found it in that sense.
Adwath his breast a *boldrick* brave he wore,
That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most precious
rare. *Fairy Queen*.
A radiant *boldrick*, o'er his shoulders ty'd,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope*.
2. The zodiac.
That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in fight,
Which deck the *boldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser*.
BAL. *n. f.* [*balis*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up
for carriage.
One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of
goods to such a town. *L'Esfrange*.
It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over
from China. *Woodward*.
BAL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol* Icelandic.] Misery;
calamity.
She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
Forlight he hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen*.
TO BAL. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the
water; that is, *leave* it out, by way of distinction from pump-
ing. *Skinner*.
TO BAL. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballure*, Ital.] To make up in-
to a *bale*.
BALFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]
1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woful.
Ah! lull'd babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *balful* ashes bred. *Fairy Queen*.
But when I feel the better *balful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unware do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser*.
Round he throws his *balful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with abhorrent pride and stedfast hate. *Milton*.
2. Full of mischief; destructive.
But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *balful* books again. *F. 2.*

- Boiling choleric chokes,
By sight of these, our *balful* enemies. *Shakspeare*.
Unseen, unseen, the fiery serpent claims,
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *balful* breath inspiring, as he glides. *Dryden*.
Happy Ierne, whose moist wholesome air
Poisons evenmold'd spiders, and forbids
The *balful* toad, and vipers from her shore. *Philips*.
BALFULFULLY. *adv.* [from *balful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.
BALK. *n. f.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is
used in building; a rafter over an outflow or barn.
BALK. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.]
A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the
end of the field.
TO BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To disappoint; to frustrate.
Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless
it be to *balk* young lads in the way to learning languages. *Locke*.
Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties,
and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke*.
But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior*.
The prices must have been high for a people so rich would
not *balk* their fancy. *Arbutnot*.
Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster lies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries,
Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope*.
2. To misis any thing.
By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Dryden, Nymphid*.
3. To omit, or refuse any thing.
This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.
4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems
to be intended here.
Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakspeare*.
BALKERS. *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high
place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-
boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cruick*.
The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a pluffer,
who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*.
Carrer's Survey of Cornwall.
BALL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Dan. *bol*, Dut.]
Bel, diminutively *Bolin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celts,
was called by the ancient Gauls *Bellos*. Whatever was round,
and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either
Bil, or *Bel*, and likewise *Bil* and *Bilil*. Among the modern
Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call
the head *Belle*. *Pálos* is the head or poll, and *pelav*, is to
turn. *Bálos* likewise signifies a round ball, whence *brud*, and
bel, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bél*. By the Scotch also
the head is named *bél*; whence the English *bill* is derived,
signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and
Thurians, by *βαλλων* understood a king. Hence also, in the
Syriack dialects, *βαλλ*, *βαλ*, and likewise *βαλ*, signifies lord,
and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, *HA* and
HA, whence *lao*, and *HA*, *Fálos*, and *Balos*, and also in the
Celtick diminutive way of expressions, *Ελαρος*, *Ελινος*, and
Βίλος, signified the sun; and *Ελινος*, *Ελινος*, and *Βίλος*, the
moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bal* and *bell* have the same
meaning; whence the adjective *balig*, or *bellig*, is derived,
and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed
into *f*, the Romans form their *bal*. *Baxter*.
1. Any thing made in a round form.
The worms with many feet, which round themselves into
balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon*.
Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden*.
Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength
as he passed. *Hewell*.
Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling war shines,
That through the chrysal darts. *Addison*.
Such of those corpuses as happened to combine into one
mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules,
which we find. *Woodward*.
2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or
a racket.
Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney*.
Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who
should have the *ball*. *Sidney*.
3. A

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The rest, all white, are safe.
Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rows;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden.

4. A globe; as, the ball of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquer'd ball.
Ye gods, what justice rules the ball?
Freedom and arts together fall.

Dryden.

Graville.

Pope.

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.
Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the ball of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a ball, toiled from misery to misery, and from place to place.

Bacon's Henry VII.

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as the lower and swelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no fight but mine; invisible
To every eye ball eie.
To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the ball of the eye.

Shakespeare.

Pendram.

7. The parchment spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

- BALL. n. f. [bal, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from *ballāre*, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls,
He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but I can allure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex than any man.

Dryden.

Swift.

- BA'LLAD. n. f. [ballade, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the ballad of ballads; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse.

Watts.

An I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison.

Shakespeare.

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay

Gay.

- To BA'LLAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Saucy liçors
Will catch at us like fire trumpets, and scall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune.

Shakespeare.

- BA'LLAD-SINGER. n. f. [from ballad and sing.] One whole employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet and loud.

Gay.

- BA'LLAST. n. f. [ballast, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the center of gravity.

There must be some middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that ballast, the ship will roll too much.

Bacon's Essays.

As for the ascent of it, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its ballast; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it.

Wilkins.

As when empty barks or billows float,
With fandy ballast sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers through the whistling winds their steady flight.

Dryden.

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his ballast less.

Swift.

- To BA'LLAST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this ark be so ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. To keep any thing steady.

Whilst thus to ballast love, I thought,
And so more steadily t' have gone,
I saw, I had love's pinnace overfraught.

Dennis.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,

Dryden.

- BALLE'TTE. n. f. [ballette, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BA'LLIARDS. n. f. [from ball, and yard, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unfit,

Spenser.

- BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

- BALLOON. } n. f. [ballon, Fr.]

BALLOON. } A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

1. In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
2. In fireworks; a ball of palteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling flars.

- BA'LLOT. n. f. [ballote, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. v. n. [balloter, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others.

Watts.

Giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe.

- BALLOTA'TION. n. f. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot. The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several ballottations.

Watts.

- BALM. n. f. [baume, Fr. balsamum, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins

Dryden.

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee;

Thy balm wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed.

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conduced to a gentle bath,

And balms apply'd to you.

Shakespeare.

Your praise's argument, balm of your age;

Shakespeare.

Dearst and best.

- BALM. } n. f. [melissa, Lat.] The name of a plant.

- BALM MINT. } n. f. [melissa, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is roundish, upright, and divided into two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flower-cup rises the point, attended, as it were, with four embryos; these afterwards turn to so many feds, which are roundish, and included in the flower-cup: to these notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the stalks. The species are, 1. Garden balm.

2. Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman balm, with softer hairy leaves. The first of these sorts is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary use: it is propagated by parting the roots either in spring or autumn.

When they are first planted, if the season proves dry, you must carefully water them until they have taken root.

Müller.

- BALM OF GILEAD.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the balm sold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine.

Calent.

It seems most likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our English bible by the word balm, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases.

Prideaux's Conjectures.

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamic scent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the balm of Gilead was taken from this plant.

Müller.

- To BALM. v. a. [from balm.]

1. To anoint with balm.

Balm his soul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood.

Shakespeare.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy senses,

Which stand in hard cure.

Shakespeare.

- BA'LMY. adj. [from balm.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In balmly sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd.

Milton.

2. Producing balm.

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Deldemona, 'tis the soldier's life

To have thy balmly slumbers wak'd with strife.

Shakespeare.

Such visions hourly pass before my sight,

Which from my eyes thy balmly slumbers fright.

Dryden.

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy thores,

The winds upon thy balmly wings convey'd,

Whole guilty sweetness first the world betray'd.

Dryden.

Fair

First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent.

Dryden.

5. Mitigating; allusive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade

Shakespeare.

Justice to break her sword!

BALNEARY, *n. f.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balneary*, and bathing-places, he exposteth unto the

summer setting.

BALNEATION, *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of

bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneationi*, and fomentations of that part.

BALNEATORY, *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or

bath.

BALUSTIDE, *n. f.* The leap of an horse, so that when his

hinder-feet are in the air, he throws nothing but the shoes of his

hinder-feet, without jerking out. A *balustide* differs from a

capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he jerks out his

hinder legs with all his force.

Farrier's Dict.

BALSAM, *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous

application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Child's blood out *balsam*; if that cure us here,

Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe.

Dryden.

BALSAM APPLE, [*mezerion*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

The flowers consist of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-shaped

kind, but to decry cut, as to appear composed of five dis-

tinct leaves; the flowers are some male, or barren; others

female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is after-

wards changed into a fruit, which is fleshy, and sometimes more

or less tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, usually bursts,

and calls forth the seeds with an elasticity; which seeds are

wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the most

part, indicated on the edges.

Milner.

BALSAM TREE. This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate

tree; it shoots out abundance of long slender branches,

with a few small roundish leaves, always green; the wood of

it is gummy, and of a reddish colour; the blossoms are like

small stars, white, and very fragrant; whence spring our lit-

tle pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpo-

balanum, as the wood is called xylobalanum, and the juice

oxybalanum; which see. This tree is cultivated in Arabia

and Judea; but it is forbid to be worn or multiplied without the

permission of the grand signior.

Calmet.

BALSAMICAL, *adj.* [from *balsam*.] Having the qualities of

BALSAMICK. } *balam*; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild;

soft.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul

flows out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it.

Hale's Origin of Montin.

The salient of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such

as keep the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily

and *balsamick*.

Artusmont.

BALUSTER, *n. f.* according to *du Cange*, from *balustrum*, low

Lat. a bathing place. A small column or pillar from an inch

and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their di-

mensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned

with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in

the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about

with *balusters*.

Carew.

BALUSTRADE, *n. f.* [from *balustrum*.] An assemblage of one or

more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters, fixed upon

terraces, or the top of a building, for separating one part from

another.

BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually

implies it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which

we use in the same sense to this day.

Gibson.

BANIAN, *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has fev-

eral shoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are

knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. They

are fast by some, but by mistake, to contain sugar; the hom-

ing being much larger than the sugar-cane. The leaves grow

out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches

long, and an inch in breadth, somewhat pointed, and ribbed

through the whole length with green and sharp fibres. Its

shoots grow in ears, like those of wheat.

BANNOCK, *z. l. v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave

writing.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bannocked* about the money, John called

for counters.

BANDWAGON, *n. f.* [from *bannock*.] A tricking fellow; a

cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call *bannockers* and *bannockers*,

that play such tricks.

BAN, *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut.] A public proclamation, as of proscrip-

tion, interdiction, excommunication, public sale.]

Public notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is pub-

licly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially

in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before

N^o XII.

marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the inten-

tion of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise,

they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law,

banus sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiâ fieri soliti.

Cruel.

I bar it in the interest of my wife;

'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,

And I her husband contradict my *ban*.

Shakespeare.

Our *ban* thence bid I and for our wedding-day

To draw her neck into the *ban*.

Hudibras.

2. A curse; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,

With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected, *Homer*.

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse

Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need

of such a *ban*, since *finar Vincent* could tell *Atalapha*, that

kingdoms were the pope's.

Rubio.

3. Interdiction.

Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Paradise Lost*.

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a public censure by which the privileges

of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded to far by treaty, that he was proffered to have

the imperial *ban* taken off Altapuz, upon sublimism. *Hewel*.

To *BAN*, *v. a.* [*banere*, To curse.] To curse; to excommunicate.

Shall we think that it *ban* the work which they leave

behind them, or taken away the use thereof.

Hester.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is

to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *ban*, to poison.

In thy closet put up, rue my shame,

And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine.

Shakespeare.

Before their doors went a Nuntiun priest, bellowing out

charms, and casting scraps of paper on each side, wherein

he cursed and *ban*ed the Christians.

Kolles.

BANANA TREE. See PLANTAIN; of which it is a species.

BAND, *n. f.* [*band*, Dat. band, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to an-

other.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship

together, will be the very stranger of their amity.

Shakespeare. *Antony and Cleopatra*.

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is

now usually spelt, less properly, *band*.

So wild a beast, so tame taught to be,

And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see.

Hallard's Tale.

Since you deny him ent'rance, he demands

His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*.

Dryden.

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,

Shakespeare.

To join in Hymen's *bands*.

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now

restrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergy-

men, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,

That's a toy that I could spare:

Let his tusk be but great,

His cloaths rich, and *band* fit neat.

Ban. Johnson.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's

widow, who washes and can clear-flarch his *bands*.

And. Johnson.

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound

with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon*.

6. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite

Your troops of hotchem with his *bands* of foot.

Shakespeare. *Henry VI*.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.

Shakespeare.

The queen in white array before her *band*,

Saluting took her rival by the hand.

Dryden.

On a sudden, methought this felicitous *band* sprang forward,

with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of

that heavenly music.

Tatler.

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,

Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine.

Pope.

7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called

also fascia, face, or plinth.

To *BAND*, *v. a.* [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Gloucester's men,

Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,

And *band*ed themselves in contrary parts,

Do pelt at one another's pates.

Shakespeare.

Some of the boys *band*ed themselves as for the major, and

others for the king; who, after six days skirmishing, at last

made a composition, and departed.

Carew.

To live exempt

From heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league

*Band*ed against his throne.

Milton.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother flood an infant lover,

With wings unfeign'd, his eyes were *band*ed over.

BANDS of a saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BANDAGE, *n. f.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BANDBOX, *n. f.* [*band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition.

With empty *bandbox* the delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change, *Gay's Trivia*.

BANDELET, *n. f.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT, *n. f.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to foil her virgin purity.

No *bandit* hermit, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd fierce, refts self satisfy'd.

BANDITTO, *n. f.* in the plural *banditti*, [*bandito*, Ital.] A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,

Murder'd sweet Tully.

BANDOG, *n. f.* [*band* or *band*, and *dog*.] The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, de canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*; that is, a dog chained up. *Stinner* inclines to deduce it from *band*, a murderer. May it not come from *band* a *curf*, as we say a *curf cur*; or rather from *band*, swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from whence, in some countries they call a great nut a *band-nut*. A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin.

BANDOLEERS, *n. f.* [*bandoliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, *n. f.* [*bandrol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BANDY, *n. f.* [*bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play.

TO BANDY, *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *band* or *arc*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis-ball.

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.

What, from the tropics, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what reverberative blow,
Bandier the mighty globe flint to and fro?

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words.

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind.

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them.

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation.

TO BANDY, *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that fees
This factious *banding* of their favourites,
But that he doth preface some ill event.

A valiant for in law thou shalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons;

To ruffle in the commonwealth.
Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*,
Make lords and commoners lay lieses

To one another's privileges.
After all the *banding* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever.

BANDYLEG, *n. f.* [*bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a couple to expose
Your *bandy*, or crooked nose.

BANDYLEGGED, *adj.* [*bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure.

BANE, *n. f.* [*ban*; Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The same air with thee

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my fate.

They, with speed,
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*.

Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die.

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Infelicity must be repell, or it will be the *bane* of the
Christian religion.

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane.

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,
And proves the source of all my miseries.

So certain'd thine odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,

The double *bane* of Carthage?
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world.

3. **TO BANE**, *v. a.* [*bane* from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd*.

BANEFUL, *adj.* [*bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the dirful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust.

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth.

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold.

BANEFULNESS, *n. f.* [*baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANNEWORT, *n. f.* [*bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the same with *deadly nightshade*. See NIGHTSHADE.

TO BANG, *v. a.* [*wengelen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel; a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handiome, and *banged* them to good purpose.

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.

Formerly I was to be *banged*, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppress'd, when too poor.

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,
That their designment halts.

You should scold her with jests fire-new from the mint;
you should have *banged* the youth into dumbness.

BANG, *n. f.* [*bang* from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke; a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that.

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabsie and old iron rang.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.

TO BANISH, *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banir*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland.

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds.

Succumb all her soft carresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love.

BANKER, *n. f.* [*banquer*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,
To be full quit of those my *bankers*,
Stand I before thee here

BANKMENT, *n. f.* [*banquiment*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Round the wide world in banishment we roam,

Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [bank, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the *flank of the sea*, and the *banks of a river, brook, or small water.*

Have you not made an universal shout,

That Tyber trembled underneath his bank. *Shakespeare.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat

Unto the shore, to ask those on the banks,

If they were his assailants. *Shakespeare.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,

Was lov'd, was h-mour'd as a flood :

Whole banks the Muses dwelt upon. *Crafsau.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,

To fill their banks, but tears to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early lo! what tears the river flood,

When the sad pomp along his banks was led ! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They befiged him in Abel of Bethmachab, and they cast

up a bank against the city ; and it flood in the trench. *2 Samuel, xx. 15.*

[from *bank*, Fr. a bench.] A feat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your banks, the lufly Trojans sweep

Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Wallen.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vefel flores,

Supplies the bank with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

That banks of oars were not in the fame plain, but rail'd

above one another, is evident from defcriptions of ancient

flips. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no bank, or common flock, but every man be mafter

of his own money. Not that I altogether milidke banks, but

they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain fufpicions. *Bacon's Eflays.*

This maf of treasure you fhould now reduce ;

But you your ftore have hoarded in fome bank. *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a fhare in

funs merits, out of the common bank and treasury of the

church, which the pope has the fole cuftody of. *South.*

5. The company of perfons concerned in managing a bank.

6. BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To indole with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning fands, that bank the thubby vales. *Trafmsen.*

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid

up in a bank, at the fight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready mo-

ney, or bank-bill. *Swift.*

BANKER. *n. f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money ; one

that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's doors,

To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and fiver led,

The Lombard bankers and the change to waffle. *Dryden.*

BANKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The ftate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The aft of declaring one's felf bankrupt ; as, he fiftenced the

clamour of his creditors by a fudden bankruptcy. *Bacon.*

BANKRUPT. *adj.* [bankruptus, Fr. bankruptus, Ital.] In debt

beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

Sir, if you fend word for word with me,

I fhall make your wit bankrupt. *Shakefpere.*

BANKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond the power of pay-

ment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in

hardines contemptible ; but, in their fortunes, to be feared ;

being bank-rups, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt : when his credi-

tors are loud and clamorous, and fpeak big, he giveth them

many good words. *Calany.*

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his caufe ;

Hu thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

7. BANKRUPT. *v. a.* To break ; to difable one from fatisfy-

ing his creditors.

We call off the care of all future thirft, becaufe we are al-

ready bankrupted. *Hammond.*

BANKER. *n. f.* [bankier, Fr. banquier, Welch.]

6. A bag ; a ftandard ; a military enfign.

From France there comes a power,

Who already have fecret feize

In fome of our belt ports, and are at point

To fhew their open home. *Shakefpere.*

All in a moment through the gloom were feen

Ten thoufand banners rife into the air,

With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He laid no more ;

But left his fitter and his queen behind,

And wav'd his royal banner in the wind. *Dryden.*

With Cato's foes, and follow Cæfar's banners. *Addifon.*

2. A freamer borne at the end of a lance, or elfewhere.

BANNERET. *n. f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field,

with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ftandard, and

making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity ; and

were anciently called by fummoms to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes,

made banneret at Stoke, was a wife man ; the king anfwer'd,

he doubted not that, but marvel'd how a fool could know. *Canden's Remains.*

BANNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. *n. f.* [from *banderole*,

Fr.] A little flag or freamer.

King Ofwald had a bannerol of gold and purple fet over his

tomb. *Canden.*

BANNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undrefs, or morning-gown ; fuch

as is worn by the Bannians in the Eaft Indies.

BANNOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or peafe meal cake, mixed

with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire, ufed

in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. f.* [banquet, Fr. banquetts, Ital. conquefts, Span.]

A feaft.

If a fafting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to

make. *Hafker.*

In his commendations I am fed ;

It is a banquet to me. *Shakefpere.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two fe-

veral fides ; a fide for the banquet, and a fide for the houfhold ;

the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon's Eflays.*

Shall the companions make a banquet of him ? Shall they

part him among the merchants ? *Jib.*

At that tafled fruit,

The fun, as from Thyflean banquet, turn'd

His courfe intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules

To dalliance, banquetts, and ignoble care. *Dryden.*

To BANQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with

feasts.

Welcome his friend,

Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

They were banquetted by the way, and the nearer they ap-

proach'd, the more encreafed the nobility. *Sir J. Heyward.*

To BANQUET. *v. n.* To feaft ; to fare daintily.

The mind fhall banquet, tho' the body pine :

Fat paunches make lean pates, and dirty hips

Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits. *Shakefp. Love's Labour's Lost.*

So long as his innocence is his repaft, he feasts and ban-

quets upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpof'd to unbind the evening hours,

And banquet private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BANQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster ; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. } *n. f.* [from *banquet* and *houfe*.] A

BANQUETING-HOUSE. } houfe where banquets are kept.

In a banquetting-houfe, among certain pleasant trees, the table

was fet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But as the walk's end beheld, how rais'd on high

A banquet-house flatures the fouthern fky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A fmall bank at

the foot of the parapet, for the foldiers to mount upon when

they fire.

BANSTICLE. *n. f.* A fmall fith, call'd alfo a fickleback.

To BANTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology,

unless it be derived from *banter*, Fr.] To play upon ; to

rally ; to turn to ridicule ; to ridicule.

The magiftrate took it that he banter'd him, and had an

officer take him into cuftody. *L'Etrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent fimplicity to be the fubject

of bantering drolls. *L'Etrange.*

Could Alcinous's guefts with-hold

Fr'm fcorn or rage ? Shall we, cries one, permit

His lewd romances, and his kofting wit ? *Tate.*

BAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule ; rally.

Ths humour, let it look never fo filly, as it paffes many times

for rollick and banter, is one of the moft pernicious inares in

human life. *L'Etrange.*

M. tafhyficks are fo neceffary to a diftinct conception, folid

judgment, and juft reasoning on many fubjects, that thofe who

ridicule it, will be fupplied to make diuer wit and banter a re-

fuge and excufe for their own lazinefs. *Watts.*

BANTER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that banter ; a droll.

What opinion have their religious banterers of the divine

power ? or what have they to lay for this mockery and con-

tempt ? *L'Etrange.*

BANTLING. *n. f.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupte-

ed from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child : a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bawling* roar,
In bawker, at a neighbour's door.

BAPTISM, *n. f.* [*baptizmus*, Lat. *baptizo*, *pass.*] *Prior.*

2. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Swift.*
Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hosier.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark'd, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptisma* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.
I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straiten'd till it be accomplished? *Luke.*

BAPTISMAL, *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hanmond.*

BAPTIST, *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *baptizans*.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Deferr'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier — *Milton.*

BAPTISTERY, *n. s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison.*

TO BAPTIZE, *v. a.* [*baptizo*, Fr. from *baptizo*.] To Christian; to administer the sacrament of baptism.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; whom who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mild prep'ard, if so befall,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are call'd by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Regen.*

BAPTIZER, *n. f.* [from *baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR, *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to float through the boards from the one end to the other. *Evans.*
2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold it.

The fifth gate did the sons of Hucciah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job, xxxiii. 10.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due courtesie,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*

Mull I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Fatal accidents have fet
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship.

Rece's Ambitious Step-mother.

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention.

Left examination should hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hosier.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakespeare.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakespeare.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffeehouse, where the house-keeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*

8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Covent.*

Ballads is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Swift.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Isaiah.*

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar* of gilt or silver, is a lump or wedge from the mine, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars* of a horse. The upper part of the gams between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars*, in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR SHOT, *n. f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

TO BAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To falter or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you: *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

When you *bar* the window-flutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the flaves to let in the air. *Swift's Discourse to the Dean of St. Asaph.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakespeare.*

3. To prevent.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Shakespeare.*

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, and that his meaning in the former sentence was but to bar familiarity in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hosier.*

4. To shut out from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me? *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *bar'd* from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent. *Hosier.*

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my mother's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakespeare.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adams, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Shakespeare.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Priests.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pollut than a mere man of the town?
Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall fee your bearing.—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to night. *Shakespeare.*

8. In law. To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*;
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden.*

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*. *Swift.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Swift.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and sinking between two ligatures.

BARB. *n. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.
The barbel, so called by reason of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chops.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Not left the partan (car'd), before he found
The fluming (a-b) appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horses.
Their horses were naked, without any *barbs* for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. f.* [contracted from *barbary*.] A Barbary horse.

These horses are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean and thin, usually chosen for falcons. *Barbs*, as it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease but with their life. *Farrie's Dictionary.*

BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.
Shave the head, and tie the beard, and fix it was the desire of the penitent to be *barbed* before his death.

2. To furnish horses with armour.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

A warrior train
That lie a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On hark as floods, they rode in proud array,
Thou' as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BARBAN. *n. f.* [*barbana*, Fr. *barbana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbican* a porter late,
Day and night wail'd keeping watch and ward;
Not wight, nor word move puls out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Clery*. [*malpigna*, Lat.]

It has a small quinquedid calyx, of one leaf, having bifid segments; the flower consists of five leaves, in form of a rosette, having several stamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleshy, fat fruit; in which is a single capsule, containing three stony winged nuts. In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Miller.*

BARBADOES *Tar*. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several fivers in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Engraving.*

BARBARIAN. *n. f.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first only a foreign, or a foreigner; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece, all manumelle *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.
There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stung's* *Defence of Ulysses in Romish Idolatry.*

2. A fierce; a cruel.

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarians* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

3. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. A brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach.

Thou tell *barbarian*!
What had he done! what could provoke thy madness
To asperse to great, to brave a man! *A. Phillips's D. M.*

BARBARIAN. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Show'd on her kings *barbaric* pearl and gold. *Par. Lost.*

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbaric* gold. *Pope.*

BARBARISM. *n. f.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of ignorance and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryden's Preface.*

3. Vulgarity; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the

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Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser's State of Ire.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unmitigated hardness of heart.

They must per force have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

BARBARITY. *n. f.* [from *barbarus*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*. *Dryden.*

Latin often expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbarus*, Fr. *barbareux*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous*,
But hath heard of Amphibus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakspeare's T. Andron.*

And he left governor, Philip, for his country a Phrygian,
and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *Shakspeare's T. Andron.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who retired painting in Germany, not having those
reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the
grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarus*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest,
Whilst swelling coffers break their owner's rest. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her
nieces very *barbarously*. *Spektator.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barbarus*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of music and poetry are grown to be little
more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhyming; and are
indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is also much degenerated and impaired, as touching the
pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Errata on Languages.*

3. Cruelly.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasions of the clergy,
prevailed to anticipate it. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

BARBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West-Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, fend me, gods, a whole hog *barbecue'd*. *Pope.*

BARBECUE. *n. f.* A hog dress'd whole, in the West-Indian manner.

BARBED. *participial adj.* [from *barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His *barbed* steeds to flabes. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

BARBEL. *n. f.* [from *barb*.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chops. *Wilson's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

BARBER. *n. f.* [from *barb*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his
legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and
face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wilson.*

With those thy boist'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to assail —
But by the *barber's* razor best subdued. *Milton's Samson's Agony.*

What system, Dick, has right avert'd
The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our barber knows as much as we. *Prisr.*
To BARBER, v. a. [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the scabb.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
BARBER-CHIRURGEOUS, n. f. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practitioner of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgian's* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Hiccup's Surgery.*

BARBER-MUNGER, n. f. A word of reproach in *Shakespeare's* plays, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines;
I'll make a fop of the moonshine of you; you whorefop, culn-
lous, *barber-munger*, draw. *Shakespeare's King's Lear.*

BARBERRY, n. f. [*barberry*, Lat.] Pimperidge bush.

It is set with sharp prickles; the leaves are long, and serrated on the edges; the flowers consist of six leaves, which expand in form of a rose, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taste, and, for the most part, of a red colour, and grows in clusters; the bark of the tree is whitish. The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without flowers. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Alber.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in house-
wifery; that which beareth its fruit without flowers is counted buff. *Alber'ss's Hyst. Angl.*

BARO, n. f. [*barad*, Welch, a poet.]

There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *baris*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or thine; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser in Ireland.*

And many *baris* that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*

The *baris* who first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden.*

1. Naked; without covering.
The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloth and house the kern. *Spenser in Ireland.*

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the *bare* body bare;
Her clapping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face at present. *Adrian's Travels.*

2. Uncovered in respect.
Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be bare before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.
Yet was their manners often *bare* and plain;
For th' antique would excess and pride did hate. *Fairy Q.*

4. Detected; without concealment.
These false pretences and varnish'd colours failing,
Eare in thy guilt; how foul thou must appear? *Alister's Sanction A. Anglist.*

5. Poor; without plenty.
Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endure them with the self-same affliction. *Hester, Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden's Epistle, Dedication.*

6. Mure.
It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punish'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the last quotation from *Shakespeare*.

8. Not united with any thing else.
A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hester.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hester.*

9. Sometimes it has of before the thing taken away.
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, fwords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juv.*

Making a law to reduce interst, will not raise the price of *bar* d; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Latic.*

To BARB, v. a. [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *barred* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grafs, in such sort as it will *bar* the grafs round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Liphyle here he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Pore the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARF, or HORR. The pretence of fear. See To EGAR.

BARFEDONE, n. f. [from *bare* and *bear*.] Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here come *barfedone*; how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee? *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

1. With the face naked; not masked.
Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barfaced*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure's* Dream.

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; without disguise.
The animosities encreased, and the parties appeared *barfaced* against each other. *Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that *barfaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to be imaginable. *Dryden.*

BARFACEDLY, adv. [from *barfaced*.] Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some priggish wretches own it too *barfacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Latic.*

BARFACEDNESS, n. f. [from *barfaced*.] Effrontery; audaciousness.

BARFOOT, adv. [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance *barfoot* on her wedding day. *Shakespeare.*

Going to find a *barfoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Ambitious love hath led me in the offence,
That *barfaced* plod I the cold ground upon
With faintest vow. *Shakespeare.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing *barfoot*, bowing to the earth. *Adrian.*

BARFOOTED, adv. Without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, *barfooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BARREGAWN, adv. [from *bare* and *gnaw*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth *barregawn* and cankerbit. *Shak. K. Lear.*

BARREHEAD, adv. [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect.

He, *barreheaded*, lower than his proud steed's neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men *barreheaded*. *Bacon.*
The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Barreheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BARRELY, adv. [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word is as well by reading *barrely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. *Hester.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke—
—*Barrely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

He *barrely* nam'd the fleet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very sign.
Where the balance of trade *barrely* pays for commodities with commodities, these moneys must be sent, or else the debts can not be paid. *Latic.*

BARRENESS, n. f. [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.
So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses
You *barrely* leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *barreness*. *Shak. As You Like It's* Induction.

2. Leanness.
For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *barreness*, they never learned that of me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

3. Poverty.
Were it strip of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *barreness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. *South.*

4. Meanness of clothes.
BARREIN, n. f. [*barrein*, Welch; *barraigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.
What is marriage but a very *barrein*? wherein is fought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of *barrein*; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No nure can be due to me,
Than at the bargain made was meant.

Dryden

2. The thing bought or sold.
Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the bargain. *L'Alfange.*
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the bargain, than any at school can do. *Laloe.*

3. Acquisition.
There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and bargain; whereas their master's could not.

Bacon's Henry VII.

4. An unexpected reply; tending to obscenity.
Where fold he bargain, whiplash? *Dryden.*
As to bargain, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point.
No maid at court is left adamant.
Howe'er for selling bargain's fam'd. *Swift.*
5. An event; an upshot; a low fence.
I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad bargain: thou art in jeopardy that is certain. *Arctian's History of J. B. A.*

6. In law.
Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manors, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*
To bargain, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing; often with for.

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shakspeare.*
For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be bargain'd for upon the ground.

The thifty state will bargain ere they fight. *Dryden.*
It is possible the great duke may bargain for the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Audjain's Remarks on Italy.*

BARGAINEER, n. f. [from bargain.] He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, n. f. [from bargain.] The person who professes, or makes a bargain.

BARGE, n. f. [barjies, Dut. from bargo, low Lat.] A boat for pleasure.

The barge the fat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare.*
It was confuted, when I had taken my barge, and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me there. *Kaileigh's Essays.*

Plac'd in the gilled barge,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neglect's smooth face. *Waller.*

2. A boat for burden.
BARGER, n. f. [from barge.] The manager of a barge.

Howsoever, many walarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London bargers, let flow not to baigne them. *Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.*

BARK, n. f. [barck, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.
Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munited by their bark against the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the bark. *Dryden.*

2. A small ship. [from barcas, low Lat.]
Things I say, being in this state, it came to pass, that the duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get bark nor mariner to put to sea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*
Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Treats a frail bark with a tempestuous wind. *Granville.*

3. Bark, v. n. [boacan, Sax.]
1. To make the noise which a dog makes, when he threatens or pursues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

Why do your dogs bark to I be there beats 't' town?
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs land off atar, and bark in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.
Vile in the vengee see on the other cold,
And envy base, to bark at sleeping fame. *Fairy Queen.*

You dare patronage

The envious barking of your faucy tongues,
Against my lord the duke of Somerset!
To BARK, v. a. [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon barking any tree that is not leaved.
These trees, after they are barked, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Temple.*

BARK-BARED, adj. [from bark and bare.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and bark-bared trees may be preserved, by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BARKER, n. f. [from bark.]

1. One that barks or clamours.
What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers. *Ben. Jonson's Discovery.*

2. [from bark of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BARKY, adj. [from bark.] Consisting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy so enrings the barky fingers of the elm.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

BARLEY, n. f. [derived by Jussieu from *Bar*.]
It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are,

1. Common long eared barley. 2. Winter or square barley, by some called *bar*. 3. Sprat barley, or bottle-necked barley. All these sorts of barley are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time.

In some very dry light land, the barley is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square barley or *bar*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is harder than the other sorts. Where barley is sown upon new broken up land, the usual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and sown with turneps, which are eaten by the sheep in winter, by whose dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and sown with barley. *Aitken.*

Barley is ennuellent, moistening, and expellicating; barley was chosen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory distempers. *Arctian on Aliment.*

BARLEYBRAKE, n. f. A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prau'd she went almost thereby,
At barleybrake betwixt sweet test to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROT, n. f. [from barley and broth.] A low word, sometimes used for strong beer.

Can fadden water,
A drench for furreyn'd jades, their barley brath,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shakspeare.*

BARLEY CORN, n. f. [from barley and corn.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of leigh; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, cloak'd with breaks and thorns,
Ill measur'd by ten thousand barley corns. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW, n. f. [from barley and mow.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by you barley mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lads. *Gey.*

BARM, n. f. [barm, Welch; bearm, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he
That sometimes make the drink bare no barm,
Mistaken light wand'ers, laughing at their harm? *Shakspeare.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon playing the working of beer when the barm is put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

BARMY, adj. [from barm.] Containing barm.

Their jovial nights in trolicks and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goldsters cheer,
Of windy cider, and of barmy beer. *Dryden.*

BARN, n. f. [barn, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw, &c.

In vain the barns expect their promis'd load,
Not barn at home, nor recks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of several farms here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Audjain on Italy.*

BARNACLE, n. f. [probably of bearn, Sax a child, and aac, Sax. an oak]

1. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. Surely it is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *larnacles*; or perhaps might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*

As from the most refined of saints,
As naturally grow mikreants,
As *larnacles* turn solan geese
In th' islands of the Oracles. *Hudibras.*

2. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when any incision is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAROMETER. *n. f.* [from *βαρ*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end; the other open and immersed in a basin of flagrant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more sensible, in order to measure the atmosphere more accurately; and hence arose a great number of *barometers*, of different structures. Dr. Halley observes, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in serene good settled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is lowest of all, with regard to the point of the compass the wind blows on. The greatest heights of the mercury are on easterly and north-easterly winds, *ceteris paribus*. After great storms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it rises again very fast. In calm frosty weather, it stands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more southern; and within the tropics, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The rising of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an easterly or north-easterly wind; its falling pretends foully or westerly winds, or both. In a storm, the mercury beginning to rise, is a pretty sure sign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer*. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cause of those in the *barometer*; but philosophers cannot easily determine whence those alterations rise in the atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. Again, the air is condensed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that presses it. Hence it is, that the higher from the sea, in the midland countries, the mercury descends the lower; because the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls lowest upon the tops of the highest mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Ambroise on Air.*

BAROMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inferences. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BARON. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Ménage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *baron*, or *baronia*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *seigneur*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew *בַּר*, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par baronne*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such dignities as we now call *court barons*. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded

with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *habeas tuum*. After that, men, seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writing being those, that to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons* which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice, belonging to the exchequer.
3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hoth, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cic. d.*

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons*

Of the cinque ports, *Shakspeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Co. d.*
5. A *baron* of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the back one. *Ditt.*

BARONAGE. *n. f.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.
- His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hob.*

2. The land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS. *n. f.* [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronessa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BARONET. *n. f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Coxe.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, they being too strong for him, so as he could not order and reform things, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein *barons* in the next parliament. By which means he had so many *barons* in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which *barons* were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Speile.*

BARONY. *n. f.* [*baronia*, Fr. *barony*, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the first of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Ciculi.*

BAROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*βαρος* and *σκοπεω*.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Ambroise.*

BARBACAN. *n. f.* [*barbacan*, or *barbacan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. *n. f.* [*baracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shores; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. *n. f.* [from *bar*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barater*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a flatterer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Ambroise's History of J. B.*

BARBATORY. *n. f.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tisarrant *barbatory*, that bears

Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BARREL. *n. f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopp'd close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry measure. A *barrel* of Exeter butter contains one hundred and

and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty six: A barrel of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many barrels of corn, as the market went.

4. Any thing hollow; as, the barrel of a gun; that part which holds the shot.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will wound the striking out your teeth.

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your firing and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel.

Alexan's Mechanical Exercises.

6. Barrel of the ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

Dict.

7. BARREL, v. a. [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be used as is needed.

Spenser on Ireland.

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put in the bottom of a pond.

Bacon.

8. BARREL-BELLIED, adj. [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty nois; a lofty neck'd, Sharp headed, barrel-bellied, broadly back'd.

Dryden.

BARREN, adj. [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees at ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings, Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,

Shakespeare.

No son of mine succeeding.

There shall not be male or female barren among you, or among your cattle.

Deuter. vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground barren.

2 Kings.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be barren.

Pope.

From his far excursion thro' the wilds Of barren ether, faithful to his time, They feel the blazing wonder rise anew.

Thomson.

3. Not copious, scanty.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful.

Swift.

4. Concerning; uninvective; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too.

Shakespeare.

BARRENLY, adv. [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, n. f. [from barren.] Want of procreation.

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness In wellock a reproach.

Milton.

No more be mention'd then of violence Against ourselves, and mutual barrenness,

Milton.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness.

Bacon on Attentions.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Æneis; tho' accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total barrenness of invention.

Dryden.

4. Want of matter.

The impotency of our adventures hath constrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit.

Hester.

5. In theology; aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The great faints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion.

Taylor.

BARREN WORT, n. f. [Spicardum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are divided into three branches, each sustaining three leaves, shaped like ivy; the calyx consists of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a cross, the point of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round flat seeds.

Miller.

BARRELL, adj. [from bar and fall.] Full of obstructions.

A barrell strike!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife.

Shakespeare.

BARRELY, n. f. [barried, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in huff, of trees, earth, waggon, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. A bar; bar; obstruction.

No XII.

There must be such a barriere, as would greatly annoy, or rather absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere.

Darham's Physics-Theology.

7. To BARRICADE, v. a. [barriader, Fr.] To stop up a passage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then barricaded up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities.

Woodward.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet, And the mixt hurry barricades the street,

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team.

Gay;

BARRICA'DO, n. f. [barriada, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and barriado.

Bacon.

8. To BARRICADO, v. a. [from the noun] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fall we found, fast shut The dismal gates, and barricad'd strong!

Milton.

He had not time to barricade the doors; so that the enemy entered.

Clarendon.

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost barricaded from any intellectual approach.

Harvey on Consumptions.

BARRIER, n. f. [barriere, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Sate in the love of heav'n an ocean frowns Around our realm, a barrier from the foe.

Pope.

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having possession of the said barrier, and the revenues thereof, before a peace.

Swift.

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most unpalatable barrier against all improvement.

Watts's Improvements of the Mind.

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For justs, and tournaments, and barrie's, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariot, whereas the triumphs make their entries.

Bacon.

5. A boundary.

But wave whatever to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O mule, the barrier of thy long, At Octidius.

Dryden.

How insinuat varies in the growling swine, Compar'd, half tract and elephant! with thine:

Pope's Statius;

'Twixt that and reason, what a nice barrier!

For ever keprate, yet for ever near.

Pope;

BARRETER, n. f. [from bar.] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts.

Barretters, now usually denominated counsellors at law, were formerly obliged to study eight years before they were called, now only seven, and sometimes fewer.

Outer barretters are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barretters; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar.

Blount Chambers.

BARROW, n. f. [beere, Sax. supposed by Strabo to come from bear.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a wheelbarrow, that which one man pushes forward, by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a hasket, like a barrow of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?

Shakespeare.

No barrow's wheel Shall mark thy flocking with a miry trace.

Gay.

BARROW, n. f. [beerg, Saxon.] A hog; whence barrowe grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from bearge, which the Saxons used in the same sense.

Gibson.

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BARTER, v. n. [baratter, Fr. to trick in traffick; from barat, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and barter, By giving or by taking quarter.

Hodibrat.

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour.

Culter.

To BARTER, v. a.

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

2 R

Foe

For him was I exchange'd and ransom'd;
 But with a baser man of arms by far,
 Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakespeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,
 To those who, at the market rate,
 Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*
 I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods,
 like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Deity of Poetry.*
 He also *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week; for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Lucke.*

BARTER. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton on the Cl. fluk.*

BARTERER. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BARTRERY. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities. It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or change of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BARTRAM. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *relitury*, which see.

BARTRON. *n. f.* The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *bas*, Ital. *baso*, Span. *baso*, low Latin; *basus*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a kullery; whereupon he was furnished Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; diffingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment. Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unbleed heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversities thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Asterbury.*

I might be *base* enough to suspect, that you acted like some philosopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practiced it.

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*

If that rebellion Came like itself, in *base* and abject routs,
 You reverend father, and these noble lords,
 Had not been here. *Shakespeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove so *base*,
 To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shakespeare.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own fight. *Sam.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He whose mind Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
 Though poor in fortune, of celestial race,
 And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock; and by consequence of no honourable birth.

Why *base*ard? wherefore *base*?
 When my dimensions are as well compact
 As honest madam's illue. *Shakespeare.*

'I his young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value; it is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds; deep; grave. It is more frequently written *base*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But fee thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
 Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. f.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
 To speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifies, as it seemeth, no more than abjectment, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. f.* [usually written *base viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the very first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. *n. f.* [*bas*, Fr. *bas*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
 Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
 That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea. *Shakespeare.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*;
 The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

Columns of polished marble firmly set
 On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the antients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Brome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as bouffants. Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparion embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr. or shall it e'er be said that night,
 With gauntlet blue and *base* white,
 And round blunt truncheon by his side,
 So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilers run; the bottom of the field.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went;
 With bearing heart th'expelling sign receive,
 And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The fluting that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well tharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
 The tibles quack for fear, the *base* roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old ruffick play, written by *Sinners*, says.
 He with two striplings (lads, more like to run
 The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)
 Make good the passage. *Shakespeare.*

BASE. *v. a.* [*bas*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BASELY. *adv.* [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led
 By flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain,
 With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In *base*ardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *base*ly born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knellet's History of the Turks.*

BASENESS. *n. f.* [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
 That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:
 Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. *Base*ardy.

Why brand they us
 With *base*? with *baseness*? *base*ardy? *Shakespeare.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *base* ends, or trebles of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

BASE. *v. a.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *base*ly'd not
 For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye glance at him thot. *Spenser.*

BASHA'W. *n. f.* [sometimes written *basu*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the victory of a province; the general of an army.

The

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *bagshaw* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon*.

BA'ISTRU. *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *baf*, or *mban*; *Mingheuo*, from *urbufoen*, Dut. to strike with affrontment; *Junius*, from *basit*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify shame. The conjecture of *Mingheuo* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;

But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd

Basifull sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspeare*.

2. Sheepish; viciously modest.

He looked with an almost *basifull* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney*.

Hence, *basifull* cunning!

And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shakspeare*.

Our author, anxious for his fate to night,

And *basifull* in his first attempt to write,

Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison*.

BA'ISTRULLY. *adv.* [from *basifull*.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'ISTRULNESS. *n. f.* [from *basifull*.]

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each fang their part, to make up the harmony of *basifullness*. *Sidney*.

Such looks, such *basifullness* might well adorn

The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden*.

2. Vitious or rustic shame.

For fear had bequeath'd his room to his kinsman *basifullness*, to teach him good manners.

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *basifullness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden*.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* [from *basileus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose crest is upright, roundish, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup rises the petal, attended by four embryos, that become so many seeds inclosed in a hulk, which was before the flower cup; the hulk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is split into two; but the under one is cut into several parts. The species are eight; 1. Common *basil*. 2. Common *basil*, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Lesser *basil*, with narrow serrated leaves. 4. The least *basil*, commonly called *basil-basil*, &c. These annual plants are propagated from seeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In August they perfect their seeds. The first root is prescribed in medicine; but the fourth is most esteemed for its beauty and scent. *Miller*.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners chisels on one of the sides, but are *basil* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Mason*.

BA'SILICA. *n. f.* [from *basileus*.] The middle vein of the arm fo called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy*.

BA'SILICAL. *adj.* [from *basilica*.] See **BASILICA**. Belonging to *BASILICA*. To the basilic vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilic* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp*.

BASILICK. *n. f.* [from *basileus*, Fr. *basileus*.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two files or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASILICON. *n. f.* [from *basileus*.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacoon. *Quincy*.

It made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. *Wifeman*.

BASILISK. *n. f.* [from *basileus*, Lat. of *basileus*, or *basileus*, a king.] 1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not fought like the *basilisk*;

I've look'd on thousands who have died the better

By my regard, but kill'd I none do. *Shakspeare*.

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differed from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

There we imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any you have; and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*. *Bacon*.

BA'SON. *n. f.* [from *basin*, Fr. *basin*, *basino*, Ital.] It is often written *basin*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*.

Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew*.

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in vessels and *basins*. *Bacon*. We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectator*.

3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance. The jutting land two ample bays divides;

The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose;

A sure defence from every storm that blows. *Pope*.

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect,

The rapid motion rather would eject

The stores; the low capacious caves contain,

And from its ample *basin* call the main. *Blackmore*.

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glass grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or tafe of Iron placed over a furnace in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins* of a balance; the same with the scales; one to hold the weights, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. f.* [*basus*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any things, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basin* and foundation. *Raleigh*.

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels

That shake heav'n's *basin*. *Milton*.

In altar wife a frailty pierce they rear;

The *basin* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden*.

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basin*, *baist*, and capital.

Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the *basin*, we read it over several times. *Addison*.

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gettine being, made only proud

To be the *basin* of that pompous load,

Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham*.

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,

That now on Pompey's *basin* lies along

No worthier than the dust? *Shakspeare*.

5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basin* of valour.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

The friendships of the world are oft

Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;

Ours has severest virtue for its *basin*. *Addison*.

BA'ISK. *v. a.* [*bacteren*, Dut. *Skinner*.] To warm by laying out in the heat; used almost always of animals.

And stretched out all the chimney's length,

Bask at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton*.

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange*.

'Tis all thy business, business's how to thum,

To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden*.

BA'ISK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,

The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;

That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,

To useful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden*.

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,

To range thy courts, and *bask* before the fun. *Tickell*.

Some in the fields of purest æther play,

And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope*.

BA'SKET. *n. f.* [*basket*, Welch; *baskanda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis* ornit *baskanda* *Britannica* *Marital*.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender body interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare*.

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,

And bending others into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden*.

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbuthnot*.

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword upon his side,

Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:

With *basket-hilt*, that would bold broth,

And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras*.

These

Their beef they often in their murrious flew'd,
And in their *bucket-bills* their beverage biew'd.

King's Art of Cookery.

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *adj.* [See *BASE*.] In mustick, grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See *BASS-VIOL*.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*.

Dryden.

BASS. *n. f.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *bassa*, from some British word signifying a *rib*; but perhaps more properly written *bess*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

BASS RELIEF. *n. f.* [from *bass*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

Felicien distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

BASSA. See *BASHAW*.

BA'SSET. *n. f.* [*bassett*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabchick's *bassett* bank would be broke.

Dennis.

BA'SO RELIEFO. [Ital.] See *BASS-RELIEF*.

BASSON. *n. f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the *BASSOON*.

wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hauboyes, &c.

Trevaux.

BA'SOCK. *n. f.* The fame with *bass*.

BASTARD. *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welch, of low birth; *bastard*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon-law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known.

Ayliffe.

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war.

Dryden.

2. Any thing spurious or false.

It lies on you to speak to 'the people;
Not by your own instruction, but with words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and fables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.

Shakespeare.

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children: their war's a destroyer of men.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed.

Shakespeare.

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as follow from them.

Temple.

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guzanne* in the West Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, consisting of five leaves, hollowed like a spoon at their base; but, at their tips, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup consists of three leaves, from whence arises the pintail, which afterwards becomes a roundish warted fruit, which has five cells, inclosing many seeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rises to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk.

The timber of this tree is cut into staves, for cases of all forts, and used for many other purposes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is esteemed very good to fatten them; so that the planters often leave these trees standing in their savannas, when they clear them from all other wood.

Miller.

To **BA'STARDIZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deplored from the crown, *bastardized* in their blood, and cruelly murdered.

Bacon.

To **BA'STARDIZE.** *v. a.* [from *bastard*.] To convict of being a *bastard*.

1. To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. To begot a *bastard*.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*.

Shakespeare.

BA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good feed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle flays;

Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow.

Denne.

BA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance.

Ayliffe.

Once she slander'd me with *bastardy*;

But whether I be true begot, or no,

That still I lay upon my mother's head.

Shakespeare.

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family.

Taylor.

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns.

Pope.

To **BASTE.** *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *bastin*, [*bastener*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *bastin* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth he, I grant it is vain
For one's that basted to feel pain.

Because the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure.

Hudibras.

Tir'd with dispute, and speaking Latin,
As well as *basting*, and bear bating.

Hudibras.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulcets can produce;

While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all working.

Swift.

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*.

Shakespeare.

3. To moulten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.

4. To few lightly. [*baster*, Fr. to flitch.]

BASTINA'DE. [*n. f.* [*bastinade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmene;
So that again, with rageful eyes, she bad him defend himself.

Sidney.

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinado*, cuts and wounds.

Hudibras.

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To **BASTINA'DE.** [*v. a.* [from the noun; *bastener*, Fr.] To

To **BASTINA'DE.** [*v. a.* [from the noun; *bastener*, Fr.] To

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had sunk into a corner, waiting the event of the squabble.

Adams.

BA'STION. *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with masonry, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

Harris.

Toward; but how? ay there's the question;

Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*.

Prior.

BAT. *v. a.* [rare, Sax.] This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *batter*, Fr. to beat; *baten*, *battle*, *beat*, *tatt*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that cut execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *twisted* and *bat-cut*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaped, as one far in eld.

Synfer.

They were fixed in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bat*.

Haircut.

BAT. *n. f.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine.

Caines.

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly.

Shakespeare.

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;

Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn.

Devlin.

Some animals are placed in the middle between two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts.

Lucin.

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy bat and dormouse sleep.

Gay.

BAT-FOWLING. *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at rest upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should be *bat-fowling*, and then go a *bat-fowling*.

Shakespeare.

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre given them than by day; as sucking of cures, *bat-fowling*, &c.

Peacham on Drawing.

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Disputable.

Bata's.

B A T

Battle ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cæsar.*

BATCH, *n. f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

2. The joiver puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is down, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch*. *Ben. Jobson.*

BATCHLOR. See **BACHELOR**.

BATE, *n. f.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as a *make bate*.

TE BATE, *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whispering humbleness,
Say this? *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Not envious at the sight will I forbear
My piteous bow, not *bate* my piteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To link the price.
When the landlord's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Lect.*

3. To lessen a demand.
Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

4. To cut off, to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryd. Sp. Frier.*

BATS, *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Budolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing. *Dryden.*
Bate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine.

Bate seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakspeare* uses *bite* *fauchien*; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *bait*.

Yet there the steel fluid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *F. Queen.*

BATTIL, *adj.* [from *bate* and *fall*.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the fame,
And taught his sheep her sleep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *battle* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BATIMENT, *n. f.* [from *abatement*.] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.

To *bate*, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

BATH, *n. f.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatly resorted to the natural bath; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning fire and copper blackish. The cold bath is the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this bath, when I was more than half stewed in gentle Dutch stib, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath, *Shakspeare's Macbeth:*

Balm of hurt minds.
3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Belman Maria* is a milk-lake, for *balneum maris*, a sea or water bath. A lead heat is sometimes called *balneum fucum*, or *cinerum*. *Quincy.*

We find that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks, and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and the feed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah, v. 10.*

TE BATH, *v. a.* [batan, Saxon.]

1. To wash in a bath.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

No. XIII.

B A T

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, and lenitive boluses. *Wyseman's Surgeon.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido flood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cimbria's wrath. *Dryden.*

TE BATH, *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing resembling a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Marbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Sb. Meas. for Meas.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *bath*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BAT'ING, or **ABA'T'ING**, *prop.* [from *bate*, or *abate*.] This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.]

Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rosa's R. Care.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Lect.*

BAT'LET, *n. f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

BAT'OGN, *n. f.* [*battion*, or *battin*, Fr. formerly spelt *baton*.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *battions* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *bat* on
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Milbrun.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BAT'TALIONS, *adj.* [from *battail*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military apearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun bright arms and *bat-tail* us array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremost *battillions* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A firm region, stretch'd
In *battillions* aspect, and nearer view
Brilliant with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Paradise Lost.*

BATTA'LIA, *n. f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarend.*

BATTA'LION, *n. f.* [*battalion*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When forrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battillions*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called 1 heritors and Pandarus. *Trotter.*

The pier'd *battalions* disunited fall.
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.
Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* troubles that account. *Shakspeare's Tit. And.*

TE BATTEN, *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology]

1. To fatten; or make fat; to feed plentifully.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

TE BATTEN, *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden's H. and P.*

The lazy glutton fast at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garrick.*

Tway mice, full blubbery and emaciate,
Batten beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay's Pastoral.*

BAT'TEN, *n. f.* A word used only by workmen.

A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff, two, three or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

B A T

To **BATTER**. *v. a.* [*battere*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mound, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel*, xxi. 22.

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon thot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakspeare*. *H. VI.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller*.

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their couriers' feet. *Dryden*.
If you have a silver faucepan for the kitchen use, let me ad-
vise you to *batter* it well; this will then constant good house-
keeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook*.

3. Applied to persons; to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran frumpeers here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southey*.
I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end
my days in peace. *Ascham's History of John Bull*.

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope*.

To **BATTER**. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bot-
tom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Mason's Mech. Exercises*.

BAT'TER. *n. f.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredi-
ents beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being
so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poultis fresh from th' egg in *batter* try'd. *King's Art of Cookery*.

BAT'TERER. *n. f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BAT'TERY. *n. f.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gaint fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen*.
Earthly mind, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke*.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is best place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*
It plans this reasoning and that argument, this consequence
and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at
length it forces a way and passage into the obdurate inclosed
truth. *Southey*.

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driv'n:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ry* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore*.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent striking of any man. In trespass for assault
and *battery*, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted
of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without
battery; but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers*.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about
the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action
and *battery*? *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*,
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras*.

BAT'TLE. *n. f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We gene-
rally say a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shakspeare*. *H. n. VI.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never fee his pardon. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.
'The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Ecclesiastes, ix. 11.
So they join'd *batt'ls*, and the heathen being discomfited fled
into the plain. *Maccabees*, iv. 14.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the
vanguard only, well strengthened with wings, came to fight.
Bacon's Henry VII.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with
the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.
Hayward.

4. We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To **BAT'TLE**. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend
in fight.

'Tis outs by craft and by surprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior*.
We daily receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides.
2. *Addison's Freeholder*

B A W

I own, he hates an action base,

His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *Saunders*.

BAT'TLE-ARRAY. *n. f.* [See *BATTLE* and *ARRAY*.] Array,
or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes,
seem'd drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. *Addison*.

BAT'TLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used anciently, probably the
same with a *bill*.
Certain tinnars, as they were working, found spear heads,
battle-axes, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths.
Carrut's Survey of Cornwall.

BAT'TLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from *door*, taken for a flat board,
and *battle*, or *striking*.] An instrument with a handle and a flat
board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battle*-
doors, and the like, which ate to be used with labour, should
indeed be procured them. *Locke*.

BAT'TLEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed to be formed from
battle, as the parts from whence a building is defended against
assaults; perhaps only corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.] A wall
raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or inter-
fices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fixed his head upon our *batiment*. *Shak. Macbeth*.
Thou shalt make a *batiment* for thy roof, that thou bring
not blood upon thy house, if any man fall from thence.

Deuteronomy, xxii. 8.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *batiment*, from whence

The Trojans threw their darts. *Danbarn*.

Their standard planted on the *batiment*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd. Aeneas*.

No, I than't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the *batiments* of state;

I'd rather be secure than great. *Norrit*.

The weighty mallet deals rebounding blows,
Till the proud *batiments* her tow'rs incline. *Gay's Trivia*.

BAT'TY. *adj.* [from *batt*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep.

Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

BAYAROV. *n. f.* A kind of cloke, or surcoat.

Let the loop'd *bayarov* the o'er embrace,
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay's Trivia*.

BAY'UREE. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern
counties, for a halpenny.

Tho' in the draw'n of my japan bureau,
To lady Grippell I the Cæsar show,

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me,
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *bayure*. *Bramst. Man of Taste*.

BAY'IN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound
up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambl'd up and down
With shallow jeflers and rash bovin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

For moulded to the line in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,

He's mounted on a hazel *bovin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras*.

The smaller truncheons make billet, *bovin*, and coats.
Hertner's Art of Husbandry.

To **BAUK**. See *BALE*.

BA'WBLE. *n. f.* [*Baudelium*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel,
or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubula sua*
dedit Oskani. *Horace*. Probably from *bava*, Fr.] A gew-
gaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than
use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or
things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with
some Venetians, and thither comes the *baubles*, and falls me
thus about my neck. *Shakspeare's Othello*.

It is a pauntry cap,
A cushion coffin, a *baubles*, a silken pie. *Shak. Tem. Stevo*.

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we
shall traffick toys and *baubles*. *Government of the Tongue*.

'His shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *baubles*, when they play. *Dryden*.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals. *Prior*.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *baub's* of a play,

In ginsling rhyme. *Granville*.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,

As emblems of the foreign pow'r;
Like ether *baubles* of the Tow'r. *Swift*.

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible; a
word not now in use, except in conversation.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized;

With which such fearful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

BAW

B A W

BA'WOCK. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bow*, or *bawd*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.
Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *n. f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakspeare.*

This commodity,

This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shak.*
Our author calls colouring *lana feroris*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, the painter her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To **BAWD**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court. *Addison.*

And in four months a batter'd harriard;

Now nothing's left but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WILLY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenity.

BA'WDICK. *n. f.* [See *BALDRICK*.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;

The youth's gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdicks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a *bawd*.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

Cheating and *bawdy* go together in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pytheas, say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdy*, or he sleeps. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

I have no salt: no *bawdery* he doth mean:

For witty, in his language, is obscene. *B. Johnson.*

It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdery* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste; generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,

Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not heart. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;

For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southey.*

BA'WY-HOUSE. *n. f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the hope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis.*

To **BAWL**. *v. n.* [*baia*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,

And still revolt, when truth would set them free. *Milton.*

To cry the cause up heretofore,

And *bawl* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryden.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;

The senate's mad decrees he never saw;
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,

And *bawling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in found, and silence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue

The list'ning nymphs, and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cries and sops the heav'n-born mulick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame. *Smith on J. Phillips.*

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and an old woman chiding it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise. *Archbishop's History of J. Ball.*

To **BAWL**. *v. n.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost so much,
Bawled about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ditt.*

B A Y

BA'WAIN. *n. f.* A badger.

BAY. *adj.* [*baia*, Lat.]

Ditt.

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chestnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chestnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chestnut. *Farrin's Dict.*

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*

His colour'd grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY. *n. f.* [*baie*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay* *Shakspeare.*

We have also *bay* waters in the middle of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some waters, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea. *Bacon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*

Some of you have already been driven to this *bay*. *Dryden's Epistle to the Whigs.*

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*

I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Refcommen.*

2. A pond hark raised to keep in flow of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. f.* [*abbai*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *Innocence est aux abbais*. Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost distress*. It is taken from *abbai*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signified the condition of a flag when the bounds were almost upon him.) The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship for fifteen hours, fate like a flag among bounds at the *bays*, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty pursue'd, and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and flood at *bay*. *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Emboiden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;

Revolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears. *Dryden.*

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive

The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at *bay*. *Swift.*

He stands at *bay*,

And puts his last weak refuge in despair. *Thomson.*

BAY. *n. f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*.

These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakspeare.*

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY TREE. [*laureis*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five segments.

The male flowers, which are produced on separate trees from the female, have eight stamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, inclosing a single seed within an horny shell, which is covered with a skin.

The species are, 1. The common *bay* with male flowers. 2. The common fruit-bearing *bay tree*. 3. The gold striped *bay tree*, &c. The first and second sorts are old inhabitants of the English gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the same seeds, they are promiscuously cultivated, and are not to be distinguished asunder until they have produced flowers. These plants are propagated either from seeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. *Mill.*

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay tree*. *Psalms.*

BAY. *n. f.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign hath Euseben wear the *bay*. *Pope.*

To **BAY**. *v. n.* [*baieyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

2. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

3. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

4. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

5. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

6. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

7. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while the flood upon the ground,
The wafel'd dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy R.*

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd*;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud lamentations, imploring aid.
Dr. Ford's Fables.

2. [from *bay*, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.
We are at the stake, *Shakspeare.*

And *bay'd* about with many enemies.
To *BAY*. v. a. To follow with barking; to bark at.
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakspeare.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. The greatest quantities of this salt are made in France, on the coast of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of August, by letting the sea water into square pits or basins, where its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Columb.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* *Bacon.*

BAY *W. n. n.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.
It hath *bay wind*, so transparent as barricadoes.

BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD. n. f. [from *bay*] A bay horse.

BA'YONET. n. f. [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.
One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

BAYZE. See *BAIZE*.

BID'E'LLIUM. n. f. [*βιδέλλιον*; *βιδέλλιον*] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bidellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bidellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bidellium*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bidellium*. *Ra. eigh.*

To *BE*. v. n. [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.*
com, eart, is, are, on, Sax.

Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were, &c.*
pax, pax, pax, pax, pax, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biye, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain title, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wife.

Seventy senators died
By their proscriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakspeare.*

He hath to night *been* in unusual pleasure. *Macbeth.*

Be what thou hop'st to *be*, or what thou art, *Shakspeare.*

Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying.

Be but about

To say, she's a goodly lady, and

The justice of your hearts will add thereto, *Shakspeare.*

'Tis pity she's not honest, honourable,

Let them shew the former things what they *be*, that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*

Therefore *be* sure,

Thou, when the bridegroom with his faithful friends

Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,

Halt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Par. Reg.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would *be* at. *Stilling.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meek lies

Left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have *been*,

That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*

Here cease, ye powers, and let your vengeance end,

'Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impossibilities, which poets

Count to extravagance of loose description,

Shall flourish *be*. *Retter.*

To *be* contents his natural desire;

He asks no angel's wings, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.
If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to defend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

BEACH. n. f. The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*,
They listen'd, and the music innumerable wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Alfieri.*

They find the washed amber further out upon the *beach* and *W. n. n.*

shores, where it has been longer exposed.

BE'ACHED. adj. [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves.

'Tis now hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embosomed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACHY. adj. [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

Other times, to see

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean

Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACON. n. f. [beacon, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becan, whence becon, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and (parked) living fire;
As two broad *beacons* set in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Moleit doubt is called

The *beacon* of the wife. *Shakspeare.*

The king seemed to accord to the designs of Peikin as a

may-gane; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons*

upon the coasts, and erecting more where they flood too thin.

Bacon's Henry VII.

No flaming *beacons* call their blaze afar,

The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gop.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shadows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. n. f. [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; iron whence the phrase to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her *beads*. *Fairy Q.*

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,

With ev'ry *bead* I drop too soon a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of bravery,

With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all such knavery. *Shakspeare. Taming of a Shrew.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within these hath been so at war,

That *beads* of sweat have flood upon thy brow. *Shakspeare.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like *beads*, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Bryl.*

BEAD Tree. [*Asarabach*.]

It hath pennated leaves like those of the ash; the flowers consist of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; in the centre of the flower is a long fibriated tube, containing the style; the fruit is roundish and fleshy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadish seed. The outside pulp of the fruit in some countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Miller.*

BE'ADLE. n. f. [byedel, Sax. a messenger; *bedau*, Fr. *bede*, Sp. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *C. d. d.*

2. A petty-officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.

Thou rash *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand! : *Shakspeare.*

Why dost thou thus that where?

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magistrate. *Spenser.*

I hear common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. n. f. [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did

use to have them curled by name amongst the *bead-roll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BE'ADSMAN. n. f. [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital,

In which seven *beadsmen*, that had vowed all

Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen.*

In thy danger,

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *headman*, Valentine. *Sh. T. Gent. of Ver.*
BE'AGLE. *n. f.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares
are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.

The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* seen.
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden's Fables.

To plains with well bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare.

BEAK. *n. f.* [*be*, Fr. *fig*, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

Prunes the immortal wings, and cloy's his *beak*,
As when his gale is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny *beak*,
Food to Enjath bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

The magpyr, lighting on the flock,
Swood cha't'ning with incessant din,

And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a *beak*, fixed at the end of the ancient
galleys, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,

From friendly Sweden brought, the beams inlopp;

Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withland,

And shakes them from the rifting *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A *beak* is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned
up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a *beak*; as the spout of a
cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which en-
titled it *beak*, taketh a prospect of the river. *Garrul's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak*.] Having a *beak*; having the form
of a *beak*.

And question'd every gulf of rugged winds,

That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of
a bird's *beak*.

And into pikes and musqueteers

Stamp *beakers*, cups and *portingers*. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet *be'-age* this the *beaker* crown'd;

Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEAL. *n. f.* [*beila*, Ital.] A wheek or pimple.

BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather mat-
ure, or come to a head, as a fore does.

BEAM. *n. f.* [*beam*, Sax. a tree; *funnebeam*, a ray of the sun.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which al-
ways lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support
the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the
principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two
beams, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret
floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the
trestle-tenons of the polls are framed. The proportions of
beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A
beam fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on each side its
height, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one
side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionate
to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a
timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and
beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,

And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryd.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more
length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a
block.

But Lycus, swifter,

Spring to the walls and leaves his loes behind,
And hatches at the *beam* he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are sus-
pended.

Pose the cause in justice's equal scales,
Whole *beam* stands sure, whole rightful cause prevails.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at
the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in horizontal situa-
tion; but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances
alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenges, and his appalling *beam*. *Dryden.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between
the horses.

Justina heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Fanc'd from the *beam* her brother's chariot. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the
loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The Haff of his spce was like a weaver's *beam*. *1688. xi. 23.*

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7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or receiv-
ed by the eye.

Let them prevent me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down-draweth
Below the beam of light. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Pleasant, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam*. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's blit *beam* turns vingar to love.

BEAM of an anchor. The straight part or flank of an anchor,
to which the hooks are fastened.

BEAM *Campanula*. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding
sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw cir-
cles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for
drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

To **BEAM**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires

That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tier*. See *WILDSERVICE*, of which it is a species.

BE'AMY. *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and beams spear;

Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

All-seeing fun!

Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BEAN. *n. f.* [*fava*, Lat.]

It hath a pappilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled
with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and
hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are fastened to a mid-
rib. The species are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The
hoise *bean*. There are several varieties of the garden *bean*,
differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which
are cultivated in England, are the *Mazagan*, the small *ribon*,
the *Spanish*, the *Tokay*, the *Sandwich*, and *Windsor bean*.
The *Mazagan bean* is brought from a settlement of the same
name on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is regar-
ded the best sort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and
also an excellent table *bean*. The broad *Spanish*, *Tokay*, *Sand-*
wich, and *Windsor bean* are for the latter crops. *Windsor*
His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was great on
his journey required. *Scott.*

BEAN *Caper*. [*falapa*.]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the same
footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the
stalks; the cup of the flower consists of five leaves; and the
flowers have also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with fla-
mina surrounding the style, in the center of the flower cup.
This style becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided
into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. *Miller.*

BEAN *Trifol*. An herb.

To **BEAR**. *v. a.* pret. *bore*, or *bore*; part. pass. *bore*, or *bore*.
[beapan, bepan, Sax. *saaran*, Gothic. It is founded as *bore*,
as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily
plained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to
bear a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* chil-
dren. The word *bear* is used in very different senses.

Watts's Logic.

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set
him in his place. *Jobab*, xlv. 7.

And Solomon had therefore and ten thousand that *bore*
burdens. *1 Kings*, v. 15.

As an eagle stretch up her nest, flattereth over her young,
spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *bear*eth them on her
wings. *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 11.

We see some, who, we think, have *bore* less of the burden,
rewarded above ourselves. *Deacy of Pitt.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bears*,

Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A youth like him, a Trojan guest before,

In show of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,

And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore*. }

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand

Th' unflin'd sword that you have us'd to *bear*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine
glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale's Orig. of Intel.*

His pious brother, here the *beil*

Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,

She sees, and sudden every climb the *fears*;

T'ien each of savage beasts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit or mind will *bear* its best resemblance,
when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cleane's Phil. Prin.*

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.

2 T

6 To

6. To carry as in flow.
Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
7. To carry as in trust.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bore* what was put
therein. *John, xii. 6.*
8. To support; to keep from falling.
Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means
to *bear* up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way
be made either for paganism, or for extreme barbarism to enter.
Hobbes.
And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which
the house stood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges, xvi. 29.*
A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her
sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison, Spectator.*
Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison's Cato.*
9. To keep aloof.
The waters encreased, and *bore* up the ark, and it was lifted
up above the earth. *Genesis, vii. 17.*
10. To support with proportionate strength.
Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have
their solid parts more elastic and strong; they can *bear*, and
ought to have stronger food. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel's Civil War.
They *bore* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*
Darab, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
The coward *bore* the man immortal pride. *Dryden's Ovid.*
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, the *bear*th him an
invincible hatred. *Swift.*
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, pre-
vail'd upon me to engage in to bold an attempt. *Swift.*
12. To endure, as pain, without flinching.
It was not an enemy that reproach'd me, then I could have
bore it. *Psalms liv. 12.*
13. To suffer; to undergo.
I have *bore* chastisements, I will not offend any more.
Job, xxxiv. 31.
That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I
bore the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it.
Genesis, xxxi. 39.
14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.
Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden's Enkid.*
15. To be capable of; to admit.
To reject all orders of the church which men have establish'd,
is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than
either the judgment of wife men alloweth, or the law of God
itself will *bear*. *Hobbes.*
Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother
to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his
annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will
bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*
Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can *bear*.
It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all
others in it. *Addison on Medals.*
Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have
frained my works to such a sense as they will not *bear*. *Aster.*
In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation
should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear*. *Swift.*
16. To produce, as fruit.
There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit:
there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be some
that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then swooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough.
Dryden's Enkid.
Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wondrous tree that sacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Past.*
17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that *bore* thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day the liv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Ye know that my wife *bore* two sons. *Genesis, xlv. 27;*
What could that could that have done?
The music herself, for her enchanting *bore*,
The same *Aeneas*, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Ilean shore. *Dryden.*
18. To give birth to.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*
19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*
20. To gain; to win.

- As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakspeare.*
Because the Greek and Latin have ever *bore* away the pre-
rogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones
to make our trials by. *Camden.*
Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being
peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which
they cannot make good. *Bacon.*
21. To maintain; to keep up.
He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the con-
versation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Lacks.*
22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their sor-
tunes, and principally how they did employ their times.
Bacon's Holy War.
23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever.
Genesis, xliii. 9.
- O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will
bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*
26. To be the object of.
I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. p. ii.
27. To behave; to act in character.
Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*
Hath he *bore* himself penitent in prison?
Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.
28. To hold; to refrain.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble,
that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*
29. To impel; to urge to push.
The residue were so disordered as they could not conveni-
ently fight or fly, and not only juttled and *bore* down one an-
other, but in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of
the avant-garde. *Sir J. Hayward.*
- Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain sand.
Dryden's Enkid.
- Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is *bore* down, attestations neglected, the testimony
of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear*
down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their
perversion. *Swift.*
30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulsip,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
Bacon. J. J. on's Catoine.
31. To press.
Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus.
Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.
Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Bacon. Johnson's Catoine.*
These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her
close through all her windings. *Addison, Spectator.*
32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Lyl.*
33. To *bear* a body. A colour is said to *bear* a body in painting,
when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with
the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same
colour.
34. To *bear* date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing
was written.
35. To *bear* a price. To have a certain value.
36. To *bear* in hand. To assume with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she *bore* in hand to love
With such integrity, the did *bore*,
Was as a scorpion to her fight. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
He griev'd,
That so his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *bore* in hand, sends out arrears
On Fortinbras. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to
enact

enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good.

Bacon's Henry VII.

It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy.

South.

37. To bear off. To carry away by force.

I will respect thee as a father, if

Thou bear'st my life off hence.

Shakespeare.

The sun views half the earth on either way,

And here brings on, and there bears off the day.

Creech.

Give but the word, we'll snatch this dandel up,

And bear her off.

Cats.

My soul grows desperate.

I'll bear her off.

A. Phillips.

38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will bear out the deed.

Shakespeare.

I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man.

Shakespeare.

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able

to bear out his actions by power.

Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt

To find friends that will bear me out.

Hudibras.

It is company only that can bear a man out in an ill thing.

South.

I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the

confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble.

Temple.

71. BEAR. v. n.

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;

Wife is the soul; but man is born to bear;

Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,

And the good suffers while the bad prevails.

Pope.

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son.

Dryden.

3. To be fruitful or prolific.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set

up again, and the next year bear exceedingly.

Bacon.

Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,

This age to blossom, and the next to bear.

Dryden.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,

And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.

Granville.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths, for a sum of money,

which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want

to bring all our matters to bear.

Guardian.

5. To act in character.

Instruct me

How I may formally in person bear,

Like a true friar.

Shakespeare.

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved

reflexly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as

if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and

continuing to shift places.

Boyle.

Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to fly:

With such alacrity they bore away.

Dryden.

Whole navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,

Till he bore in, and bent them into flight.

Dryden.

On this the hero fix'd an oak in flight,

The mark to guide the mariners aright:

To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,

Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores.

Dryden's Æneid.

In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other

things, which bear out with more life and strength than nature

itself.

Dryden.

7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally

with the particles upon or against.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,

Which being violently born upon,

Our helpless ship was plumed in the midst.

Our helpless ship was plumed in the midst.

On the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the

reluctant quicksilver, is less pressed.

The fides bearing one against the other, they could not lie so

close at the bottoms.

As a lion bounding in his way,

With force augmented bears against his prey,

Sideling to seize.

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require

a considerable strength in the instruments which move the

lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to

make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw.

The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee-joints,

in raising itself up, and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in

coming down.

The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some

stones, the waters being pent up by the land.

Elzime in the Odyssey.

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who ap-

peared upon the walls.

Hayward.

9. To be situated with respect to other places.

10. To bear up. To stand firm without falling.

So long as nature

Will bear up with this exercise, so long

I daily vow to use it.

Shakespeare.

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it

shews a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms

of fortune.

Brown.

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in

doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of

circumstances.

Atterbury.

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexpe-

rienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we bore up then, as

the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their

successes.

Swift.

11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing.

They are content to bear with my absence and folly.

Though I must be content to bear with those that lay you

are reverend grave men; yet they lie dead, that tell you, you

have good faces.

Shakespeare.

Tell him his pranks have been broad to bear with.

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask.

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

BEAR. n. f. [bea, Saxon.]

Milton.

1. A rough savage animal.

Every part of the body of these animals is covered with thick

shaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are

hooked, which they use in climbing trees. They feed upon

fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. Some have falsely reported, that

bears bring their young into the world shapless, and that their

dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty

days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter,

they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four

months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows

will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to

have no nourishment but from licking their feet, for it is cer-

tain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very

fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when en-

raged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be,

it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thou-

sand little tricks at the found of a trumpet. The flesh of bears

was much esteemed by the ancients. They abound in Ireland,

Muscovy, Lithuania, and the great forest in Germany; and

also in the remote northern countries where the species is

white.

Gmelin.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,

Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—

—Are these thy bears? I will bait thy bears to death,

And manacle thee backward in their chains.

Shakespeare.

Thou'dst thou a bear;

But if thy sight lay tow'rd the roaring sea,

Thou'dst meet the bear i' th' mouth.

Shakespeare.

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser

bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star.

'E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks overthrow'n,

The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone.

Creech.

BEAR-BIND. n. f. A species of bindweed; which see.

BEAR-FLY. n. f. [from bear and fly.] An insect,

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear-flies.

Bacon's Natural History.

BEAR-GARDEN. n. f. [from bear and garden.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there,

to the bear-garden, to the apes, and allies, and tigers.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gal-

lantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden.

Swift.

2. Any place of tumult or mischief.

BEAR-GARDEN. adj. A word used in familiar or low phrase for

rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is a man rude

enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-

garden sports, is used for gross indecent entertainment.

BEAR-BREECH. n. f. [acanthus.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the thistle; the flowers labiate;

the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which,

in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in

the place of the under lip are produced the stamina, which support

the pointals; the cup of the flowers is composed of pucky

leaves, the upper part which is bent over like an arch, and

supplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is

of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each con-

taining one smooth seed. The species are, 1. The smooth-

leaved garden bear's-breech, 2. The prickly bear's-breech, 3. The

middle bear's-breech, with thorn (sines, &c.). The first is used

in medicine, and is supposed to be the *acanthus* of Virgil.

The leaves of this plant are cut up in the capitals of the Con-

stantian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Ro-

mans. They are easily propagated by putting the roots in Fe-

bruary or March, or by the seed sown at the same time.

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BEAR'S-EAR, or Auricula. [*auricula urfi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and smoother than those of the primrose; the cup of the flower is shorter, so that the tube appears naked; the flower is shaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five segments; this is succeeded by a globular seed-vessel, containing many small seeds; every year it produces vast quantities of new flowers, differing in shape, size, or colour; and there is likewise a great variety in the leaves of these plants. They flower in April, and ripen their seeds in June. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or Saxifrage. [*saxifraga*, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundish, rough, and crenated on the edges, like those of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is small, and divided into six parts; the flowers are shaped like a funnel, cut at the top into many segments, and disposed in an umbel; the fruit is roundish, terminating in a point, and is closely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many small angular seeds. We have but one species of this plant, which is nearly allied to the *auricula urfi*; but the flowers are not quite so large and fair. It loses its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the spring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are sometimes succeeded by seed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their seeds with us. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* See **HELLEBORE**, of which it is a species.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [*beard*, Sax.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began

To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*,

is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

They'd at their covenant, and jee'd

Their rev'rend parsons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*,

means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of

his grey beard. *Shakespeare.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd,

Even under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be an insufferable thing, for a professor to have

his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tra-

dition, and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart nove-

list? *Lect.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loth his sweat, and the green corn

Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut

the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the

curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Lect.*

TO BEARD. *v. a.* [*from beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,

But I will beard him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, who whenever he should swear to duty, may be able to

beard him. *Spenser.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy,

the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have

ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with

whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [*from beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

I think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,

May draw with you. *Shakespeare.*

Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,

When *bearded* men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field

Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends

Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind

Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago

Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast,

Turn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDESS. *adj.* [*from beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are extant some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex

and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed *Cunobelin*.

Camden's Remains.

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine flies and whirls about,

Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout. *Dryden.*

BEARER. *n. f.* [*from to bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the *bearers* put to sudden death,

Not flitting time allow'd. *Shakespeare.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;

Your altar'd father openly pursues

Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without en-

deavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity

of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set three-score and ten thousand of them to be *bearers*

of burdens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost fit

Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,

That scalds with safety. *Shakespeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good

bearers, will succeed. *Begle.*

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as much of the young

likeliest shoots as are well placed; for the *raa bearers* com-

monly perish the ones succeeding. *Evelyn.*

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall raised up between

the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to

prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. In heraldry. See **SUPPORTER**.

BE'ARHERD. *n. f.* [*from bear and herd*; as, *shepherd*, from *sheep*.]

A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is

less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take

sixpence in earnest of the *bearder*, and lead his ape into hell.

Shakspeare. Much ado about Nothing.

BEARING. *n. f.* [*from bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,

The strong connections, nice dependencies,

Gradations just, has thy pervading soul

Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*.

Shakspeare. Much ado about Nothing.

3. In architecture. *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpent-

ers, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof,

or between one extreme and a post, brick-wall, &c. trimmed

up between the ends, to shorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. f.* [*from bear and ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude also an-

other; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank

leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [*beeste*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

2. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,

While the *beest* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him *Shakspeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martlet,

and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the

hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare

and coney. *Cruvel.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and *beest*.

I dare do all that may become a man; as

Who dares no more, is none. —

— What *beast* wilt thou then

That made you break this enterprise to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charm were there, Circæan feasts,

With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy

of a reasonable creature. See **BEASTINGS**.

BEASTINGS. See **BEASTINGS**.

BEASTLINESS. *n. f.* [*from beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any

kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness

Polluted this same gentle soil long time;

That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*;

And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [*from beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used

commonly, as a term reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or

remain a beast with *beasts*?—Ay—a *beastly* ambition. *Shakspeare.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence? *K. Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,

To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. *B. John.*

It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army,

that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately,

from their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of *beasts*.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Pindar.*

To BEAT. v. a. preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. (*batte*, French.)

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.
So fight I, not as one that *leaveth* the air. *Corinthians.*
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*

2. To punish with stripes or blows.
They've chose a counsel that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,
And therefore kept to do so. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike an instrument of music.
Midfies Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you
cannot see a white spot about her. *Shakespeare.*
There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; *Locke.*
and that is obstinacy or rebellion.

4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To strike buffes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.
The people gathered manns, and ground it in mills, or
beat it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numeri.*
They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires,
to work it. *Exodus.*

6. To strike the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making
the axle-tree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than
ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers
like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat*
most of their hemp. *Martimer.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.
Nellor, we see, furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into
leaves, so that he had occasion to make use of his anvil and
hammer. *Bryanne.*

8. To strike buffes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.
It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak,
and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near
it. *Bacon.*

9. To tread in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned.
When from the cave thou risest with the day,
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*
Together let us *beat* this ample field.
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

10. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.
She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth ii. 17.*
By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into
white curds. *Boyle.*

11. To batter with engines of war.
And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men
of the city. *Judges viii. 17.*

12. To dash, as water, or bruise as wind.
Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

13. To dash, as water, or bruise as wind.
With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn. *Johnson.*
While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Drummond.*

14. To dash, as water, or bruise as wind.
As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Defends terrific from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

15. To tread a path.
While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

16. To make a path by marking it with tracks.
He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common
and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

17. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So in Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakespeare.*

18. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
That bear the stripes of men, how have you run
From slaves that asses would *beat*? *Shakespeare.*
Five times, Marcus,
I have fought with thee, for often hast thou *beat* me. *Shakespeare.*

19. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*
The common people of Lucca are firstly persuaded, that one
Lucquesse can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison.*

20. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
Pynhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the
Syracusan, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot.*

21. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and
send his spirits about things impossible. *Hatwell.*
And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
To advance his matter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

22. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
I know not why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his
head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a
critick. *Locke.*

Nº XIII.

23. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.
Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake, like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

24. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.
To deprecate, or to crush by repeated opposition; usually with
the particle *down*.
Albeit a parison was proclaimed, touching any speech tend-
ing to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten* down either
with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

25. To deprecate, or to crush by repeated opposition; usually with
the particle *down*.
Our warriors propagating the French language, at the
same time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison.*

26. To deprecate, or to crush by repeated opposition; usually with
the particle *down*.
Such an unlock'd for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

27. To drive by violence.
Twice have I fall'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*
He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does
at least *beat* himself in a party, which he will not quit, till
he be *beaten* out.

28. To drive by violence.
He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal
who picked his pocket. *Locke.*
The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the be-
lief of the most important points even of natural religion, by
the impudent jeits of a profane wit. *Watts.*

29. To drive by violence.
To move with fluttering agitation.
Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

30. To drive by violence.
To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price
demanded.
Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Feats *beat* the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

31. To drive by violence.
She persuaded him to trust the renegade with the money he
had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he
would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison.*

32. To drive by violence.
To sink or lessen the value.
Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment
of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and
usury way-lays both. *Bacon.*

33. To drive by violence.
To attack suddenly; to alarm.
They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least
impression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which
might easily have been done. *Clarendon.*

34. To drive by violence.
Will, fancies he should never have been the man he is, had
not he broke windows, knocked down constables, and *beat up*
a few women's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

35. To drive by violence.
To walk; to go on foot.
To BEAT. v. n.
1. To move in a pulsatory manner.
I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see
it *beat* the soft conscious pulse. *Celcius.*

2. To dash, as a flood or storm.
This publick envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers.
Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

3. To dash, as a flood or storm.
And one sees many of the like hollow spaces worn in the
bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist
the impressions of the water that *beats* against them. *Addison.*

4. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To knock at a door.
The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat*
at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges.*

5. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.
No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shakespeare.*

6. To dash, as a flood or storm.
My temperate pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel, and be satist'f'd. *Dryden.*

7. To dash, as a flood or storm.
A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is
not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

8. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To throbb; to be in agitation, as a fore swelling.
A turn or two I'll walk,
To fill my *beating* mind. *Shakespeare.*

9. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To fluctuate; to be in agitation.
The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakespeare.*

10. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To try different ways; to search.
I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for something that
may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison.*

11. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To find an honest man, I *beat* about,
And love him, court him, praise him in or out. *Pope.*

12. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To act upon with violence.
The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and
wished in himself to die. *Ymiah.*

13. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.
We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so
great earnestness, who *beat* more and more upon their last al-
leged words. *Hooker.*
How frequently and severely doth the scripture *beat* upon
this cause? *H. Arevill.*

14. To dash, as a flood or storm.
To beat up; as, to beat up for soldiers. The word up seems
redundant.
BEAT. part. pass. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
 'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*
BEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
 2. Manner of striking.
- Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an
 unison; yet the former will still make a bigger or broader
 found than the latter, as making a broader beat upon the air.
Greav's Cymatologia Sacra.

With a careless *beat*,
 Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*
 3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BEATER. *particip. adj.* [from *to beat*.]
 What makes you, Sir, so late abroad,
 Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BEATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.]
 1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over,
 before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and
 lime well together. *Mason.*

2. A person much given to blows.
 The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*.
Aylmer's Schoolmaster.

BEATIFIC. *adj.* [beatificus, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.]
BEATIFIC. *adj.* { That which has the power of making happy,
 or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly
 fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
 Than ought divine or holy elix, enjoy'd
 In vision *beatific*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the
beatific vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have
 received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of
 the *beatific* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as
 to bear all those glories, that stream from the fountain of un-
 created light. *South.*

BEATIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatific*.] In such a manner as to
 complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulness of wis-
 dom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident
 unto the creatures beneath man. *Hobswell.*

BEATIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *beatific*.] A term in the Romish
 church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an
 acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is
 in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is
 not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are con-
 ferred by canonization.

TO BEATIFY. *v. a.* [beatifico, Lat.]
 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial
 enjoyment.

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into
 paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits,
 from which I might have copied my archangels. *Dryden.*

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and un-
 speakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an
 image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified*
 saints. *Hemmerl.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us,
 and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying*
 of all others. *Brown.*

2. To settle the character of any person by a public acknowl-
 edgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not in-
 vested with the dignity of a saint.

Over-against this church stands a large hospital, erected by
 a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted.
Addison on Italy.

BEATING. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.
 Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,

Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Johnson.*
BEATITUDE. *n. f.* [beatitudo, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys
 of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed
 to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*
 This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is
beatitude in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of
 sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and
 the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too
 weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particu-
 lar virtues.

BEAU. *n. f.* [beau, Fr. It is founded like *to*, and has often the
 French plural *beaux*.] A man of drels; a man whose great
 care is to deck his person.

What, will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*
 The water nymphs are too unkind
 To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
 And fly they all, at once combin'd
 To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the
 envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BEAVER. *n. f.* [beaver, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and re-
 markable for his art in building his habitation; of which many
 wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is
 very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing
 that for them only his life is fought. *Hawesell.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sag-
 acity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in
 building. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur
 of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it in-
 to different cocks, examining the lining and the button during
 his harangue; a deaf man would think he was cheapening a
beaver, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The breaker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
 Upon his brow lit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [beaver, Fr.]
 His dreadful hideous head
 Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,
 From flaming mouth, bright sparks fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
 And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shakespeare.*
 He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the *beaver*
 going in at his *beaver*. *Baume.*

BEAVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver;
 wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
 Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears:
 All flesh is humbled. *Pope.*

BEAUVISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Besitting a beau; foppish.

BEAUTEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form;
 pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
 With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
 I only to the flight aspire;
 To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
 Was all the glory I desire'd. *Prior.*

BEAUTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a beauteous man-
 ner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun,
 or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards
 you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAUTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality
 of being beauteous; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
 The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Dryden.*
BEAUTIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *ful*.] Fair; having the
 qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* wo-
 men in his time. *Religio.*

The principal and most important parts of paintings, is to
 know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for
 that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble
 subject; so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy,
 because the perious are greater whom the poet instructs, and
 consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind.

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
 And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAUTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a beautiful manner.

No longer shall the bodice aptly lac'd,
 From thy ill bosom to thy slender waist,
 That air and harmony of shape express,
 Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAUTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being
 beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

TO BEAUTIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish;
 to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was furrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seem-
 ing rather to *beautify* their furrow, than their furrow to cloud
 the beauty of their faces. *Hogwarts.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
 To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
 Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shakespeare.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for
 the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
 Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*
 There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten
 and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

TO BEAUTIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in
 beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his
 creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to
 him, by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAUTY. *n. f.* [beauty, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Lucke.*

Your beauty was the cause of that effect,
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks.

Shakep. Richard III.

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of preference than beauty of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express.

Of the beauty of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delights,
And prais'd the beauty of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.
The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the beauty of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those beauties of antiquity. *Dryden.*

- Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a beauty. *Addison.*
3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some beauties of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavour'd to copy the several beauties of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbutnot.*

4. A beautiful person.
Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He highly view'd, and dighly overpass'd. *Par. Lst.*

What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be?

Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

5. *BEAUTY*, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plastring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shakespeare.*

BEAUTY-SPOT, n. f. [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The finichess of swine makes them the beauty-spot of the animal creation. *Grew.*

- BEAUTIFUL*, n. f. [*brucifera*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had left,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *beauties* fold for devil's dear,

To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

6. *BECAUSE*, v. a. [from *causa*.]

1. To fill the elements.

The moon shines clear on the becalm'd flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man becalm'd at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day,
may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Lucke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's matin song,
Then woe to musing, and *becalm* the mind

Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul

With easy dreams. *Addison.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECAUSE. The pretence of *become*; which fees.

BECAUSE, conjunct. [from *by* and *cause*.]

For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.

How great forever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins; only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the others, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tilletson.*

5. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, *because* it is compounded of a noun, has of after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of accretion. *Arbutnot.*

6. *BECAUSE*, v. n. [from *be* and *cause*.] To befall; to happen to; a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them.

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan.

Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

BECHICK, n. f. [*βήχικα*, of *βήχ*, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diels.*

7. *BECK*, v. a. [beacon, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back;
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shakespeare.*
Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home.

Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.

BECK, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Halte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathe smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shew'd any roughness, nor the easier
any idleness; but still like a well obeyed master, whose *beck*
is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band

Of spirits, likeliest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,

At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

To *BECKON*, v. a. [from *beck*, or *beacon*, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crook'd hands his signs did make,

And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,

As if it some impairment did desire

To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,

Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To *BECKON*, v. n. To make a sign.

Alexander *beckon'd* with the hand, and would have made

his defence unto the people. *Acts, xix. 33.*

When he had rais'd my thoughts by those transporting airs,

he *beckon'd* to me, and by the waving of his hand, direct-

ed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,

Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope.*

To *BECKON*, v. a. [of *be* clypan, Sax.] To embrace. *Diels.*

To *BECKON*, v. a. pret. I *became*; comp. pret. I *have become*.

[from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,
and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the

Jews. *1 Cor. ix. 20.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater

pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,

But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*

So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deeds,

Of future ill *be come* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. To *become of*. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never,

or very seldom, used but with the interrogative *what*.

What is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as would have

overpread a great part of the continent? *Ra.ugh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*

Of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken

from a common person's wondering *what* *became* of all the

blood which issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become* of me then? for when he is free, he will

infinitely accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became* of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed

from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the

wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become*, is

used for *what is become* of him.

I cannot joy, until I be reforesd

Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shakespeare.*

To *BECOME*, v. a. [from *be* or *ty*, and *cyemen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to some-

thing.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on

my bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

Why would I be a queen? *because* my face

Would wear the title with a better grace;

If I *became* it not, yet it would be

Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to *become*; to be

congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances,

in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her fire made humble reverence,

And bowed low, that her right well *became*,

And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen.*

I would I had some flowers of the spring that might

become your time of day; and your's, and your's,

That wear upon your virgin branches yet

Your maidenheads growing. *Shakespeare.*

Yet be sad, good brothers;

For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakespeare.*

Your

Your dithonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity, which should become it. *Shakespeare.*
Whicherly was of my opinion, or rather, I of his: for it be-
cometh me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*
He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not
becoming good men, much less those which were worshipped
for gods. *Stillin'fleet.*

BECOMING. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That which pleases
by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with
the particle of; but generally without any government of the
following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*
Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their call-
ings, and their breeding; such as are becoming of them, and of
themselves. *Dryden.*

Yet some becoming boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryden.*
Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct
what is contrived in it, till it be perfected into an habitual
and becoming easiness. *Locke.*

BECOMING. *n. f.* [from *become*.] Behaviour. A word not now
in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my becoming kill me, when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*
BECOMINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a becoming or pro-
per manner.

BECOMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *becoming*. See *TO BECOME*.]
Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its
extent, than the *becomingness* heretof in its manner and
form. *Grew.*

BED. *n. f.* (beb, Sax.)

1. Something made to sleep on.
Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the
bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of
the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining ozers fund, and moss their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.
(On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me, raiments, *beds*, and food. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Marriage.
George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the
death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his
mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.
Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of
beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into
pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to
be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans
lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a
barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of
their riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repositied.
See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide. *Addison.*

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.
I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as re-
gular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and
the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to *bed*. To deliver of a child. It is often used
with the particle of; as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter*.
Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*. *Prior.*

9. To make the *bed*. To put the bed in order after it has been
used.
I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress
meat, and make the *beds*, and do all myself. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Bed of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak holl-
owed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trun-
chions. *Diet.*

Bed of a great gun. That thick plank which lies immediately
under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the car-
riage. *Diet.*

To Bed. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with.

They have married me;
I'll to the Tukan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and so-
lemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambas-
sador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the
espousal sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To be made partaker of the bed.
There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded*
with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.
Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which
lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your
quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.
Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks underwrest. *Dante.*
A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-
house. *L'Estrange.*

6. To lay in order; in strata.
And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. *Shakespeare.*

To Bed. *v. n.* To cohabit.
If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards
relapse, he may possibly fancy that the infected him. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

To BEDDABLE. *v. o.* [from *beddle*.] To wet; to besprinkle.
It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including incon-
venience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Beddled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

To BEDDAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bembie; to soil
cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDASH. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bembie by throwing dirt;
to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.
When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told thee the sad story of my father's death,
That all the slanders by had wet their checks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDAWB. *v. a.* [from *dawb*.] To dawb over; to bembie;
to soil, with spreading any vicious body over it.
A piteous coarse, a bloody piteous coarse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedawb'd* in blood, *Shakespeare.*

To BEDAZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim
by too much lustre.
My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

BEDCHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber
appropriated to rest.
They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bed-
chamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*
BED-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *cloaths*.] It has no singular.
Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep, he does lit-
tle harm, save to his *bedcloaths* about him. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

BEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The nether-stone of an oil-
BEDDENTER. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] mill.

Bedding. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.
There be no inus where meet *bedding* may be had; so that
his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Sprenger.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well tother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Acute return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*
To BEDDICK. *v. o.* [from *bed*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou shalt in thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And wrest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *beddick* thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Female it seems,
That so *beddick'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *beddick'd* I flood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*
Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *beddick'd*. *Philips.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *houe*.] An
hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their
founders and benefactors.

BEDETTER. See *BEDDER*.
To BEDD'W. *v. a.* [from *bedw*.] To moisten gently, as with the
fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's grass with faithful English blood. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

B E D

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my herse,
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head.
The countess writes a letter from him, whereunto all the
while she was waiting her answer, she *bedew'd* the paper with
her tears.

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave?
Balm from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and fenc'd the sacred ground.
He said: and falling tears his face *bedew'd*.
B'D'FELL. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the
same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*.
Mifery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.

And how doth my cousin, your *bedfellow*?
And your fairest daughter, and mine?
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublefome a *bedfellow*?

A man would as soon choofe him for his *bedfellow* as his
play-fellow.
What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men
choofe out of fuch women?
T' B'GHT. *v. a.* [from *digit*.] To adorn; to dress; to
fet off.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forakes the plains.
T' B'DIM. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obfcure; to
cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide fun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green fea and the azur'd vault
Set rearing war.

T' B'DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out.
B'DLAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a reli-
gious houfe in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for
the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhoufe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish madnefs
Allows itself to any thing.
B'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhoufe;
fit for a madhoufe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks.

B'DLAMITE. *n. f.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of B'dlam;
a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,
Alas! thou boast'st thy fober fenfe in vain;
In thefe poor *bedlamites* thyself survey.

B'DMAKER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A perfon in the
univerfities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the
chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was
ruffled for ever.

B'DMATE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that
partakes of the fame bed.

Had I fo good occafion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, thought but heav'nly bufinefs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company.

B'DMOUNDING. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mound*.] A term
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B'DMOUNT. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mount*.] The poft at the corner
of the bed, which fupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear
light, her head leaning to a *bedpoft*, another ftanding behind,
holding it steady.

B'DPREMER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *pre*.] A heavy lazy fellow.
This fanguine coward, this *bedpremer*, this horfeback-breaker,
this huge hill of flefh.

T' B'DRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *te* and *draggle*.] To foil the
clothing, by fuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.
Poor Patty Blount, no more be icen
bedraggl'd in my walks fo green.

T' B'DRENCH. *v. a.* [from *te* and *drench*.] To drench; to
foak; to faturate with moiiture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, fuch crimson tempeft fhould *bedrench*
The freth green lap of fair king Richard's land.

B'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age
or ficknefs.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, fcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpofe.

B E E

Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again; does nothing,
But what he did being childifh?
Now, as a myiad

Of ants duft th' emperor's lord's fhafe invade;
The crawling galleys, feagulls, funny fhips;
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* fhips;
Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becaufe they would
not difcover where their money was.

Infirm perfons, when they come to be fo weak as to be
fix'd to their beds, hold out many years; fome have lain
bedrid twenty years.

B'DRAITE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the mar-
riage bed.

Whofe vows are, that no *bedrite* fhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted.

T' B'DROP. *v. a.* [from *te* and *drop*.] To befprinkle; to
mark with fpoas or drops; to fpeckle.

Not fo thick iwar'm'd once the foil
bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon.

Our plentiful freams a various race fupply;
The filver eel in fhining volumes roll'd;
The yolk carp, in fcales *bedrop'd* with gold.

B'DSTEAD. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which
the bed is placed.

Chimnies with fcor'd rejedting fmoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke.

B'DSTRAW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The ftraw laid un-
der a bed to make it foft.

Fleas breed principally of ftaw or mats, where there hath
been a little moiiture; or the chamber or *bedftrow* kept clofe,
and not aired.

B'DSWER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swer*.] One that is falfe
to the bed; one that ranges or fwerves from one bed to an-
other.

She's a *bedswerer*, even as bad as thofe,
That vulgars give bold't' titles to.

B'DTIME. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of reft; fleep-
ing time.

What mafks, what dances fhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-fupper and *bedtime*?

After evening repairs, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be
left taken up in the eafy grounds of religion.

The fcurrying drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reft that night.

T' B'DUNG. *v. a.* [from *te* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure
with dung.

T' B'DUST. *v. a.* [from *te* and *dust*.] To fprinkle with duft.
T' B'DWARD. *adu.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*.

T' B'DWARF. *v. a.* [from *bed* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to
hinder in growth; to flunt.

'Tis thinking, not clofe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us.

B'DWORK. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed;
work performed without toil of the hands.

The fill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands fhall ftrike,
When fulnefs call them on, and know, by meafure
Of their obfervant toil, the enemy's weight;

Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, clofet war.

BEE. *n. f.* [bea, Saxon.]
1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induftry
and art.

So work the honey bees,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

From the Moorifh camp,
There has been heard a diftant humming noife,
Like bees difturb'd; and, arming in their hives.

A company of poor infects, wherefoe fome are *bees*, delight-
ed with flowers, and their fwetnefs; others beetles, delight-
ed with other viands.

2. An indiftrious and careful perfon. This fignification is only
ufed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon
bees.

BEE-FLLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A fpecies of fool-
ftones; which fee. It grows upon dry places, and flowers
in April.

BEE-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to fet hives
of bees in.

A convenient and neceffary place ought to be made choife
of, for your apary, or *bee-garden*.

BEE-HIVE. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The cafe, or box, in which
bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *mafter*.] One that keeps bees.

B E F

7. BEFORE. v. a. [from *be* and *feel*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

Men *befel* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few fighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befal'd*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFORE. p. p. [bisopon, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go

Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:

By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,

To guide them in their journey, and remove

Behind them, while th' obdurate king pursues. *Milton.*

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,

See, we fall *before* thee!

Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyreneans sink *before* him. *Addison.*

4. In the presence of; noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes

both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier,

when he dress'd himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In light of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,

Let us not wrangle. *Statsepeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may

license the suit to an higher court. *Asylife.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou hast noon and night,

And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and

death, prosperity and destruction, are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened

With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,

Was carried with more speed *before* the wind. *Shakespeare.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and born *before*

A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding wind.

Particular advantages it has *before* all the books which have

appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the

finest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may

then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hosier.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superior to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power. *BEFORE. adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,

Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,

If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore

Of perfit and well winnow'd grain,

As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,

Lull'd in their ease, and undisturb'd *before*,

Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,

The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,

The swiftest wing of recompence is slow

To overtake. *Shakespeare.*

BEFOREHAND. adv. [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*.

B E G

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*

In that already, with your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand* with your body. *Hudibras.*

And drunk to deep a draught of promis'd bliss;

She *sumbers* o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author

has been *beforehand* with me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent

speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught

beforehand the skill of speaking. *Hosier.*

It would be refused by such as had *beforehand* testified the

general proofs of the gospel. *After us.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used

to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any

part of the bill. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been re-

ceived than expended. *Stranger's*

house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*;

for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

4. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties,

but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon

beforehand to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. adv. [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old

time. *Beforetime* in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God,

thus he spake. *1 Samuel.*

TO BEFORETUNE. v. n. [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to;

to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;

Reckless as little what betideth me;

As much I wish all good *beforetime* you. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEFORE. v. a. [from *be* and *feel*.] To make foul; to soil;

to dirt.

TO BEFRIEND. v. a. [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be

kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

To it will please Caesar

To be so good to Caesar, as to hear me,

I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakespeare.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*

With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,

And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;

His praise is lost, who flays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must always *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

TO BEFRIDGE. v. a. [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as

with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves

Cloath spice, line trunks, or, fluting in a rowe,

Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Sobor. *Pope.*

TO BEG. v. n. [begegan, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live

by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

TO BEG. v. a.

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the

proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both

Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

TO BEGET. v. a. I *beget*, or *beget*; I have *begetten*, or *beget*.

[begetten, Saxon; to obtain. See *TO GET*.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.

But first come the hours, which were *beget*

In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,

Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Beget of nothing but vain phantasies. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath *begetten* me these, seeing I have lost my children,

and am desolate. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *beget*.

Love is *beget* by fancy, bred

By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Graville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,

Beget you happiness, be happy then;

For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, mag-

nificent sentiments of God and his works. *Chyng.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute

Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the moth-
Beget upon

His mother Martha by his father John. *Spekter.*

BEGETTER. n. f. [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets;
 the father.

For

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs :

No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better—*Dryden*.
Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the
intention, and often against the consent and will of the *begetter*.
Locke.

BEGGAR. *n. f.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *leager* ;
but the common orthography is retained, because the deriva-
tives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms ; one who has nothing but what is
given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifeth up the
beggar from the dunghill, to set them among princes.
1 Samuel ii. 8.

We see the whole equipage of a *leager* so drawn by Homer,
as even to retain a nobleness and dignity.

2. One who supplicates for any thing, a petitioner ; for which,
leager is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard ?
A *leager* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden*.

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.
These shameful *leagers* of principles, who give this preca-
rious account of the original of things, assume to themselves
to be men of reason. *Tillotson*.

TO BEGGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary ; to impoverish.

Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *leager'd* your's for ever. *Shakespeare*.

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *leager* the present
spinners. *Graunt*.

If the mist' durst his farthings spare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and haltes to *leager* more. *Gay*.

2. To deprive.
Necessity, of matter *leager'd*,
Will nothing sick our petitions to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakespeare*.

3. To exhaust.
For her person,
It *leager'd* all description ; the die lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakespeare*.

BEGGARLINESS. *n. f.* [from *leagerly*.] The state of being beg-
garly ; meanness ; poverty.

BEGGARLY. *adj.* [from *leager*.] Mean ; poor ; indigent ; in
the condition of a *leager* ; used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *leagerly* diversions, love him dearly. *Shakespeare*.

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *leagerly* fellow as Crom-
well entering the parliament house, with a thread bare torn
cloak, and a greasy hat, could have suspected, that he should,
by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another,
ascend the throne ? *South*.

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor
and *leagerly*. *Adelphi*.

Coriolanus, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds
out of a *leagerly* fellowship. *Swift*.

BEGGARLY. *adv.* [from *leager*.] Meanly ; despicably ; indi-
gently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his de-
light to dwell *leagerly* ? and that he taketh no pleasure to be
worshipped, saving only in poor cottages ? *Hosier*.

BEGGAR. *n. f.* [from *leager*.] Indigence ; poverty in the ut-
most degree.

On he brought me into bare a house, that it was the
picture of miserable happiness and rich *leager*. *Sidney*.

While I am a *leager*, I will rail,
And say there is no sin, but to be rich ;
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice, but *leager*. *Shakespeare*.

We must become not only poor for the present, but re-
duced, by their mortgages, to a state of *leager* for endless
years to come. *Swift*.

TO BEGYN. *v. a.* I *begin*, or *begin* ; I have *begun*. [beginman,
Sax. from *be*, or *by*, *ti*, and *gan*, *gan*, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new ; applied to persons.
Begin every day to repent ; not that thou shouldst at all de-
fer it, but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing
it is in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear,
and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor*.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings ;
Begin my muse. *Cowley*.

2. To commence any action or state ; to do the first act, or first
part of an act ; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *begin* at the ancient men which were before the
house. *Ezekiel*.

Of these no more you hear him speak ;
He now *begins* upon the Greek.
'I hefe rang'd and shov'd, shall, in their turns,
Remain obdurate as in their urns.

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden*.

Rapt into future times, the bard *begin*,
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope*.

3. To enter upon existence ; as, the world *begin* ; the practice
begin.

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *begin*. *Blackmore*.

From Nimrod first the savage chase *begin* ;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope*.

5. To take rise.
Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *1 Peter*.
The song *begin* from Jove. *Dryden*.

All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope*.

6. To come into act.
Now and then a fish he stole,
And tears *begin* to flow. *Dryden*.

TO BEGIN. *v. a.*
1. To do the first act of any thing ; to pass from not doing to do-
ing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope*.

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* re-
ligion ; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into
more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts*.

2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.
The apostle *begin* our knowledge in the creatures, which
leads us to the knowledge of God. *Lucke*.

3. To *begin* with. To enter upon ; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be
early *begin* with. *Government of the Tongue*.

BEGINNER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser*.

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch in Syria, the
first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hosier*.

2. An unexperienced attempter ; one in his rudiments ; a young
practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought
the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney*.

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction ;
a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such
as are entered before. *Hosier*.

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of
a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly under-
stand. *Swift*.

BEGINNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]
1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from
the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent
of all its parts. *Swift*.

2. The entrance into act, or being.
Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days,
and in the *beginnings* of your months, you shall blow the trum-
pets over your burnt offering. *Numbers*.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show ;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham*.

3. The state in which any thing first is.
By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow ;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden*.

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.
The understanding is passive ; and whether or not it will
have their *beginning*, and materials of knowledge, is not in
its own power. *Lucke*.

5. The first part of any thing.
The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning* ; the
effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in
the execution of these designs, are the middle ; and the unrav-
elling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Pope on Epic Poetry*.

TO BEGIRD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded* ; I have *begirt*. [from
be and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.
Or should the confident,
As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milnes*.

2. To surround ; to encircle ; to encompass.
Begird th' almighty throne,
Beseeching, or beseeching.
At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud :
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears ;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior*.

3. To shut in with a siege ; to beleague ; to block up.
It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west,
That the council humbly desired his majesty, that he would re-
lieve it. *Clarendon*.

BEGRIN. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *be-gird*; perhaps by the printer. To begird. See **BEGIRD**.
And, *Lentulus*, *regret* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they

Ben. Jekobson.

BEGLEBEG. *n. f.* [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

BEKAW. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.
His horse is stark spoiled with the flangers, *begnawn* with the bot, waid in the back, and shoulder smitten.

Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.

Shaksp. Richard III.

BEGONE. *interj.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern disdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train.

Addison.

BEGOT. The participle passive of the verb *beget*.

BEGOTTEN. Remember that thou wast *beget* of them.

Euclasp.

The first he met, Anticipates the brave,
But bade *beget* on a Theban slave.

Dryden.

BEGRASSE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *graze*.] To soil or dawb with unclean or fat matter.

BEGRIME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*.] See **GRIME** and **GRIM**.
To soil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name that was so fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face.

Shakspere.

BEGRILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words.

Celsianus.

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Whoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and imposed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me.

Satb.

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Twas yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will.

Shakspere.

3. To deceive pleasantly; to amuse.
With these sometimes the doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess.

Sir J. Davies.

Sweet, leave me here a while;
My spirits grow dull, and I am I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep.

Hamlet.

BEGUN. The participle passive of *begin*.

But thou bright morning star, thou rising fun,
Which in these latter times hath brought to light
These mysteries, that, since the world *began*,
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night.

Sir J. Davies.

BEHALF. *n. f.* [This word *Stinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It seems to me rather corrupted from *behalf*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behalf*; which, in imitation of other words so founded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *be-half*.]

1. Favour; cause.
He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation.

Clarendon.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*.
Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of divine providence in its *behalf*.

Addison.

2. Vindication; support.
He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty.

Sidney.

Lest the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise.

Milton.

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

BEHALVE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct; used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behalv'd* not ourselves disorderly among you.

2 Thessalonians.

Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that *behalv'd* themselves manfully.

2 Macabees.

To their wills wedded, to their errors slave,
No man, like them, they think, himself *behalv'd*.

Dreham.

We to live, and to act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave* ourselves.

Aitken.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind

Behaves with cares, cannot so easily miss.

Fairy Queen.

With such sober and unnoted passion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,

As if he had but prov'd an argument.

Shakspere.

BEHAVE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behave'd* well or ill.

BEHAVIOUR. *n. f.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane.

Sidney.

2. External appearance.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feign'd himself mad in their hands.

1 Samuel.

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions. Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express.

Sidney.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility.

Hooker.

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love.

Shakspere.

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

He marked, in Dora's dancings, good grace and handsome *behaviour*.

Sidney.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue.

Bacon's Organ. Rational.

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*.

Wotton.

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed.

Locke.

6. To be upon one's *behaviour*. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superior power.

L'Esfrange's Fables.

BEHEAD. *ad. v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracusan merchant

Beheaded publicly.

Stokes.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity.

Clarendon.

On each side they fly,

By chains connect, and, with destructive sweep,

Behead whole troops at once.

Philips.

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Addison on Italy.

BEHELD. *partic. passiv.* from *behold*; which fee.

All hail ye virgin daughters of the main!

Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again!

Pope.

BEHEMOTH. *n. f.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and describes its particular properties at large, in *chap. xl. 15*. *Behemoth* is taken much care to make it appear to be the hippopotamus, or river-horse. *Santius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet*.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.

Job.

Behold! in plaited mail

Behemoth rears his head.

Thomson.

BEHEN. *n. f.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the tabern.

Behen, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Diet.*

BEHEAT. *n. f.* [from *be* and *heft*; *heft*, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing.

Sidney.

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,

That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law.

Fairy Q.

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell.

Fairfax.

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro

Past frequent.

Milton.

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve
In heav'n God ever bless, and his divine

Behests obey, worthwhile to be obey'd!

Milton.

BEHOLD. *v. a.* pret. *behold*, part. *beholding*. [from *haran*, to promise, Sax.]

1. To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address,
Unto the journey which he had *behoit*.

Fairy Queen.

2. To entrust; to commit.
That most glorious house that glitt'ring bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behoit*
By wife Fidelia. *Fairy Queen.*
3. Perhaps to call; to name; *behoit* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.
- BEHOLD. *prep.* [hinnan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another.

Accompanied halft with two hundred harquebushers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses.

Keates's History of the Turks.

2. On the back part; not before.
She came in the press *behind*, and touched. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back.
The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*
4. Following another.
Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. 2 *Samuel.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else.
He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakespeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.
What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.
Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden.*
8. Inferior to another; having the posterior place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hoster.*

9. On the other side of something.
From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHOLD. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.
We cannot be sure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHINDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rears or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakespeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters

Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEHOLD. *v. a. pret.* I *beheld*, I have *beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealden, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Exeiel.*

When some young Thebans, on horseback, were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,

Beholds his own hereditary fates. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,

With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden.*

BEHOLD. *interj.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,

Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd

With what all earth or heaven could bestow,

To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHOLDEN. *particip. adj.* [gebeuden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obligated; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden* to your wives for.

Little are we *beholden* to your love,

And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakespeare.*

I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance,

and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden* to you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Albion.*

We, who fee men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive, what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are to that wife contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDEN. *n. f.* [from *behold*.] Spectator, he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,

That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakespeare.*

These beasts among

Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wife Maker's, than *beholder's* sight. *Debenham.*

The jussling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Graville.*

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obligated. See BEHOLDEN.

Because I would not be *beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory, I defended. *Sidney.*

BEHOLDING. *n. f.* Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this testimony. *Carew.*

BEHOLDINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness*. *Denn.*

BEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, that may be more both for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenker on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings

To your *behoof*: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your fway. *Milton.*

Wer't thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinfate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no flut or stopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

TO BEHOOVE. *v. n.* [behoovan, Saxon; it is a duty.] To be fit; to be meet; either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality it behooves, the very foundation and root, the highest wellspring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hobbes.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it behooves, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHOVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behoeful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste defects full of grass, that the fame should be eaten down. *Spenker.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behoeful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hobbes.*

Madam, we have called such necessities
As are *behoeful* for our state tomorrow. *Shakespeare.*

It may be most *behoeful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly; so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHOVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behoeful*.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoefully* import the reformation. *Spenker.*

BEHO'T. *pret.* as it seems, of *behoit*, to promise.

With sharp intended sting to rouse him (more,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
No living thought would have him life *beho't*. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BEHOLD. *v. a.* [from *behold*.]

1. To howl at.
Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *beholds* the moon. *Shakespeare.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lane e' car or mally.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be*.]

THE

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

Br'w'o. n. f. (from be.)

1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill, Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,

Whose *being* I do fear: and under him My genius is rebuked. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Thou, Father, first thyself, omnipotent, Immutably, immortal, infinite,

External king! Thee author of all *being*, Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creature, *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.* Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate; From brutes what men, from men what spirits know; Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

3. The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false; ah, *being* form'd to cheat, By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Aldison, Spectator.*

As now your own, our *being* were of old, And once includ'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

Br'w'o. conjunct. (from be.) Since. *Ditt.*

Be it so. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

My gracious duke, *Be't it so* he will not here, before your grace, Consent to marry with Demetrius; I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakspere.*

To BELA'OUR. v. a. (from be and labour.) To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnells in men appear: Orestes runs from fury furies here; Ajax *belabours* under a hamlet's ox, And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He fees virago Nell *belabour*, With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

Be'w'age. v. a. (See term.) To fasten; as to *belace* a rope. *D. D.*

Be'w'age. n. f. (bel amie, Fr.) A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wife Socrates Pour'd out his life, and lost philosophy, To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Queen.*

Be'lamour. n. f. (bel amour, Fr.) Gallant; comfort; paramour; obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave the decks her bounteous bow'rs, With silken curtains, and gold coverlets, Thence to throw her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Queen.*

Be'lay. v. a. (from be and late.) Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves, Whose midnight revels, by a forest side, Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees, Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleeditch's oozy brinks, *Be'lated*, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELAY. v. a. (from be and lay; as to naplay, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.)

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speechy horse all passages *belays*, And fur their smacking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.

Guns, fish through castles needeth greater might, Than these small forces ye were wont to *lay*. *Spenser.*

To BELAY a rope. (See term.) To splice; to mend a rope, by having one end over another.

BE'LECH. v. a. (bealcen, Saxon.)

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below, Black fumes as from a furious engine throw. *Dryden.*

The symptoms are, a forcible smell in their faces, *belching*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Ailments.*

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The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,

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1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

Which durst, with

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.
Sure there is none but tears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *believe* their hostile tongues. *Drayden.*
Paint, patches, jewels, laid aside,
At night atomous agree,
The evening has the day *belied*. *Prior.*
And Phyllis is some forty-three.
3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.
'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the passing winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him: *Shakspeare.*
He never did encounter with Glendower.
To give a false reputation of any thing.
Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*
—Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Drayden's Æneid.*
In the dispute what's by my tongue *belied*?
My heart was by my tongue *belied*?
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I *belied* your side. *Prior.*

BELIEVE, n. f. [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hopes, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, command, threats, and promises. *Wale's Prep. for Death.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.
In the heat of several persecutions, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the last promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet how would faith subscribe, and tempers *believe*. *Milton.*
All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.
Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the task sometimes of wise men. *Racine.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, adj. [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

- TO BELIEVE, v. a. [English, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

A proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not *believed*, but *believed*. *Locke.*
'Tis thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Harris's Logic.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.
'Tis people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus, xix. 9.*

TO BELIEVE, v. n.

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.
'They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis, xlv.*

2. To excuse the theological virtue of faith.
Now God be praised, that, to *believing* souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakspeare.*
For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans, x. 10.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.
Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron. xx. 20.*

4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe* on his name. *John, i. 12.*
5. *Believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly nothing some want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Adisson on Italy.*

BELIEVER, n. f. [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which winneth, do that which is forcible, how *believe* he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work *beliefs*, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*
Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Saunders.*

BELIEVINGLY, adv. [from *believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELIEVE, v. a. [from *believe*, as by *believe*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *believe*, while the lion was present, came suddenly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Believe fortune was afraid to lay her treasures, where they should be stained with so many perfections. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *believe*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakspeare.*

Jolephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *believe*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Racine's History of the World.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, we are to *believe*.

We think, *believe*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for *believe*, the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Barrow on Language.*
BELIEVE, v. a. [believe, Sax. probably from *bi* and *lieve*, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly; a word out of use.

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *believe*. *Fairy Q.*

BELIE, n. f. [bel, Saxon; supposed, by *Saunders*, to come from *belvis*, Lat. a basin. See *BALL*.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, alien-bled by the *bell*, *Shakspeare.*

Encircled you, to hear, with reverence.
Get thee gone, and gig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry *belles* sing to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakspeare.*

Four *belles* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *belles* one hundred and twenty. *Hale's Elements of Speech.*

He has no necessary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Adisson, Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I, *Shakspeare. Temp.*

In a cowslip's *bell* I lie.

The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *belles* to suck the balmy feed. *Drayden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid *bell*, which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the falcon his *belly*, so hath man his desire. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

4. To *hear the bell*. To be the first; from the weather, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *belled* on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill on Providence.*

5. To *shake the bell*. A phrase, in *Shakspeare's*, taken from the tail of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudlest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bell*. *Shakspeare.*

TO BELL, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED, adj. [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell.

The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BELLS, n. f. [from *bell*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle *bell*?
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplored,
Could make a gentle *bell* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lat.*

BELLES LETTRES, n. f. [Fr.] Polite literature. *It is too singular.*

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Farmer.*

BELTIBONE, n. f. [from *bellor*, beautiful, and *bene*, good, Lat. *bellus et bone*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use. *Pan.*

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *belshem*,
And Syriac rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such a one.

Spenser.
BELLY-GROUCH. *adj.* [*deliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Diët.*
BEL'LING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Diët.*
BELLY-POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotent*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Diët.*

TO BEL'LOW. *v. n.* [*bellan*, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bel'low'd*; the green Neptune
Aram, and bleated.
What bull dares *bel'low*, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den?
But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bel'lowing* lions thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bel'low'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bel'low* out a laugh in a bafe note. *Dryden.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bel'low* so terribly loud, that he frightens us.
4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.
Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which through the wood loud *bel'lowing* did rebound. *Fairy Queen.*

The rising rivers float the neither ground;
And rocks the *bel'lowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dry.*
BEL'LOWS. *n. f.* [*bellig*, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *bellis*. It has no singular; for we usually say a pair of *bel'loes*; but *Dryden* has used *bel'low* as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since lights into my inward furnace turned,
For *bel'loes* serve to kindle more the fire.
One, with great *bel'loes*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did enflame.
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bel'loes* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*
The lungs, as *bel'loes*, supply a force of breath; and the *a-pulmonaria* is as the nose of *bel'loes*, to collect and convey the breath. *Heller.*

2. In the following passage, it is singular.
Thou neither, like a *bel'low*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BEL'LOUNE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beally; belonging to a beasty; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *bel'loine* life would be the best. *Attorney.*

BEL'LY. *n. f.* [*belly*, Dutch; *bel*, *lola*, Welch.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebeld' against the *bel'ly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, upon thy *bel'ly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis.*
3. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can get the getting up of the negro's *bel'ly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Prim's big *bel'ly*. *Congress.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the heart, or that which demands cloaths.

They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their *bel'lies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Sir J. Heywood.*

Whole god is their *bel'ly*.
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *bel'ly* before harvest. *Arbutnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity. Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *bel'ly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

An *bel'ly* hath the concave, or *bel'ly*, not along the string, but at the end of the string. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which something is inclosed.
Out of the *bel'ly* of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice. *Jonah.*

N XIV.

TO BEL'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bel'lying* earth, full rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Cicero's Manilius.*

The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffice'd the sail,
The *bel'lying* canvas flutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Lead rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bel'lies* downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bel'lying* goblets. *Philips.*

BEL'LYACHE. [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colic; or pain in the bowels.

BEL'LYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be colicive, and thrunk in the belly.

BEL'LY-FRETTING. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]
1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girth.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms. *Diët.*

BEL'LYFUL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

BEL'LYGOD. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bel'ly-god*, may suffice to shew. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BEL'LY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cudrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *bel'ly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbattered he runs. *Shakespeare.*

BEL'LYROLL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bel'lyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Merritt.*

BEL'LY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *bel'ly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *bel'ly-timber*. *Prior.*

BEL'LY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BEL'MAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *bel'man*
Which gives the stern'd good night. *Shakespeare.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *bel'man's* song, and passed here
The colour'd prints of Overture appear. *Gay.*

The colour of each path, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BEL'METAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Bel'metal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *bel'metal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

TO BEL'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lick*.] To fallen, as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was fast *bel'ck'd* in thine. *Shakespeare.*

BEL'LOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.]
Bel'mancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO BEL'ONG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not belong to you. *Shakespeare.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belong* to another paper.

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belong*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Chymic's Philosophical Principles.*

6. To be referred to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Cor.*

BEL'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of love. It is observable

servable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *belov'd* by me, but not, *I believe* you. Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, to well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar.

Shakespeare.

In likeness of a dove
The spirit descended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd his *belov'd* son.

Milton's *Paradise Regain'd*.

BEL'OW. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck.

Shakespeare.

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the
electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings.

Addison on Italy.

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Mani-
lus, as the fields are below the flars.

Felton.

4. Unworthy of unbecoming.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it.

Dryden.

BEL'OW. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the center.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the
top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be
known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much
lessened, and may be known.

Bacon.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the
matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*;
and therefore the obscuring of the smaller flars, is a sign of
tempest following.

Bacon.

His sultry heat infects the sky;

The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'n's above us fry. Dry.

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*.

Dryden.

2. On earth; in opposition to heaven.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one's that's blest's above, immortaliz'd *below*.

Smith, *To the Memory of J. Philips*.

The fairest child of Jove,

Below for ever fought, and blest's above.

Prior.

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; opposed to *heaven* and
earth.

The gladfome ghosts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What business brought him to the realms *below*.

Dryden.

When suff'ring spirits sloth in beams shall glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*.

Tickell.

TO BEL'OW. *v. a.* [from *be* and *low*, a word of contempt.]
To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at
a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also favoury epi-
grams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belov'd*
his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either
epigrams or anagrams.

Carmen.

BEL'OW'GER. *n. f.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a chaitable *belov'gger*; my wife cried out fire, and
you called out for engines.

Dryden.

BELT. *n. f.* [bele, Sax. *belt*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in
which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule.

Shakespeare.

Ajax flew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and
Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given
him by Ajax.

South.

Then snatch'd the shining belt, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's arful hands had made.

Dryden.

BELWS'TH'R. *n. f.* [from *bel* and *weather*.] A sheep which leads
the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belws'ther*.

Spenser.

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to
be a bawd to a *belws'ther*.

Shakespeare.

The flock of sheep, and *belws'ther* thinking to break into
another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, just-
till both fell into the ditch.

Hevel.

TO BELV'. *See* BELIE.

TO BEMAD'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn
the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and bemoaning sorrow,
The king hath cause to plain.

Shakespeare.

TO BEM'VE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mix*.] To drag, or incurber
in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely fort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well *bem'v'd*;
The horse and both the riders tir'd.

Swift.

TO BEMOAN. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moan*.] To lament; to bewail;
to express sorrow for.

He fills, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. Dr. d. n.
The gods themselves the ruin'd feast *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done.

Addison's *Remarks on Italy*.

BEMOANER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person
that laments.

TO BEMOUL. *v. a.* [be and *moul*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To be-
drizzle; to bemoan; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how the seas
were *bemouled*, how he left her with the horse upon her.

Shakespeare.

TO BEMOUSTAR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mouster*.] To make non-
suous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame,
Bemouster not thy feature.

Shakespeare.

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *to muse*.] Overcome with musing;
dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson whom *bemu'd* in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhiming peep?

Pope.

BEN. See BAHEN.

BENCH. *n. f.* [benc, Sax. *lanc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and benches flane of ivory,
An hundred nymphs fat side by side about.

Spenser.

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:

But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had star'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.

Dryden.

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

A son set your decrees at naught:
To pluck down justice from your awful bench;
To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal bench
Of British Thronus, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar too often wretch

Milton.

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted
the same.

Fools to popular praise aspire,
Of publick speeches, which worse souls admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubt'd sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.

Dryden.

TO BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in freshest green.

Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship.

Shakespeare.

BENCHER. *n. f.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inn of
court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they be ng
admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers.

The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with
its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer
yearly choic'd.

Bacon. Chambers.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a fa-
vour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown
old with me.

Tottle.

TO BEND. *v. a.* pret. *tended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *tent*.
[bentan, Saxon; *tander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*,
Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inbend.

The rainbow compasseth the heaven with a glorious circle,
and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it.

Ecclij.

They *bent* their bows, they whirl their flings around:
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and firew the ground;

And helms, and shields, and rattling arms rebound.

Dryden's *Eniad*.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi.

Shakespeare.

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou first'st alone?

Shakespeare.

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage bent,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course.

Dryden.

'I hen, with a rushing found, th' assembly *bent*
Diverse their steps; the rival rout ascend

Pope.

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things,
wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. Hooker.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *tent* to meditation.

Shakespeare.

When

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakespeare.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,

How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To *bend* the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

8. *BEND*, *v. n.*

1. To be incurved.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakespeare.*

Earth seems

Far stretch'd around, to meet the *bending* sphere. *Thomson.*

3. To relieve; to determine.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,

Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;

But, *bent* on mischief, beat the waves before. *Dryden.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,

He's still severely *bent* against himself;

Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. *Addison.*

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much

express and obstinacy. *Addison.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner

of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto

thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND, *n. f.* [from *to bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;

His coward lips did from their colour fly;

And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,

Did lose its lustre. *Shakespeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

Skinner.

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fift with unchanged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BENDABLE, *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BENDER, *n. f.* [from *to bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

3. The bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Diit.

BENDWITH, *n. f.* An herb.

BENEFID, *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *benefted*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Diit.*

BENEATH, *prep.* [beneceps, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,

He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;

And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;

It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash

is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,

And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

Low in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason then to be persuaded, that there are far more

species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit

doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENATH, *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits

from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and

unfruitful. *Martimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *beaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth

beneath. *Exodus.*

BENEDICT, *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious

qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make the barbs, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION, *n. f.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronouncement of happiness.

A lov'reign shame he bows him; his unkindness,

That strip her from his *benediction*, turn'd her

To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights

To his doghearted daughters. *Shakespeare.*

From him will raise

A mighty nation; and upon him show'r

His *benediction* so, that, in his feed,

All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

The prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect

Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Aylmer.*

BENEFACCTION, *n. f.* [from *benefacere*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFACCTOR, *n. f.* [from *benefacere*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some publick charity.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,

Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,

Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the beneficence not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFACRESS, *n. f.* [from *benefactor*, Lat.] A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others.

And of the priest offices 'gan to enquire,

How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,

And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

BENEFICED, *adj.* [from *beneficere*.] Possessed of a *benefice*, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the *benefice*. *Aylmer.*

BENEFICENCE, *n. f.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as that excellent emperor.

Dryden's Jovinal, Dedicat.

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of

our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICIENT, *adj.* [from *benefacere*, *beneficentia*, Lat.] Kind in doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origin from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,

Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefit; profitable; useful; with respect to the person benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew beneficence and grace in them. *Hosier.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tilteson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any doobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Atterbury.*

BENEFICIAL, *n. f.* An old word for a *benefice*.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,

How to obtain a *beneficial*.

BENEFICIALLY, *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentment and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*.

BENEFICIARY, *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to make a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope.

BENEFICIARY, *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice. A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

BENEFIT, *n. f.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble benefits shall prove

Not well disposed, the mind grown once corrupt,

They turn to vicious forms.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.

As many as offer'd life,

Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace

By faith, not void of works.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateh his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him; and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of clergy, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit et clerici*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression.

To **BENEFIT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,

Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine.

To **BENEFIT**, *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare.

BENEFIT, *adj.* [See *NEMPT*.] Appointed; marked out: an oblique word.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain,

Than kid or colt, which I thee *benefit*;

Then up, I say.

To **BENEFIT**, *v. a.* [from *net*.] To enfire; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benefitted* round with villains,

Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane

They had begun the play.

BENEVOLENCE, *n. f.* [*beneficentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,

In one close system of *benevolence*.

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III.

BENEVOLENT, *adj.* [*benefolens*, *benefolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wife,

Nature all

Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee.

BENEVOLENTNESS, *n. f.* The same with *benevolence*.

BENGAL, *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin

slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN, *n. f.* [*Benjamin*.] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which consists of four leaves, are produced three small flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight segments; between which are several short threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovary, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the spring of the year.

BENJAMIN, *n. f.* A gum. See *BENZOIN*.

To **BENIGHT**, *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breast,
May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun,
Himself is his own dungeon.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as the
dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, it sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown.

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky.

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benum'd with frosts
Under the polar bear.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.
Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off,
directed me to a young shepherd's house.

Or some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might catch his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there.

BENIGN, *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat.] It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benime*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.

1. A kind; generous; liberally; actually good. See *BENEFICENT*.
This turn hath made amends! I thou hast null'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair.

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men *benign*.

We owe more to heav'n than to the sword,

The world's return of so *benign* a lord.

What heaven bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and
benign aspects, is paid it back again in sterility and adoration.

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will
not be very compassionate or *benign*.

Different are thy names,

As thy kind hand has founded many cities,

Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons;
but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies.

BENIGN, *Disorder*, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

BENIGNITY, *n. f.* [from *benign*.] The same with *benignity*.

BENIGNITY, *n. f.* [from *benign*.] The same with *benignity*.

1. Graciousness; goodness; actual kindness.
He which with the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good confidence.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions. *Benign's Vulgar Errors*.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it.

2. Salubrité; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.
Purges receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sends out better matter for a callos.

BENIGNLY, *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love,

Which her radiant eyes do move;

If less splendour wait on thine,

Yet thy so *benignly* shine,

I would turn my dazzled sight

To behold their milder light.

Oh truly good, and truly great!

For glorious as the rose, *benignly* to be set.

BENISON, *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless; *benissans*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone

Without our grace, our love, our *benison*.

Unmuffled, ye fair stars, and show, fair moon, *benison*.

That would it to love the traveller's *benison*.

BENNET, *n. f.* An herb, the same with *anemone*, which see.

BENT, *n. f.* [from the verb *to bend*.]
1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.
Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while.

2. Degree of flexure.
There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them.

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the woud;
Beneath the low'ring brook, and on a *bent*,
The temple flood of Mars arripotent. *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

We both obey.

And here give up ourselves, in the full bent,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full bent of the mind, by inferrible degrees. *Lact.*

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy!

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the sky. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
He knew the strong bent of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Let there be the fame propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same facility and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Asterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the man which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it. *Hosker.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they frown at. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Two of them hath the very *bent* of honour.

Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by the skillful hand. *Dryden's Pers.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exerting the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Lact.*

10. A stalk of grass, called bent-grass.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whole sharpish naught reverend. *Dray. Nymphid.*
Then the flowers of the vines; it is a litte dull, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the clufter, in the first coming forth. *Bacon's Essays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peachment on Drawing.*

BENTING Time. [from bent.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting time*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden's Hand and Panther.*

BENUMM. v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So flings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold benumm'd before. *Fairfax, b. ii. stanza 85.*

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumm'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benums my blood. *Danban's Saphy.*

It freezes upon the vitals, and benums the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and benumm'd with cold? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death
Benumm'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

Nº XIV.

BENZOIN. n. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowish colour, an agreeable scent, it melts easily, and is of three sorts. The first, which is esteemed the best, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdoloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds. The second is black, and very odiferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is also black, but less odiferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra.

Trevoux. Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from benzoïn, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

BENZOÏN Tree. See BENJAMIN Tree.

TO BERA'PINT. v. a. [from *point*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *berapaint* my cheek.

TO BERA'NCH. v. a. [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *berapinch*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

TO BERA'SS. v. a. [from *pass*.] To wet with urine. *Shaksp. Lear and Juliet.*

One caused, at a seal, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *berap* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself. *Darban's Physics-Thol.*

TO BEQUEATH. v. a. [cyp. Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depopulated to the ground? *Shaksp. Richard II.*

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns.

Metinks this age seems resolv'd to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Chapman's Iliad.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryden's Fables.*

BEQUEATHMENT. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUEST. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor.

Holt's Common Law of England.

TO BERA'TTLE. v. a. [from *rattle*.] To rattle off; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common flag, so they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

BERBERRY. n. f. [berberis, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, berberies, crabas, figs, &c. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO BEREAVE, v. n. preter. I *beraved*, or *berest*. [bercepian, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the participle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *berest* me of all words,
Only my blood speak to you in my veins. *Shaksp. M. of T.*

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *berave* him of his wits with wonder.

There was never a prince *beraved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *berave*
The beasts of life. *Dryden's Ænæid.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere *beraves*; it is to *berave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without of.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Paradise Lost.*

2. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *berest* you, all is lost. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

BEREAVEMENT. n. f. [from *berave*.] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BEREFT. part. pass. of *berave*.

The chief of either side, *berest* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *Dryden's Fables.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BERGAMOT. n. f. [bergamote, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *bergamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMASER. n. f. [from *berg*, Sax. and *mas*, Fr.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners. *BERG-*

3 A

BEGMOT. *n. f.* [of beg, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*
TO BERRYME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, he had a better love to *berlyme* her. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I fought no homage from the race that write;
 I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
 Poems I heeded, now *berlymed* no long.

No more than thou, great George! a birthday song. *Pope.*

BERLIN. *n. f.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
 Nor think your verses sterling,
 Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
 And scribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERRIE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; and sometimes it is palisaded. *Harris.*

TO BERO'S. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence.

She said, ah desert lord! what evil star
 On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
 That of yourself you thus *berrob'd* are. *Fairy Queen.*

BERRY. *n. f.* [benig, Sax. from *began*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small bones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield
 A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,
 That all the gods admir'd. *Spenser's Maids of Honour.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
 And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best,
 Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

TO BERRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING CEDAR. [*cedrus baccifera*.]

The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress.

The kaikins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the sametree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The species are, 1. The yellow *berry-bearing cedar*. 2. The Phœnician *cedar*. These trees are propagated by sowing their berries, which are brought from the Straights, in boxes of light sand; but they are at present very rare, and only to be found in some curious old collections.

The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the flint-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and esteemed equal almost to any sort of timber for its durability. *Miller.*

BERRY-BEARING ORACH. See MULBERRY-BLIGHT.

BERT. is the name with our *brigit*; in the Latin, *virginitas* and *clarus*. So *Edert*, eternally famous, or bright; *Sigler*, famous conqueror. And the who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Lutprandus*.

Of the same sort were these, *Phædus*, *Epichorius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Alpharicus*. *Gibbon's Camden.*

BERTH. *n. f.* [with sailors.] See BIRTH.

BERTRAM. *n. f.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *barb'd politory*.

BERYL. *n. f.* [*berylus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May the billows roush a shore
 The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian.

Woodward's Method of Fossils.

TO BESCREEN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night,
 So stumblest on my counsel! *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TO BESIEGE. *v. a.* pret. I *besiegt*, I have *besiegt*. [from *recan*, Sax. *versacken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a person.

I *besiege* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I *besiege* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguish of my heart, *besiege* you
 To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To beg; to ask; before a thing.
 But Eve fell humble, and *besiegt*
 His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Paradise Lost.*

Before I come to thee, I *besiege* your patience, whilst I
 I speak something to ourselves here present. *Spenser.*

TO BESIEGE. *v. n.* [*besieimen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *besieims* us in our

prayers to Almighty God.

This oversight
 Befseems thee not, in whom such virtues spring.

Fairfax, b. i. *stanz.* 78.

Verona's ancient citizens
 Cast by their brave *bessemen* ornaments.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

What thoughts he had, *bessemen* not me to say;
 Though some surmise he went to fall and pray. *Dryden.*

BESSEEN. *particip.* [from *besse*, *Stinner*.] This word I have only found in *Spenser*.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
 Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
 And sad habiliments, right well *besse*. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BESSE. *v. a.* pret. I *beset*; I have *beset*. [*besetian*, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose, as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;
 The thicket is *beset*, he cannot scape. *Shakespeare's T. G. of V.*

Now, Caesar, let thy troops *beset* our gates,
 And bar each avenue.

Cato shall open to himself a passage. *Addison's Cato.*

I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch
Beset with ills and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beset*.
Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thus Adam, fore *beset*, reply'd.
 Sure, or I read her visage much amis.

Or grief *beset* his heart. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

We be in this world *beset* with sundry unealinesses, distracted with different desires. *Locke.*

3. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're *beset* with thieves;
 Rescue thy mistress. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The only righteous in a world perverse,
 And therefore hated, therefore *beset*

With foes, for daring fingle to be just. *Paradise Lost.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self,
 And an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *besets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harrahs.

But they him spying, both with greedy force
 At once upon him ran, and him *beset*

With strokes of mortal steel. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BESHREW. *v. a.* [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it is evidently implied to *wish ill*, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topfel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *shrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *shrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To fall with a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
 If I believe a faint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beshrew thee, cousin, which did'st lead me forth
 Of that sweet way I was in to despair. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride,
 If *Hermia* meant to lay *Lysander* lied. *Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

BESIDE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the hearth a fruitful palm-tree grows,
 Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*

He caus'd me to sit down *beside* him. *Bacon's N. Atlantic.*

At his right hand, Victory
 Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow. *Paradise Lost.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
 Before the gods, and stood *beside* her fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
 Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows. *Gay's Pastoral.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
 Unheard, unknown,
 He makes his moan. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *beside* the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged insensibles antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale's Origin of Men.*

We may be sure there were great numbers of wife and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *beside* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense. *Addison's Essay on the Gorgias.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are contrary to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter et contra naturam*, *beside*

- ides* and against nature. *Bramball.*
To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. *South.*
Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*
It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Lacks.*
4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.
You are too wilful blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shaksp.*
Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras.*
These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beside* it. *Lacks.*
5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.
They be carried *beside themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*
Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shaksp.*
Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*
- BESIDE.* { *adv.*
BESIDES. {
1. More than that; over and above.
If Caffio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beside*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Othello.*
Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*
That man that doth not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beside*. *Tillettson.*
Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye.
2. Not in this number; beyond this class; not included here.
And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any *besides*? *Genesis, xix. 12.*
Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beside*, must keep faith among themselves. *Lacks.*
All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty phrase;
An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*
- BESIDERY.* *n. f.* A species of pear, which see.
5. *BESIDEER.* *v. a.* [from *beside*.] To belague; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defenders, either by violence or famine, to give admission. And he shall *beside* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deut.*
The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *beside* you in your castle. *Shaksp.*
- BESIEGER.* *n. f.* [from *beside*.] One employed in a siege.
There is hardly a town taken, in the common foras, where the *besiegers* have not the work of the bargain. *Swift.*
- BESILUBBER.* *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear.
He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and smear it was the blood of true men. *Shaksp.*
- BESMEAR.* *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
1. To dawb; to overspread with something that sticks on.
He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeard with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*
That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeard*
As black as Vulcan. *Shaksp.*
First Moloch! horrid king! *besmeard* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Parad. Lost.*
Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeard*
With blood. *Denham.*
Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeard*. *Dryden.*
2. To soil; to foul.
My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmeare* it. *Shaksp.*
- BESMIRCH.* *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.
Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no law of cauteel doth *besmirch* ch
The virtue of his will. *Shaksp.*
Our gaynes, and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*
- BESMOKER.* *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]
1. To load with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.
TO BESMUTTER. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM. *n. f.* [berym, beyrma, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with.
Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*
I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, faith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah, xiv. 22.*
- TO BESORT.* *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become.
Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you. *Shaksp.*
- BESORT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.
I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp.*
- TO BESOTT.* *v. a.* [from *stot*.]
1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.
Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*
He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*
2. To make to doze.
Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shaksp. Troilus and Crisida.*
Trust not thy beauty; but reflect the prize,
Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*
- BESOTTEN.* [part. passiv. of *besot*; which see.]
Hasten to appease
Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *besought*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
- TO BESPAngle.* *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.
Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'n's *bespangling* with diavell'd light. *Pope.*
- TO BESPATTER.* *v. a.* [from *spatter*.] To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue.*
His weapons are the fame which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*. *Swift.*
Fair Britain, in the monarch's belf,
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*
- TO BESPAWL.* *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To dawb with spittle.
TO BESPEAK. *v. a.* *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *spoke*.]
1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.
If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shaksp. Measure.*
Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited upon him to *bespeak* his custom. *Drummond.*
A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *S.*
2. To make way by a previous apology.
My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by too tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*
3. To forebode; to tell something before hand.
They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*
4. To speak to; to address. 'Tis sense is chiefly *bespoke*.
With hearty words her knight the 'gan to cheer,
And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*
At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*.
Then flaring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*
5. To broken; to shew.
When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Lacks.*
He had dispatch'd me hence,
With orders that *bespoke* a mind compos'd. *Addison.*
- BESPEAKER.* *n. f.* [from *bespeak*.] He that bespeaks any thing.
They mean not with love to the *bespater* of the work, but delight in the work itself. *Hutton.*
- TO BESPECKLE.* *v. a.* [from *spectle*.] To mark with speckles, or spots.
TO BESPEW. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
TO BESPICE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices.
Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laiting wink. *Shaksp. To.*

To *BESPT*. v. a. I bespot, or bespit; I have bespit, or bespitten. [from *spot*.] To dabb with spittle.
BESPOKE. *irreg. particip. from bespeak*; which see.]
 To *BESPO*. v. a. [from *spot*.] To mark with spots.
 Mildew rests on the wheat, bespitting the stalks with a different colour from the natural.
Mortimer.
 To *BESPR*. v. a. [from *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
 With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers bespread.
Dryden.

The globe is equally bespread; so that no place wants proper inhabitants.
Derham.
 To *BESPRINKLE*. v. a. [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whose life he had also written, hath besprinkled his work with many fabulosity.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A purple flood
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
 The bed besprinkles, and bedews the ground.
Dryd.
 To *BESPUTTER*. v. a. [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dabb any thing by spitting, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. *adj. the superlative from good*. [beet, beteya, betyt, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants.
1 Sam. viii. 14.

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are.
Hosier.

When he is best, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.
Shakefp.

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is best. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so.
Locke.

An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them fins.
Addison.

2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,

Let each man do his best.

The duke did his best to come down.
Shakefp.

He does this to the best of his power.
La. ke.

My friend, said he, our sport is at the best.
Addison.

3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special cause of caution.

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alaschar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glass.
Addison.

We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo.
Addison.

BEST. *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh them best.
Deut.

BEST is sometimes used in composition.

These latter best-be-trust-fors had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprise and hopes were built.
Bacon.

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and best natured institution that ever was in the world.
Tillotson.

To *BESTAIN*. v. a. [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin bestwin'd cloak

With our pure honours.

To *BESTAD*. v. a. I bestad, I have bestad. [from *stead*.]
Shakefp.

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,

The brood of folly, without father bred,

How little you bestad,

Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys.
Milton.

2. To treat; to accommodate.

And they shall pass through it hardly bestad, and hungry.
Isaiah, viii. 21.

BESTIAL. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,

Did all the bestial citizens surprize.
Dryd.

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.
Shakefp. Othello.

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,

And bestial appetite, in change of lust.
Shakefp.

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook

Their living strength, and, unrequited, left

His righteous altar, bowing lowly down

To bestial gods.

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most bestial part of us.
Decay of Piety.

BESTIALITY. n. f. [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity, and darkens the centre of light?

Arbutnot and Pope's Mari. Scrib.

BESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To *BESTICK*. v. a. preter. I bestuck, I have bestuck. [from *slick*.]
 To flick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

I ruth shall retire,
 Reflect with stand'rous darts; and works of faith

Rarely to be found.

To *BESTIR*. v. a. [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch

On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,

Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.
Milton.

Bestir her then, and from each tender stalk

Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
Par. Lost.

She gathers.

But, as a dog that turns the spit,

Bestirs himself, and plies his feet

To climb the wheel, but all in vain,

His own weight brings him down again.
Hudibras.

What aileth them, that they must needs bestir themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life?
Ray.

2. It is used by *Shakefp* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so be-

stirred your valour, you cowardly rascal!
Shakefp.

To *BESTOW*. v. a. [besteden, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to bestow it upon himself, before any could give it.
Sidney.

All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim.
2 Chron. xxiv. 7.

Sir Julius Cesar had, in his office, the disposition of the fix clarks places; which he had bestowed to such persons as he thought fit.
Clarendon.

2. To give as charity.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed for his sake, without reward.
Hosier.

And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
 Which was a sin; yet in bestowing, madam,

He was most princely.
Shakefp.

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
 For what the power full takes not, he bestows.
Dryden.

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to bestow on wanting merit.
Dryden.

3. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours;

And tell me how you would bestow yourself.
Shakefp.

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her.
Taylor.

4. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
 And fat of victims which his friends bestow.
Dryd.

5. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been bestowed there.
Swift.

6. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine.
Deut. xiv. 26.

7. To lay up; to flow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house.
2 Kings, v. 24.

BESTOWER. n. f. [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stilling.*

BESTRAUGHT. *particp.* [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraught*; perhaps it is corrupted from *disfratched*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not bestraught.
Shakefp.

To *BESTREW*. v. a. *particp. pass. bestrewed, or bestrewn.* [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over.

So thick bestrewn,
 Abject and lost lay these, covering the road.
Milton.

To *BESTRIDE*. v. a. I bestride, I have bestrid, or bestridden. [from *stride*.]

1. To ride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why,

Why, man, he doth *beside* the narrow world

Like a colossus.

Make him *beside* the ocean, and mankind

Ask his consent, to use the sea and wind.

Shakespeare.

Waller.

2. To step over.

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,

Than when I first my wedded mistress saw

Beside my threshold.

Shakespeare.

3. It is often used of riding.

He *besides* the lazy pacing clouds,

And falls upon the bosom of the air.

Shakespeare.

That horse, that thou so often hast *beside*:

That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.

Shakespeare.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,

Than did thy lubber fleet mankind *beside*.

Dryden.

The bounding fleet you pompously *beside*,

Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.

Pope.

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends.

He *beside*

An o'erspread Roman, and 't' th' consul's view

Saw three popovers: Tarquin's self he met,

And struck him on his knee.

Shakespeare.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,

Beside our downfall birth-days.

Shakespeare.

If thou see me down in the battle, and *beside* me, so, 'tis

a point of friendship.

Shakespeare.

He duth *beside* a bleeding land,

Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare.

- To *BET* v. a. [from *stead*.] To adorn with studs, or shining

prominences.

Th' unfought diamonds

Would fo embelze the forehead of the deep,

And fo *beside* with stars, that they below

Would grow insur'd to light.

Milton.

- BET* n. f. [Jewban, to wager; Heb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine it to come from bean, to mend, encrease, or better, as a *bet* encreases the original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days

Has flungg'd with continu'd sorrow,

Renews his hope, and blindly lays

The de'rate *bet* upon to-morrow.

Prior.

His pride was in piquette,

Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*.

Pope.

- To *BET* v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a

wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Graunt loved

him well, and *bet*ted much upon his head.

Shakespeare.

He flies the court for want of clothes,

Cries out 'gainst coking, since he cannot *bet*.

Ben. Jonson.

'Tis god, unhappily engag'd,

Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,

Left e'ry earthly thing he *bet*ted.

Prior.

- BET* v. a. [from the noun.] To stake; to bet.

He laid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought

and *bet*ted the party more pliant.

Bacon.

- To *BET* v. a. [from the noun.] To stake; to bet.

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that writ he did *bet*ted,

Which he disclosing read.

Spenser.

2. To have recourse to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party *bet*ting *itself* to such practices as men

extremities, when they behold things brought to desperate

extremities.

Milner.

Thou tyrant!

Do not repent these things; for they are heavier

Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *bet*ake thee

To nothing but despair.

Shakespeare.

The rell, in imitation, to like arms

*bet*ted them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With ease such fond chineras we pursue,

As fancy frames for fancy to fabricate:

But when *bet*ted to action we *bet*ted,

It flims the mint, like gold that chynists make.

Dryden.

As my observations have been the light whereby I have hi-

thero *bet*ted my course, fo I here *bet*ted *itself* to them again

Woodward's Natural History.

4. To move; to remove.

Soft the withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,

Orad or Dryad, or of Delia's train,

*bet*ted her to the groves.

Milton.

They both *bet*ted them several ways;

Both to despay.

Milton.

- To *BET* v. a. [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow;

to give.

Nº XV.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fair

Lettem to you his sword, you to defend;

I ut that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend,

To be contrary to the work that ye intend.

Fairy Queen.

Belike for want of rain; which I could well

*bet*tem them from the tempest of mine eyes.

Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.

- To *BETHINK* v. a. I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. [from *think*.] To recall to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink* themselves of change.

I have *bethought* me of another fault.

Shakespeare.

I, better *bet*ting *myself*, and minding his determination,

gave him this order.

Raleigh.

He himself,

Insatiable of glory, had last all:

Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon.

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink* them-

selves, till hamper'd, and past recovery.

L'Estrange.

Cherippus, then in time *ye* *bet*ted *himself*.

And what your rage will yield by auction *bet*ted.

Dryden.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *be-*

think *himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture.

Locke.

BETHLEHEM n. f. [See *BETHLEHAM*.] An hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEM n. f. [See *BETHLEHAM*.] A lunatic; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHOUGHT v. a. [from *bethink*]; which fee.]

To *BETHOUGHT* v. a. [from *bet*.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman *escape* away,

For the it is that did my lord *bet*ted.

Shakespeare.

To *BETHOUGHT* v. a. [from *bet*.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bet*ted with words,

Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.

Shakespeare.

To *BET* v. a. n. pret. *bet*ted, or *bet*ted; part. pass. *bet*ted.

[from *bet*, Sax. See *TIDE*.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance; whether good or bad.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,

What great misfortune hath *bet*ted this knight?

Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n

Must recalcend, what will *bet*ted the few,

His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,

The enemies of truth?

Milton.

2. Sometimes it has.

Neither know I,

What is *bet*ted to Cloten; but remain

Perplex in all.

Shakespeare.

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,

Told of a strange adventure that *bet*ted.

Spenser.

Between the fox and th' ape by him misjudg'd,

In winter's tedious nights, fit by the fire

With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales

Of woud ages, long ago *bet*ted.

Shakespeare.

Let me hear from thee by letters,

Of thy success in love; and what news else

*bet*ted here in absence of thy friend.

Shakespeare.

4. To become.

If he were dead, what would *bet*ted of thee?

Shakespeare.

BET v. a. } adv. [from *bet* and *time*; that is, by the proper

BET v. a. } time.]

1. Scafonably; early.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *bet*time.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To measure life, learn thou *bet*times, and know

Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.

Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *bet*times with them contend;

For when they once to perfect strength do grow,

Strong wars they make.

Spenser.

He tires *bet*times, that spurs too fast *bet*times.

Shakespeare.

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years,

which fadeth *bet*times: these are first, such as have brittle wits,

the edge whereof is soon turned.

Bacon.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is,

enter upon a religious course *bet*times.

Tillington.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;

And 'tis but just to let them live *bet*times.

Pope.

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hang'd *bet*times in the morn-

ing, may sleep the foundier next day.

Shakespeare.

They rose *bet*times in the morning, and offered sacrifice.

1 Mac. iv. 52.

BET v. a. } n. f. An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Di.*

BET v. a. } n. f. [from *bet*.]

To *BET* v. a. } n. f. [from *bet*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at

this

this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hosier.*

2. To foretell; to prefigure.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach *Thomson.*

Betoken glad.

BETONY. *n. f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are disposed in a spike; the upper crest of the flower is advanced, and divided into two segments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle segment is bifid; each flower is, for the most part, succeeded by four naked seeds. The species are, 1. Common or wood *betony*. 2. *Betony*, with a white flower. 3. Greater Danish *betony*. The first is very common in woods and shady places, and is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETOOK. [*i. v. p. pret.* from *betake*, which see.]

To **BETOOK.** *v. a.* [from *tofi*.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *betossed* soul

Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

To **BETRAY.** *v. a.* [*trahere*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. *1 Chronicles.*

Jesus said unto them, the Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear is nothing else but a *bet-aying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdome.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knellet.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *H. witt.*

4. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient. His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errors, and many enemies. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judgment. *Watts.*

5. To slow; to discover; in a neutral sense.

The Vcian and the Galian tow'rs shall fall,

And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*

The place where once the very ruins lay. *Add. on.*

BETRAYER. *n. f.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wife man doth so lay of fear, that it is a *bet-ayer* of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hosier.*

You call down your courage through fear, the *bet-ayer* of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Heyward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To **BETRAY.** *v. a.* [from *trahere*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with piony'd and tulip'd brims,

Which spongy April at thy bill betrays,

To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shakspeare.*

To **BETROTH.** *v. a.* [from *trahere*, *betrown*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affianc.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,

Betrayed me unto the only heir

Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Spenser.*

To her, my lord,

Was I *betrayed*, ere I *Hermia* saw. *Shakspeare.*

By soul's publick promise the

Was sold then, and *betrayed* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To unite any one to another by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrayed* a wife, and hath

not taken her? let him go and return unto his house. *Deuteronomy xx. 7.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrayed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To **BETRUST.** *v. a.* [from *trahere*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruft him with all the good, which our own capacity will

allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in

this life, or that to come. *Grete.*

Whatever you would *betruft* to your memory, let it be

disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [*bez*, good, *betepa*, better, Sax.]

Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad

habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,

Than stand on any shoulders that I see

Before me at this instant. *Shakspeare.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far

better. *Philippians.*

The **BETTER.**

1. The superiority; the advantage; with the particle of before

him, or that, over which the advantage is gained. *Siding.*

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the

better.

I he voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet,

in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had

the *better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after

an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides,

Brown's Vulgar Errata.

You think fit

To get the *better* of me, and you shall;

Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *So. alone.*

The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the lady,

that the persons touched did not know where to fix their re-

sentment. *Far.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the

same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing with-

out him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of well.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hymn.*

Better a mechanic rule were stretched or broken, than a

great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one

thing is to be observed.

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*,

than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Lute.*

To **BETTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to

better the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hosier.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his

own learning. *Shakspeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,

Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd.

Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,

With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,

Restor'd, and *better'd* soon, the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed

church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found

easier to alter than to *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew cut a passage for these lakes,

to discharge themselves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot

be *bettered*. *Hosier.*

He hath born himself beyond the promise of his age; he

hath, indeed, *bettered* expectation, than you must ex-

pect of me to tell you. *Shakspeare.*

What you do

Still *better* what is done; when you speak sweet, *Shakspeare.*

I'd have you do it ever.

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty,

to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in good-

ness.

Their *better* would be hardly found, if they did not live among

men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hosier.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you

are the first-born. *Shakspeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,

Is mighty grateful to your *better*,

And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prim.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make

a suit, when many of my *better* are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. f.* [from *to bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour

than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*,

nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. f.* [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An

instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the ac-

tual picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [between, betwixt, Saxon; from the origi-

nal word *twæ*, two.]

What modes

Of smell the headlong lioness between,

And hound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From

1. From one to another; noting intercourse.
He should think himself unhappy, if things should go to between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*
2. Belonging to two in partnership.
Lark, whether Calisto and Pollux, with only one soul between them, which thinks and perceives in one, what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Lacle.*
4. Bearing relation to two.
If there be any discord or suits between them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*
Friendship requires, that it be between two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *Saunt.*
5. In separation, or distinction of one from the other.
Their natural constitutions put to wide a difference between some men, that suit would never master. *Lacle.*
Children quickly distinguish between what is required of them, and what not. *Lacle.*
6. Between is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.
BETWIXT. *prop.* [betwixt, Saxon.] It has the same signification with between, and is indifferently used for it.
1. In the midst of two.
Hand by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*
Methinks, like two black fountains on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place betwixt the clouds is clear. *Dryden.*
If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar betwixt. *Dryden.*
2. From one to another.
Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shakespeare.*
- BEVEL.** *n. f.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one
BEVEL. *leg.* of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevel angle*, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*
These houses are very ill built, their walls *bevel*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*
- BEVEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.
The rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the ground are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freer fall off. *Mason.*
- BEVER.** See BEAVER.
- BEVERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]
1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.
If from me you have wholome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakespeare.*
Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almost of all. *Brown's Sugar Errours.*
A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*
The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides,
Scarcely dewy *beverage* from the beds provides. *Dryden.*
2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, turn it up immediately. *Arturmer.*
3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of cloaths.
4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.
- BEVY.** *n. f.* [bevy, Ital.]
1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an assembly.
And in the midst thereof upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Counted of many a jolly parliament. *Fairy Queen.*
They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*
Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bevy* of bright damfels throne. *Page.*
- BEWAIL.** *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.
In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Whose to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakespeare.*
Thy ambition,
Which scarst him, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. *Shakespeare.*
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*
I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison.*
- BEWARE.** *v. m.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *war*; that is, cautious; thus, in an old treatise, I have found, *be ye ware*. See *WARY*.] *Dejarian*, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]
1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from; generally the particle of *gives* before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware* of drawing or painting clouds, winds; and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*
Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Lacle.*

Warn'd by the slyph, oh, pious maid, *beware*!

This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man. *Page.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *be well beware*; but not, *be did beware*, or *he has been ware*.
TO BEWARE. *v. a.* [from *werp*.] To weep over or upon; to bewail with tears.

Old fond eyes,

Bewep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,

And cast you, with the waters that you love,

To temper clay. *Shakespeare.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,

Which *be-wet* to the grave did go,

With true love showers. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEWET. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.
His sapkin, with his true tears all *be-wet*,
Can do no service on her forlorn cheeks. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

TO BEWILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.
We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewild'rd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;

Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,

Lost and *bewild'rd* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Wotton.*

TO BEWITCH. *v. a.* [from *wit*. b.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm

Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty year, and yet I am *bewitch'd* with the rogue's company. If the rebeck

has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd. *Shakespeare.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look to this;

What magic has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,

And what ill eyes behold the tender lambs? *Dryden.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.
Doth even beauty beautiful,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye.
The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Sidney.*

The curfew of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works,

whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost;

they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture,

that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addison.*

BEWITCHERY. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; restless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man,

and give it bountifully to the delvers. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [bezezan, bezegzan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,

And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain

To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To shew; to make visible; this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty bluish in Philodæa's cheeks *bewray* a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confute they are hardly drawn. *Hester.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,

Whole silver locks *bewray* his store of days. *Fairfax.*

BEWRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bewray*.] A betrayer; discoverer; divulger.
When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend. *Addison.*

BEYOND. *prop.* [begeynt, begenban, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,

A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death. *Page.*

Just what you hear, you have.

2. On the farther side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us. *Deut. xxx. 13.*

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life;
for we are *beyond* the old world and the new.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing.

Lake.

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,

Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky.

Herbert.

4. Pail; or of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach

Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,

Art thou dam'd, Hubert.

Shakespeare.

Yet these declare

Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and power's divine.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does, nor can require
of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his
power to do.

Smith.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently,
that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter
of fact, and *beyond* all dispute.

Bentley.

5. Above; or exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage,
products, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men
of my country.

Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess,
to me *beyond* all wonder.

Watson.

To his expenses, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness,
and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his man-
ufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected.

Lake.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding,
my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with
it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation.

Lake.

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh
and rally, it is to be preferred to railing and declaiming.

Dryden.

7. Kempe from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;

Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.

Dryden's Fables.

8. To go *beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her
such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he
still thought he went *beyond* her, because his heart did not com-
mit the idolatry.

Sidney.

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud his brother in any
matter.

Thell. iv. 6.

B'ZEL. *n. f.* That part of a ring in which the stone is
set.

B'ZOAR. *n. f.* [from *pa*, against, and *zabar*, pison, Perlick.]

A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and
brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in
the dung of an animal of the great kind, called *paran*; the
stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an
acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the
real virtues of this stone answerable to its reputed ones, it
were doubtless a panacea. Indeed its rarity, and the peculiar
manner of its formation, which is now supposed to be fabu-
lous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its
intrinsic worth. At present, it begins to be discarded in the
practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are also
found occasional *bazzors* brought from Peru, which are reckon-
ed inferior to the oriental. The name of this stone is also
applied to several chymical compositions, designed for anti-
dotes, or counter poisons, as mineral, solar, and jovial *baz-
zors*.

Savary. Chambers.

BAZOARDICK. *adj.* [from *bazar*.] Medicines compounded with
bazar.

The *bazoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive
forth the putrid particles.

Feyer.

BIANGULATED. *adj.* [from *biang* and *angulus*, Lat.] Hav-
ing angular; *int* corners or angles.

Dict.

BI'AS. *n. f.* [Italian, Fr. said to come from *biag*, an old Gaulish
word, signifying *crook*, or *slant*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it
from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,

And that my fortune runs against the *bias*.

Shakespeare.

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course; or gives
the direction to his measures.

You have been misfold:

But nature to her *bias* drew in that.

Shakespeare.

This is that boasted *bias* of my mind,

By which one way to dulness 'tis inclined.

Dryden.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their
actions.

Lake.

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish use-
ful diversions. Ralley under such regulations, unbends
the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it
off from its proper *bias*.

Addison's Freeholder.

* Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;

Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill.

Pope.

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some
little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff.

Dryden.

To **BI'AS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side;
to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than
I am to be *biased* by interest, I might give a very perfect ac-
count.

Lake.

A desire leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgment stran-
gly; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be
excited to examine.

Watts.

BI'AS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following
passage, conformably to the French, *mettre une chose de biais*,
to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,

Whereof we have record, trial did draw

Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

BIB. *n. f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of chil-
dren over their cloaths.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task,
to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *hulls* and
pretaxa.

Addison.

To **BIB.** *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink fre-
quently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Merocé, as though he were
foamed, because he would drink mere wine without water.

Camden.

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often
as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more
in twenty four hours than I did.

Lucia.

BIBACIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking.

BIBACITY. *n. f.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking
much.

BIBBER. *n. f.* [from *bibo*.] A tippler; a man that drinks
often.

BIBBLE. *n. f.* [from *βιβλος*, a book; called, by way of excel-
lence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contain-
ed the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the church,
the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most
important treasure.

Government of the Temple.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight
and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases
and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be ap-
plied upon every slight occasion.

Tullidge.

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and
improve, or correct our reasonings by the divine assistance of
the *bible*.

Watts.

BIBLIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *βιβλος*, and *γραφω*, to write.]
A writer of books; a transcriber.

Dict.

BIBLIOTHECAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a
library.

Dict.

BIBULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality
of drinking moisture; *sunguy*.

Straw'd *bibulus* above, I see the sands,

The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks.

Thomson.

BICAPULAR. *adj.* [*bicapularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed
vessel is divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. f.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either
green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you
may dispel upon it with the water of deep green.

Paulina.

BICIPITAL. *adj.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

While men bive *bicipites* conformation in any species,
they admit a gemination of principal parts.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of
either party's arm.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

To **BICKER.** *v. n.* [*bicere*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off
and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and
lost his picture.

Sidney.

In thy face

I see thy fury; if I longer stay,

We shall begin our ancient *bickering*.

Shakespeare.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion row'd

Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.

Milton's Par. Lost.

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,

Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,

Arrests the *bickering* stream.

Thomson.

BICKERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. *n. f.* [apparently corrupted from *bickiren*.] An iron
ending in a point.

A black-

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pile, or *biden*, or beakiron, at one end. *Alston*.

BICORNE. { *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.

BICORNOS. { *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornis* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

BICORPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorporis*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

BID. *v. a.* pret. *I bid, had, bade*, I have bid, or *bidden*. [*bido*, Sax.]

To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

1. To bid to supper, Jessica;
I am bid forth to supper, Jessica;
There are my keys. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find,
Bid to the marriage. *Matt. xxii. 9.*
We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings,
to be prepared beforehand. *Maturin*.

2. To command; to order; before things or persons.
Saint Withold footed their world,
He met the nightmare, and her name toll,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakespeare*
He chid the filiters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare*
Hail to the house of sleep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables*
Curse on the tongue that bids this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryden's All for Love*
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And bade his willows learn the moving song. *Pope*
Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come
when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Hutton's Logic*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price.
Come, and be true.—
—Thou bidst me to my loss: for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*
When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and
yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that pro-
fession which bids fairest to the reconciling those so distant in-
terests. *Decay of Piety*
As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade high to win him to their side. *Granville*
To give interest a share in friendship, is to tell it by inch of
candle; he that bids must have it: and when it is mer-
cenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some public
voice.
Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd it, then forc'd it away.
Gay's *What a'ye call it*

5. To pronounce; to declare.
You are retir'd,
As if you were a scathed one, and not
The hostess of the meeting: pray you, bid
These unknown friends to welcome. *Shakespeare*
Divers of them, as we pass'd by them, put their arms a little
abroad; which is their gesture, when they bid any welcome. *Brown's New Atlantis*
How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repul'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philippi*

6. To denounce.
Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*
She bid war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Haller*
The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdain;
Of nature fierce, untamable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville*

7. To pray. See **BEAD**.
If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine,
receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. *2 John. 10.*
When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he re-
sented not, but bade them farewell. *A. B. xviii. 21.*
By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden*
BIDABLE. *n. f.* [*from bid and able*.] An invitation of friends to
to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute cha-
rity. *Ditt*
BIDUOUS. *part. pass.* [*from to bid*.]
1. invited.
There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the
family. *Bacon*
N° XV.

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philippi*

2. Commanded.
'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Infract the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *P. p. R. of the Lake*
BIDDER. *n. f.* [*from to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a
price.
He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed
to the purchase of the best bidder. *Audley*

BIDDING. *n. f.* [*from bid*.] Command; order.
How, say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person
At our great bidding? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
At his second bidding, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

TO BIDE. *v. a.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer.
Poor naked wretches, whosoever you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shakespeare*
The wary Dutch this gathering storm forebaw,
And durst not bide it on the English coast. *Dryden*

TO BIDE. *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.
All knces to thee shall bow, of them that bide
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton*

2. To remain in a place.
Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head;
The least a death to nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

3. To continue in a state.
And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in. *Romans, xi. 23.*

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which
see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of
its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDENTAL. *adj.* [*bidentis*, Lat.] Having two teeth.
Ill management of fisks is not to be helped, when they
are only *bidental*. *Swift*

BIDING. *n. f.* [*from bide*.] Residence; habitation.
At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Rever*

BIENNIAL. *adj.* [*biennius*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two
years.
Then why should some be very long lived, others only
annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation*

BIER. *n. f.* [*from to bear*, as *secreturn*, in Latin, from *ferre*.]
A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried
to the grave.
And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wait'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bier. *Spenser*
They bore him barefaced on the air,
And on his grave remains many a tear. *Shakespeare*
He must not float upon his watery bier,
Unwept. *Milton*

Grass always green, a household still in tears:
Sad pomp, a threshold throng'd with daily *cars*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Journal*
Make as if you hang'd yourself, they will convey your
body out of prison in a *bier*. *Arbutnot's J. Bull*

BIFESTINGS. *n. f.* [*bifysting*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a
cow after calving, which is very thick.
And twice besides, her *bifystings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden*

BIFURCIOUS. *adj.* [*bifurcus*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be un-
derstood two ways. *Ditt*

BIFERROUS. *adj.* [*biferus*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. { *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided
into two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD. *adj.* [*from binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.
If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
'This is not she; O madness of discourse!
'That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*

BIFORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms,
or bodies.

BIFURCATED. *adj.* [*from binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.]
Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.
A small white pice, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and
finely reticulated all over. *Isaacward*

BIFURCATION. *n. f.* [*from binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division
into two; opening into two parts.
The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds
with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root
into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

BIG. *adj.* [*This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology;*
Junius derives it from *βίγανος*; *Sciener* from *big*, which, in
Danish, signifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk; large.
Both in addition and division, either of space or duration,
when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very
small,
3 C

BIG

small, its precise bulk becomes very obscure and confused.

A troubled ocean, to a man who falls in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion

Then commerce brought into the publick walk

The busy merchant, the *big* warehouse built.

2. Treming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle

with.

A heat *big* with young hath seldom been seen.

Lately on yonder swelling bush,

Big with many a common rose,

'Tis early bud began to bluish.

3. Sometimes with *big*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,

Big of this gentleman, our theme, decen'd

As he was born

4. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important days

Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome

Now *big* with knowledge of approaching woes,

The prince of augurs, Halithreus, rols.

5. Diffended; swollen; ready to burst; used often of the effects

of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep.

6. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; and

furly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,

And with *big* words, and with a stately pace.

'Tis to the meane man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat

solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer.

If you had but looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run.

Or does the man i'th' moon look *big*,

Or wear a huger periwig,

Than our own native lunatics.

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so

big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest

counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but

a name.

In his most prosperous season, he fell under the reproch of

being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit.

Thou thyself, thus insilent in state,

Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

Whose power extends no farther than to speak

big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.

To grant 'th' *big* Thais valour, 't'ormio sense,

Should indignation give, at least offence.

7. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I

An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?

'Thy words, I grant, are *big*; for I wear not

My dagger in my mouth.

BIGAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamy*; low Lat.] One that has committed

bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot

have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have

such a benefice, according to that law.

BIGAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty waining and distressed widow

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,

To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*.

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for

bigamy and incest.

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a

widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church

of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some

incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBELLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child;

great with young.

When we have taught to see the sails conceive,

And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind.

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat

more grateful to the palate.

So many well shup'd innocent virgins are blocked up, and

waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women.

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people,

and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women.

BIGGIN. *n. f.* [*begin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!

Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,

Snores out the watch of night.

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *shinner*, the circumference of a

coil of rope.

BIGLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering

manner.

BIL

Wouldst thou not rather c.oose a small renown,

To be the may'r of some poor paup'ry town;

Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;

To pound false weights, and scanty measures break?

Dryden's Jervaul.

BIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root,

it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surpris'd at the *bigness* and uncouth deformity

of the camel.

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger

than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's

brains.

2. Size; whether greater or smaller.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*,

which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several

colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sen-

sations of several sounds.

BIGOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but

it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some

occasional phrase.] A man devoted to a certain party; pre-

judicial in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is

used often with *is* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot* to the

Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first

This quarrel, which to long the *bigots* nurs'd.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are ge-

nerally the most positive.

BIGOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour

of something; irrationally zealous; with *is*.

Bigoted to this idol, we disclaim

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A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension.

Wifdom.

BILGE is a ship. The compass or breadth of the ship's bottom.

Sinuer.

To **BILGE**, v. n. [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock; a sea term.

Sinuer.

BILIOUS, adj. [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus.

Arbutus.

BILKINGGATE, n. f. [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilkinggate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ships, fair that rick languish'd on the ground, And shameful *bilkinggate* her robes adorn.

Pope.

BILKINGGATE, adj. [from *bilking*, Lat.] Having, or speaking two tongues.

BILIOUS, adj. [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on, And floods of chyle in silver currents run. When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali.

Arbutus.

To **BILK**, v. a. [derived by Mr. *Lj* from the Gothic, *bilican*.] To cheat; to defraud; by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Dryden.

But *bilking* for yeomen flood prepar'd. What comely, what fair can more delight, Than ginning hunger, and the pleasing fight Of your *bilking* hopes!

Dryden.

BILL, n. f. [bile, Sax. See **BALL**.] The beak of a fowl. Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and, with these, they would cut an apple in two at one snap.

Cervus's Survey of Cornwall.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater and longer talons.

Bacon's Natural History.

In his *bill* An olive leaf he brings, pacific sign!

Milton.

No crowing cock does there his wings display, Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day.

Dryden.

BILL, n. f. [bile, Sax. *tybble*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedge* *bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants arm'd, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the *forks*, or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them.

Temple.

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe. Yet *diffuse* women manage rusty *bills*;

Shakspeare.

Against thy feet both young and old rebel.

BILL, n. f. [bill, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive Particular addition from the *bill* That writes them all alike.

Shakspeare.

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and entered to the book, that the *bill* may be less than the estimation abroad.

Bacon.

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses.

Bacon.

How now for mitigation of this *bill*, Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty incline to it, or no?

Shakspeare.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bill* can precede, nor no kings prevent.

Atterbury.

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*, And swallow'd it instead of his pill.

Hudibras.

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*.

L'Estrange, fab. 183.

Let them, but under your superiours, kill, When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*.

Dryden.

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill, Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*.

Dryden.

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault, that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but must to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress.

Coxe.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what sentence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom.

Bayly.

8. A *bill* of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Arbutus.

Most who took in the weekly *bill* of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the list, how the burials created or decreased.

Growth.

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill, And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*.

Dryden.

9. A *bill* of fare. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

Arbutus.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bill* of fare for some of the forementioned suppers.

Arbutus.

10. A *bill* of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

Arbutus.

The comfortable sentences are our *bills* of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions.

Taylor.

All that a *bill* of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid.

Locke.

To **BILL**, v. n. [from *bill*, a beak.] To careen, as doves by joining *bills*, to be fond.

Locke.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their muzzling.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Still amorous, and fond, and *billings*, Like Philip and Mary on a balling.

Hudibras.

They *bill*, they tread; Alcione compress'd, Seven days his brooding on her floating nest.

Dryden.

He that bears th' artillery of Jove, The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove.

Dryden.

To **BILL**, v. a. [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

Arbutus.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *bill'd* about under the name of a sovereign antidote.

L'Estrange.

BILLET, n. f. [billet, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written, *Remember Cæsar*, he was exceedingly confounded.

Clarendon.

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.

Arbutus.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true, Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet doux*.

Pope.

Blawds and pimps will be carrying about *billet doux*.

Arbutus.

4. A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet* is desired and raised to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up.

Digby on Bores.

Their *billet* at the fire was found.

Pier.

To **BILLET**, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:

Shakspeare.

Away, I say.

Shakspeare.

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers.

Ra-igh.

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them.

Clarendon.

BILLIARDS, n. f. *without a singular.* [billard, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balliards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

Bayard's much unfit,

And shuttlecocks misceming manly wit. *Haberd's Tale.*

Haberd's Tale.

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table. Let it alone; let's to *billiards*.

Shakspeare.

Even nose and cheek, withal, Smooth as is the *billiard* ball.

Ben. Johnson.

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table.

Swift.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion.

Locke.

BILLOW, n. f. [bilg, Germ. *help*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver clean, His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle roar.

Spenser.

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them.

Warton.

Chafing Nereus with his trident throes The *billows* from the bottom.

Dryden.

But when loud *billows* laish the founding shore, The hoarse rough verse shall like the trident roar.

Pope.

4

To B'LLow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the *flow's*,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful *flow*,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

B'LLow. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turbid; wavy.
And whitening down the mistily-undul'd stream,
Defends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

Bin. *n. f.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is deposited.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot falls out.

You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

Bin. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

Bin. *Arithmetic.* A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetic, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. I *bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. *binnean*, Sax.

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.
Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens. *Job.*

2. To gird; to encwrap; to involve.
Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Psalm.*

3. To fasten to any thing.
Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by.

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.
Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.
When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Hjerman.*

6. To compel; to constrain.
Those causes, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.
If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numeri.*

Swear by the solemn oath, that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.
Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*
Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder.
Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*
You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overpread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make colicve.
Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrivations;
parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

13. To *bind* a book. To put it in a cover.
Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

14. To *bind* to. To oblige to serve some one.
If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Sell thou art *bound* to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

15. To *bind* to. To contract with any body.
Art thou *bound* to a wife, seek not to be loosed. *1 Cor.*

16. To *bind* over. To oblige to make appearance.
Sir Roger was flattered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her over to the country sessions. *Addison.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract the parts together; to grow stiff and hard.
If the land life full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make colicve.

3. To be obligatory.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. f.* A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

Binder. *n. f.* [from *bind*.] A band.

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds shoaves.

Three *binders*, flood, and took the handfals reap
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *biner*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wjerman.*

B'NDING. *n. f.* [from *bind*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Talor.*

B'NDW'RD. *n. f.* [from *binus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the most part, trailing stalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, whose mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundish membranous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular seed. The species are thirty-six. 1. The common white great *bindweed*, vulgarly called *berkbind*. 2. Lesser field *bindweed*, with a rose coloured flower, vulgarly called *great bind*. 3. Common sea *bindweed*, with round leaves. 4. Great American *bindweed*, with spicuous yellow sweet scented flowers, commonly called *Synopsis arbutus*, or *Synopsis arbutus*. 5. White and yellow Spanish potatoes. 6. Red Spanish potatoes. 7. The jalap, &c.

The first of these species is a very troublesome weed in gardens; and the second sort is still a worse weed than the former. The third sort is found upon gravelly or sandy shores, where the salt water overflows: it is a strong purge, and, as such, is often used in medicine. The fourth sort is common in the hot parts of America; and is planted to cure a colic and fevers: one of these plants will grow to the length of sixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of side branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, succeeded by three large angular seeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the West Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called *bindweed*, stronger or weaker: it is a spiritous liquor, but not sufficient to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. These roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not so well liked as the common potato, being too sweet and poisonous. The jalap, whose root has been long used in medicine, is a native of the province of Ixtapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Milner.*

Bindweed is of two sorts, the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

B'NDL' *n. f.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptric telescope, fitted to with two tubes joining together in one, so that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

B'NDULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octo-ocular, and some fennular.

B'NDIAL. *Rest.* [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts or members, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

B'NDINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

B'NDGRAPH. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

B'NDGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *γραφω*.] In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

B'NDVAC. *n. f.* [Fr. from *ver vac*, a double guard, Germ. *B'NDVAC*, in war.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which, either as a liege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any surprise. *To raise the bivouac*, is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Treux. Harris.*

B'NDAROUS.

BIPAROUS, *adj.* [from *bis* and *paris*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE, [from *bis* and *partis*, Lat.] Having two corresponding parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION, *n. f.* [from *bipartite*, Lat.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two corresponding parts.

BIPED, *n. f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any bones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriorly.

BIPEDAL, *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATED, *adj.* [from *bis* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body.

BIPYCNALOUS, *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *pycnos*, Gr.] A flower consisting of two leaves. *Derham's Physic theol.*

BISQUADRATE, *n. f.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number, or quantity by itself. *Dict.*

BIRCH TRE, [*birch*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.]

The leaves are like those of the *pl* plant; the shoots are very slender and weak; the catkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree calls its own red every year. This tree is propagated by suckers, which may be transplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor soil. The timber of this tree is used to make chairs, &c. It is also planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often used to make brooms. *Miller.*

BIRCHEN, *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunsin.*
BIRD, *n. f.* [*bird*, or *brub*, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Macbeth.*
Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
The bird of Jove floop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plum before him drove.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And birds of air, and monsters of the main. *Dunsin's A. n.*
There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Lake.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack;
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds. *Pope.*

BIRD, *n. f.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.
I do invite you tomorrow morning to my house, to breakfast;
after, we'll a birding together. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BIRDSHOT, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *shot*, or *arrow*.] A small shot, or arrow, to be shot at birds.

To be generous, gentle, and of free disposition, is to take those things for birdshot, that you deem cannon bullets.

BIRDCAGE, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *cage*. See *CAGE*.]
Birds are taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force.

BIRDCATCHER, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a birdcatcher, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDER, *n. f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BIRDING PIECE, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I creep up into the chimney — There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces; creep into the kill hole.

BIRDLIME, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is separated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moist place, and pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is walked in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and skummed as often as any thing arises, and then hid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. The birdlime brought from Damascus is supposed to be made of scabious, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the frost or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill smell, but the bark of our lantane, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good birdlime. *Chambers.*

Nº XV.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make birdlime of the bark of it. *Becon's Natural History.*

With flowers of gather'd glue, contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not birdlime, or lean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural birdlime, or liquid glue.

BIRDMAN, *n. f.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the birdman drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDSEY, *n. f.* [*Adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel of ch-momile; the flowers consist of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the seeds are collected into oblong heads. The species are, 1. The common red birds eye. 2. The long leaved yellow birds eye, &c. The first sort is sown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow sort is uncommon in England. *Miller.*

BIRDSFOOT, [*ernithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which rises out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, sometimes distinguished into bells by transverse partitions, full of seeds, for the most part roundish; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot stalks. The species are, 1. The tallest hairy birdsfoot trefail, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hairy birdsfoot trefail, &c. The first of these plants is, by some, supposed to be the *cyllus* of Virgil; it dies to the ground with every winter, and rises again the succeeding spring; and, when the roots are strong, the shoots will rise to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horses will not eat it, unless they are very hungry. *Miller.*

BIRDSEY, *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BIRDS, *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BIRGAND, *n. f.* A fowl of the grove kind. *Dict.*

BIR, *n. f.* A fish; the fame with the turbot; which fec.

BIRK, *n. f.* [*birch*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.
But thou art fair and at thy birth, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakspeare's K. J.*
In Spain, our springs like old men children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. Extraction; lineage.
Most virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly birth. *Fairy Q.*
All truth I shall relate: not first can I
Myself to be of Grecian birth deny. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.
He doth object, I am too great of birth.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.
High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.
The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs and loathly birth of nature. *Shakspeare's H. IV.*

That poets are far rarer births than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Bacon's Epigrams.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious births, of body, or mind.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect birth
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest birth
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The valleys smile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births, confess the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. The act of bringing forth.
That fair Syrian shepherdess,
Who after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;

- And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*
7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place aboard for the men to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that mess. - Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BIRTHDAY. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.
Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthdays of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as tis this very day
Was *Caesar* born. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

They tell me, 'tis my *birth-day*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of feasts:
'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me *birth*. *Dryden.*

Whose cloaths returning *it* they claim, *Prior.*

BIRTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakespeare's birthdom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See *DOM*; as *kingdom*, *duedom*.] Privileg of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Beside our downy *birthdom*. *Shakespeare's Much to.*

BIRTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *right*.]
1. The night in which any one is born.

'Th' angelic song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birth-night*, that sung the Saviour born. *Percy's Regain.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.
A youth more glut'ring than a *birth-night* beau. *Pope.*

BIRTHPLACE. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* have I and my lovers left;
This enemy's town I'll enter. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

BIRTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakespeare's A's w. b. that ends well.*

And hath been found
By merit, more than *birthright*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion. *Orway's Orpl.*

While on batens in this breast I find,
I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden's Aureng-z.*

To say, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments. *And son's 17th Exampl.*

BIRTHSTRANGLER. *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Much to.*

BIRTHWORT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Arystachia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and shaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membranaceous, oval shaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat seeds.

The species are, 1. The round rooted *birthwort*. 2. The climbing *birthwort*. 3. Spanish *birthwort*, &c. The first and second are sometimes used in medicine, and are easily propagated by parting their roots. *Ait.*

BISCUITIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT. *n. f.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.] 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallees, was grown hoary, and unwholesome.

Many have been cured by abstinence from drink, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong fictions four or five times a day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

TO BISECT. *v. a.* [from *bis* and *sec*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

BISECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. *n. f.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *bycep*,

which was afterwards softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of religious matters in the Christian church. *Byss's Porteng.*

You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*. *K. Charles.*

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *Scot.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Walt's Logic.*

BISHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Five oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentle folks sup. *Swift.*

TO BISHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly in o the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, ch too bad,
Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Dorne.*

BISHOP-ACK. *n. f.* [bycypocrite, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under frow bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm. *Lucan's Advice to a B.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, posited preferment in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift in the Sentiments of a Church of E. man.*

BISHOPSWOOD. *Azara, 1st.* The name of a plant.

This is an unbellicuous weed, with small bristled seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. The seeds of the greater *bishopwood* are used in medicine, and should be sown in an open situation, early in the spring. *Milner.*

BISK. *n. f.* [*bysser*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of fish.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramid, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry laps his cream serv'd up in earthen dish. *King's Art of Galery.*

BISKET. See *B. SCURT*.

BISMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *arsenicite*; it properly signifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Misnia; though supposed to be only a recentitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its composition. There are some, however, who esteem it a metal *in se*, though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin.

BISSEXTILE. *n. f.* [from *bis* and *sextus*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of *bissextile* or leap year.

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day; call'd *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Hower on Time.*

BISSON. [derived by Skinner from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But why, old! who has seen the mobbed queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threatening the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspicuities glean out of this character. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevor.*

BISTURT. *n. f.* [*bisturia*, Lat.] The name of a plant called also *sanctus*; which see.

BISTOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet, but the *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a halcyon, having the edge on the inside. *Cruikshank.*

BISULCIOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the fowls, although multiped, yet being *bisulcious*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcious* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

BITE. *n. f.* [brol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron

B I T

the diamond, and the rogue was *his*. *Pete.*

That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept bitterly.

1. *Bitterly* hath thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score. *Milton.*
3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors of their zeal. *Spratt.*

BITTERN. *n. f.* [*bucara*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *lumping*. See **BITTICUR**.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as osiers, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulph't,
To flake the founding marsh. *Thompson.*

BITTERN. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BITTERNESS. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste.
The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.
The *bitterness* and animosity between the chief commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shakspeare.*
His point and Crew appear'd now to have contracted more *bitterness* and frowns than formerly, and were more relieved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between falsetts and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.
There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not flow itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakspeare.*

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and still be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his firstborn. *Zach.*

Must pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wale.*

I oft, in *bitterness*, of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearest lord. *Pope.*
BITTERSWEET. *n. f.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South.*

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*
BITTERVETCH. *n. f.* [*orobus*, Lat.]

This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empanclement rises the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval shaped seeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point. *Miller.*

BITEYOUR. *n. f.* [*bu'evr*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [see **BITTERN**.] but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the waters brink the laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To dice alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See **BITUMEN**.

Mix with these
Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, bellebore, and black *bitume*. *Mary.*

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judea, of various kinds; some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becoming so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*
Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flay'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

BITALVE. *adj.* [from *bimus* and *valve*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose feed pods open

their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.
In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVALVULA. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dill.*
BIXWORT. *n. f.* An herb. *Dill.*

BIZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offered upon high festival days; it is yet called a *byzantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *C Camden.*

TO BLAB. *v. a.* [*habberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.
The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern cock,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,

I rom her cabin'd loophole peep.
Nature has made man's breast no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rail folly *blab* it. *Milton.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Hudibras.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the index ex u garrins, for *blabbing* to great a truth. *Dryden.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackell of all female deeds
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and fill'ning mocks. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To tell; in a good sense.
That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blab'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hallow cage. *Swift.*

TO BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakspeare. Titus Andronicus.*

Your mouth I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.*

BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tattle; a thoughtless babble; a treacherous betrayal of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babble? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*; and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *LeStrange.*

I should have certainly gone about shewing my friends, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift's Letters.*

BLABBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tattle; a tattle.
TO BLABBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Stinner.*

BLABBERLIPPED. *Stinner.* See **BLOBBERLIPPED**.
BLACK. *adj.* [black, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.
In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Prev.*

By Aristotle it seems to be implied, in these problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin. *Brown.*

2. Dark.
The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 King.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.
She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.
Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to *do black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful.
A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakspeare.*

6. *Black* and *blue*. The colour of a bruise; a stripe.
Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black* and *blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.
Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gulf begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK.

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. f.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant consist of one leaf, and are bell-shaped; but these are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundish seeds. The species are, 1. The common black bryony. 2. *Black bryony* of Crete, with a trifid leaf, &c. The first is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal use. It may be easily propagated by sowing the seeds, soon after they are ripe, under the shelter of bushes; where, in the spring, the plants will come up, and spread their branches over the bushes. *Miller.*

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [*from black and guard.*] A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [*from black and lead.*] A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put salt into quills, fix your rule and stiff draught. *Prædium.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowel.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [*from black and pudding.*] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece

Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fast blackpudding, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [*from black and rod.*] The other belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise officer of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the frowl of night.

For the production of *black*, the corporeal must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pals the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or light of the eye. *Digby.*

5. **BLACK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To make black; to blacken.

Blowing over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.

Johnson's Ovid. Metamorph.

BLACKAMOOR. *n. f.* [*from black and Moor.*] A man by nature of a black complexion; as a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat. *Locke.*

BLACKERRIED Heath. [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath leaves like those of the heath; the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the same plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are succeeded by black berries, in each of which are contained three or four hard seeds. This little shrub grows wild upon the mountains in Suffolkshire, Devonshire, and Yorkshire. *Miller.*

BLACKBERRY. *n. f.* A species of bramble; which see.

BLACKBERRY. *n. f.* [*The fruit of the blackberry bush.*]

The policy of these crafty insinuating rascals, that stale old mouse eaten cheese Nestor, and that lame duxox Ulysses, is not proved worse of a *blackberry*. *Shakespeare.*

Then did he sing the children in the wood;

How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,

And fearless at the glittering fauchion smil'd. *Gay.*

BLACKBIRD. *n. f.* [*from black and bird.*] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnet, goldfinches, *blackbirds*,

thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto, and thought

The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

7. **BLACKEN.** *v. a.* [*from black.*]

1. To make of a black colour.

Nº XV.

Black'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand

Black'd by clouds. *Prior.*

While the long fun'als *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harpion, of the blessed king, upon the writings and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape

The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

7. **BLACKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black.

The hollow sound

Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,

Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLACKENISH. *adj.* [*from black.*] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish*

oil. *Boyle.*

BLACKMOOR. *n. f.* [*from black and Moor.*] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the happy and stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

More to weft

The realm of blackness to the *blackmoor* sea. *Par. Reg.*

BLACKNESS. *n. f.* [*from black.*]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or hide, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an interior *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To foxy *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison.*

2. Darknes.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heaven;

More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakespeare.*

BLACKSMITH. *n. f.* [*from black and smith.*] A smith that works

in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Havel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whore-master will find a way through them. *Spettators.*

BLACKTAIL. *n. f.* [*from black and tail.*] A fish; a kind of

perch, by some called *ruff*, or *pope*. See *Pope*. *Diet.*

BLACKTHORN. *n. f.* [*from black and thorn.*] The same with

the *blue*. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.

BLADDER. *n. f.* [*blabbe*, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Rey.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mafs

Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Fair 2.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied,

being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke,

with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys, that swim on bladders.

Their many summers, in a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride

At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A bladder; a puffule.

BLADDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*staphyleandra*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose many headed

flower cap rises the pointal, which becomes a membranous

fruit, somewhat like the inflated bladder of fishes, and divided into two or three cells, containing seeds in form of a scull.

The species are, 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three

leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*. 3. *Bladder-nut*, with single thinning

leaves. 4. *Bladder-nut*, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three

leaved American *bladder-nut*, with cut leaves. The first of these

trees is found wild in the woods, and other shady places, in the

northern parts of England. The second sort is a native of America, but is so hardy as to endure the severest cold of our

climate, in the open air. Both these kinds may be propagated,

by sowing their seeds early in the spring. They will commonly

grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. *Mill.*

BLADDER-SNA. *n. f.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by pods, resembling the inflated bladder of fishes, in which are contained several kidney shaped seeds. The species are five. These shrubs

grow to the height of eight or ten feet; and, among flowering

tree, the oddness of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety.

BLADE, *n. f.* [*blæs*, *blæs*, *Sax. blæd*, *Fr.*] The *spire of grass* before it grows to seed; the green shoot of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade of a sword* was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade of a sword*, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *argentea dracunculus*.

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes. 't invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden*.
If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed has its particular use. *Swift*.

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson*.

BLADE, *n. f.* [*blatte*, *Ger. blatt*, *Dutch*.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass.

He fought all round about, his thirty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithful enemy. *Fairy Queen*.

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her fame with impious blood. *Dryden*.

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver *blade*. *Pope*.

2. A brief man, either fierce or gay, called for in contempt. So we say *accuse his courage*.

You'll find yourself mistaken, sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garb, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange*.

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I prithee, this trouble some *blade*. *Prior*.

BLADE OF THE SHOULDER, *n. f.* The bone called by anatomists *BLADERON*.

He fell most furiously on the boisterous relics of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope*.

TO BLADE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

BLADE, *adj.* [*from blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* glass.
Shakspeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden*.

BLAIN, *n. f.* [*blægen*, *Sax. blæne*, *Dutch*.] A puitule; a boil; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakspeare*.

Boresches and *blains* must all his flesh imbosh,
And all his people. *Milton*.

When'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow scum my linen stains. *Swift*.

BLAMABLE, *adj.* [*from blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden*.

BLAMABLENESS, *n. f.* [*from blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame.

BLAMABLY, *adv.* [*from blamable*.] Culpable; in a manner liable to censure.

A proceß may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe*.

TO BLAME, *v. a.* [*blame*, *Fr.*]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault; it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakspeare*.

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope*.

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me for making use here all along of the word *sentiment*. *Lacks*.

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.
'Tomorrow he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knutler's History of the Turks*.

BLAME, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Fault; imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Sir J. Hayward*.

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Lacks*.

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confess to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hobbs*.

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare*.

3. Hurt.
Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it *blow'd* out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Fairy Queen*.

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb; but I conceive it to be the *noun*. To *blame*, in French, a *verb*.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part too lightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare*.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, on supposition they were not, whether they were to *blame* in the manner. *Stillington*.

Now we should hold them much to *blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior*.

BLAMERFUL, *adj.* [*from blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cause of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner?
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanor,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blamful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspeare*.

BLAMIBLES, *adj.* [*from blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blamible* unto God. *Wisdom*, x. 5.

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden*.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Lacks*.

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.
We will be *blameless of* of this thine oath. *Job*, ii. 17.

BLAMELESSLY, *adv.* [*from blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammind*.

BLAMELESSNESS, *n. f.* [*from blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they inter, with him, the *blameless* of the inferior agent. *Hammind*.

BLAMER, *n. f.* [*from blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denounc'd a stranger, who, mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Doune*.

BLAMENESS, *adj.* [*from blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this she hath reasonably well forborn to incur the danger of any such *blame*. *Hobbs*.

TO BLANCH, *v. a.* [*blanchir*, *Fr.*]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such fights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakspeare*.

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyl*.

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

2. To strip or peel such things as have barks.

Their fuppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanch'd* almonds. *Wifeman*.

3. To obliterate; to wash out; to bask; to pass over.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon*.

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon*.

TO BLANCH, *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consilii meriti; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon*.

BLANCHER, *n. f.* [*from blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND, *adj.* [*blandus*, *Lat.*] Soft; mild; gentle. *Dich*.

In her face excuse
 Came prologue; and apology too prompt;
 Which, with bland words at will, the thus address'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

As even calm
 Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs bland
 Breach'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*
TO BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blancir*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften.
 I have met with this word in no other passage.

Muffling all her wiles,
 With *blancif'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
 Tongue-batteries, the surceas'd not day nor night,
 To form me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.

Milton's Agony.

BLANDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blancif*; *blancif*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.
 The little babe up in his arms he hent,
 Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blancifment*,
 'Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
 Approaching two and two; their cowering low
 With *blancifment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.
 He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange
 sweetness and *blancifment* of words, where he desired to effect
 or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; care.
 Him D do now with *blancifment* detains;
 But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden.*
 In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of
 whiggish community, neither *blancifments* nor promises are
 omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from *Albanus*, thus:
Albanus, *albanicus*, *blancus*, *blancus*, *blancus*, *blancus*, *blancus*, *blancus*,
blanc; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *staining*;
 in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*,
 to *stain*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English, *blanch*, to *whiten*.]
 1. White.

To the *blank* moon
 Her office they prefcrib'd: to th' other five
 Their planetary motions *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.
 Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
 Wherein, when they know that men are rich,
 They shall subscribe them for large fums of gold.

Shakspeare. Richard II.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon
 the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.
 These without check boast, or sign of joy,
 Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam as soon as he heard
 The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
 Alon'd *blank*, and *blank*, while horror chill
 Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
 'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without thine; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or misfired.
 The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall
 halt for it. *Shakspeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragic parts;
 Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts.

Addison's Drummer.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the ex-
 pression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the
 tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A void space.
 I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will
 not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize mark-
 ed upon it.
 If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
 And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
 My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakspeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies,
 A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will despise,
 When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.
 She has left him
 The *blank* of what he was;
 I tell thee, enouch, she has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; a thing without marks or characters.
 For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
 Would they were *blank*, rather than fill'd with me.

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.

Omission to do what is necessary,
 Seals a commission to a *blank* danger. *Shakspeare.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
 Presented with an universal *blank*
 Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milton.*

* A life so spent is one great *blank*, which, though not blotted
 with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue.

Robert's Sermon.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because;
 to be more visible, it was marked with white.

Shakspeare.

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
 As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
 Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakspeare.*

6. Aim; shot.
 The harlot king
 Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
 And level of my brain. *Shakspeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
 And flood within the *blame* of his displeasure,
 For my free speech. *Shakspeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.
 See better, Lear, and let me still remain
 The true *blank* of thine. *Shakspeare.*

TO BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.
 Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
 Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakspeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
 Such a discomfit, as shall quite depolish him
 Of all these boasted triumphs won on me. *Milton.*

And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
 If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul re-
 mains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked*? *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.
 All former purposes were *blanked*, the governor at a bay,
 And all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser.*

BLANKET. *n. f.* [*blankette*, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly
 upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of
 warmth.

Nor heav'n's peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
 To cry, hold! hold! *Shakspeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like
 too scanty a *blanket* when you are abed; if you pull it upon
 your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down
 upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himself among the florid chiefs he spies,
 As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *lanquet*. See **PEAR**.

TO BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shakspeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what inn, but knows
 Our purging, pumpkins, *blankets*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a *blank* manner; with white-
 ness; with paleness; with confusion.

TO BLASPHEME. *v. n.* [*blasphem*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Steevens.*

TO BLASPHEME. *v. a.* [*blaspheme*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,
 By his own interdiction stands accus'd,
 And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakspeare.*

Those who from our labours reap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

TO BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,
 Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakspeare.*

I punished them off in every synagogue, and compelled them
 to *blaspheme*. *Acts.*

BLASPHEMER. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of
 God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor, and in-
 jurious. *1 Timothy.*

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence him,
 as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base
 silence. *Scots.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer's* tongue to rage,
 And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
 Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is usually spoken with
 the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Aldrich* with it on
 the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
 To cause full wrath, which thou canst not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,
 To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
 For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
 And more *blasphemous*? *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears
 grated with such horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of
 man,

man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.* **BLASPHEMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *blasphem.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.* **BLASPHEMY.** *n. f.* [from *blasphem.*]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing.

But that my heart's on future mischief fet,
I would speak *blasphem*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must, *Shakespeare.*

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blaspemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. f.* [from *blaze*, *Sax.* *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gulf, or puff of wind.
They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the world,
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax.*
Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind music.

In peace there's nothing to becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger. *Shakespeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelic *blast*
I'll bid all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*
Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or
one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy
has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as
virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing
pestilential.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job.*

TO BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.
You nimble lightning, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenuck'd fog, drawn by the powerful fun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the fathoms of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin. *Albion.*

2. To make to wither.
Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*
And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the eastwind,
sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*
Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thompson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate.
He shews himself either very weak, if he will take my
word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or very malicious,
if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it.

Stillinger's Defence of Dissenters on Romish Idolatry.
4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.
This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Juda endeavoured to
renew; but his enterprise was *blasted* by the destruction of
vessels in the harbour. *Arbutnot.*

5. To confound; to strike with terror.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BLASTMENT. *n. f.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTANT. *adj.* [blatant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blastant* beast. *Dryden.*
TO BLAST. *v. n.* [from *blaste*, Lat.] To roar; to make
a fenefless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-

durance, however envy list to *blaste* against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTIRATION. *n. f.* [blatteris, Lat.] Noise; fenefless roar.
BLAY. *n. f.* A small white river fish; called also a *bleat*, which
see.

BLAZE. *n. f.* [blaze, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the
light than the heat.

They are in a most waitlike preparation, and hope to come
upon them in the heat of their division.—The main *blaze* of it
is past; but a small thing would make it flame again.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the light. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the fore-
head almost to the nose. *Farris's Dict.*

TO BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king
and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but
stella fixa; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

TO BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.
The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by
the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came
thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a steadfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*
Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Ju'ud.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'n's themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to
blaze abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such much worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whole lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Feastful of danger, like a petty god,
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis fill our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper
terms. 'His is not now used.

'This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should
then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two
fierces, or. *Peaburn.*

3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper use.
Pall'd thy *blazed* youth
Becomes assuag'd, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied eld. *Shakespeare.*

BLAZER. *n. f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.
Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

TO BLAZON. *v. a.* [blazoner, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial:
King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am
not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

Then *blazon* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning glids the unrelenting storm. *Garrick.*

3. To display; to set to show.
O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his forward head. *Shakespeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in terrestrial vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakespeare.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

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What's this but libelling against the senate,
And blazoning our injustice every where? *Shakespeare.*
BLAZON. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
Proceed unto beafts that are given in arms, and teach me
what I ought to observe in their blazon. *Peacocks.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication.
But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakespeare.*
3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.
I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold blazon. *Shakespeare.*
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the blazon of their
exploits upon the company. *Collier.*
BLAZONRY. *n. f.* [from blazon.] The art of blazoning.
Give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry.

TO BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten; common-
ly to whiten by exposure to the open air.
When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens bleach their summer smocks. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour's Lost.*

Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temperate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refined,
Bask in his beams, and bleach me in the wind? *Dryden.*
For there are various penances enjoined;
And some are hung to bleach upon the wind;
Some plunged in waters. *Dryden.*

TO BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the
open air.
The white sheet bleaching in the open field. *Shakespeare.*
On every nerve

The deadly winter freezes; shuts up course;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corpse;
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill.

Intreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakespeare.*

The godsfolk that in rural feline
Dwell'll here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidden every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*
Her defoliation presents us with nothing but bleak and barren
prospect. *Addison.*

Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantic shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. *Pope.*
BLEAK. *n. f.* [from his white or bleak colour.] A small river fish.
The bleak, or freshwater pike, is ever in motion, and there-
fore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a plea-
sant, sad sea water green; his belly white and shining like the
mountain snow. Bleaks are excellent meat, and is best season
in August. *Warton.*

BLEAKNESS. *n. f.* [from bleak.] Coldness; chiliness.
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without com-
plaining of the bleakness of the air in which they are born; as
the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter.
Addison, Guardian.

BLEAKY. *adj.* [from bleak.] Bleak; cold; chill.
On shrubs they browse, and, on the bleakly top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [blaar, a blither, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.
It is an ancient tradition, that blear eyes affect found eyes.
Bacon's Natural History.
It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity
of an honest man, than of the blear-eyed owl to cast scandal
on the sun. *L'Estrange.*

His blear eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was flabbie, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*
When thou shalt fee the blear-eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.
Thus I hurl
My dazling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false presentments. *Milton.*

TO BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum.
All tongues speak of him, and the blear'd lights
Are bespangled to see him. *Shakespeare.*

The Dardanian wives,
With blear'd villages, come forth to view
Th' issue of th' exploit. *Shakespeare.*
When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would blear my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
Atrike to pains. *Dryden.*

2. To dim the eyes.
N° XVI.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear*
our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh.*
BLEARINESS. *n. f.* [from *blear*.] The state of being blear-
ed, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a
bleariness. *Wijeman.*
TO BLEAT. *v. h.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.
We were as twins'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other. *Shakespeare.*
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *beat* for the lamb.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.
While on sweet grafs her eating charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*
What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.
Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rood;
The bell-wing of oxen, and the *beat*
Of breezy sheep. *Chapman.*

The rivers and their hills around,
With lowings, and with dying bleats resound. *Shakespeare.*
BLEB. *n. f.* [blæn, to swell, Germ.] A blister. *Skinner.*

BLED. *particp.* [from *to bleed*.]
TO BLEED. *v. n.* *pret.* I *bled*, I have *bled*. [*bleban*, Saxon.]
1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I bleed inwardly for my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Bled, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakespeare.*
Many, upon the feeling of others bleed, or frangled, or tor-
tured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they bleed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To die a violent death.
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed today;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from
some body, as blood from an animal.
For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

TO BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.
That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple voice. *Pope.*

BLEIT. *adj.* [*blait*, Scotch.] It is used in Scotland, and the border-
BLAIE, in counties.

TO BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blème*, Junius; from *blème*, white,
Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. To mark with any deformity.
Like her that my outward face might have been disguised,
than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus
blemish'd. *Stirling.*

2. To detame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
Not that my virtue would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden.*
Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish*
his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and per-
jury. *Addison.*

BLEMISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.
As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to
him again. *Leviticus.*

Open it such a distance off from the eyelid, that you divide
not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish*.
Wijeman's Surgery.

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.
Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear the died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairy Queen.*

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit
at all unto you. *Hooker.*
And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions,
what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us? some
reflection on our negligence? *Sparr.*

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extror-
dinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures;
raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an ex-
alted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his char-
acter. *Addison.*

3. A foil; turpitude; taint; deformity.
First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish*,
Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Stirling.*

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of Eng-
land, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair perish'd:
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fustier than before. *Shakespeare.*

Eveline's husband 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision.
Addison.
 To BLEND. v. n. To shrink; to start back; to fly off.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
 I know my course.
 Paience herself, what goddess ere she be,
 Douth lesser *blend* at fulsurance than I do.
 Hold you ever to our special drift;
 Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to that,
 As caute doth misseiler.
Shakespeare.

To BLEND. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct.
 The rebels belieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trunks of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants light, and dead their shot.
Cornew.
 To BLEND. v. a. preter. *blended*; anciently, *blent* [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.
 'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
 Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended*, but not united.
Boyle.

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
 Did lovel and majesty together *blend*.
 'I he grave, where even the rest find rest,
 And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd.
Dryden.

2. To confound.
 I he moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disordered and confused mixture.
Hooker.

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.
 Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;
 The eye of reason was with rage *blent*.
 Regard of worldly much took foully *blend*.
 And how abate the high heroic spirit.
 The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
 And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.
Fairy Queen.

BLENDER. n. f. [from *to blend*]. The person that mingles.
 BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*. See BLEND.

To BLESS. v. a. [blessan, Saxon.]
 1. To make happy; to prosper.
 The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
 It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
 Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*;
 It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes.
 Had I but died an hour before this chance,
 I had liv'd a *blest* time: for, from this instant,
 There's nothing.
 This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long time together, have been *blest* with.
 Happy this life, which such a hero *blest*;
 What virtue owells not in his loyal breast?
 In vain with folding arms the youth assaid
 To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
 But she return'd no more, to *ble* his longing eyes.
 O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour.
 To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.
 And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *ble* the children of Israel, before his death.
 To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.
 Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and honoured by all for ever.
 But *blest* be that great pow'r, that hath us *blest*;
 With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
 It seems, in one place of *Stenjer*, to signify the same as *to weave*; *to brandish*; *to flourish*.
 Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,
 And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
 His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
 And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.

BLESS'D. particip. adj. [from *to bless*]. Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.
 BLESS'D. n. *Thistle*. [cniunt, Lat.] The name of a plant.
 The characters are; it hath stoculous flowers, consisting of many florets, which are multifid, and stand upon the embryo; these florets are inclosed in a fealy cup, surrounded with leaves. The species are, 1. The *blest* *thistle*. 2. The yellow *distaff* *thistle*. The *blest* *thistle* is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and preterved for medicinal uses; but of late years it hath been less used than formerly.
 I his accident of Clitophon's taking had so *blestly* procur'd their meeting.

BLESS'D. adv. [from *blest*]. Happily.
 I his accident of Clitophon's taking had so *blestly* procur'd their meeting.
 BLESS'D. n. f. [from *blest*].
 1. Happiness; felicity.
 Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *blestness* of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain.
 His overthrow increas'd happiness upon him;
 For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
 And found the *blestness* of being little.
 2. Sanctity.
 Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
 Than that, which withering on the virgin thorn,
 Grows, lives, and dies in single *blestness*.
 3. Heavenly felicity.
 It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blestness*, and immortality.
 4. Divine favour.
 BLESS'ER. n. f. [from *blest*]. He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes all things prosper.
 When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the *blesser* of the action.

BLESSING. n. f. [from *blest*].
 1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.
 2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetic and authoritative manner.
 The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*.
 3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.
 Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
 But free, and common, as the sea and wind.
 Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society.
 A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life.

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Those ether two equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Niomides;

And Teretias, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors to their own defects are *blind*;

Hail'd thou, but Janus like, a face behind,

To see the people, what play mouths they make;

To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,

He puns his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryden.*

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private; generally with *some* tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniences they make

themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is

judg'd a fit house of common prayer. *Hester.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be a *blind* fires under flume, which flame not out;

but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else

Shall I inform my unacquainted foot

In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,

Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. *Rojinsman.*

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,

And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*

So mariners mistake the promis'd gulf,

And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*

A poem done, yet unobserv'd and free,

Just by the length of a *blind* gallery,

To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind* *Foghorn*, [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but

on one side.

7. *Blind* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You noble lightning, dart your *blinding* flames

Into her scornful eyes! *Shakespeare.*

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes

therewith? and I will restore it. *1 Samuel.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that

leads those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much

greater. *Smith.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whurl the fogs, such darkness *blinds* the sky,

That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryden.*

3. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavour'd,

with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

Blind, *n. f.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine;

cultry calls a *blind* over the duty, under ionic customary

words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

Thick discourses set an opposition between his commands

and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the

other. *De 3 of Pity.*

TO *BLINDFOLD*, *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from

seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the

face. *Luke.*

Blindfold, *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unware,

Whilt reason, blent through passion, nought decried

him, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares.

And where he lists, nought knows, and where he hurts,

nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,

When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim? *Dryden.*

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* calls a

eye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a

white stone rather than a black? *South.*

They will look into the state of the nation with their own

eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature.

Addison.

BLINDLY, *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,

By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,

Has given Cydaria to Osibellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism

on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly*

follow their nose. *Lact.*

2. Without judgment or direction.

How seas and earth, and air, and a live flame,

Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,

Were *blindly* gather'd in this godly ball. *Dryden.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n. f.* A play in which some one is to have

his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,

We left our champion on his flight;

At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,

In equal fear of night and day.

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he lances I

play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have

my open eyes. *Stillingfleet.*

BLINDNESS, *n. f.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight.

Not can we call it choice, when what we chuse,

Folly and *blindness* only could refute. *Denham.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,

But with base thoughts are into *blindness* led,

And kept from looking on the light-of-day. *Spenser.*

Whoever he would proceed beyond these simple ideas,

we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover

nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Lact.*

BLINDSIDE, *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.] Weakness; foolish;

weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself, but this is one of his

blindside; and the best of men, I fear, are not without them.

Swift.

BLINDWORM, *n. f.* [from *blind* and *worm*.] A small viper, the

least of our English serpents, but venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,

Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;

Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;

Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakespeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is com-

monly thought to be blind, because of the blindness of its

eyes. *Grew.*

TO BLINK, *v. n.* [*blinken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politics, as if one eye

Upon the other were a spy;

That to trepan the one to think

The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

Sweet and lovely well,

Shew me thy chin, to *blink* through with mine eye.

Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINKARD, *n. f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in

others few of any remarkable greatness; and, in some, none

but *blinkards*, and obscure ones. *Haverc.*

BLISS, *n. f.* [blisse, Sax. from *blissan*, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; gene-

rally wish of the happiness of blissful souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witness'd of himself, I am the way;

the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Huic.*

Dum fadnet did not spare

That time celestial viages; yet, mix'd

With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me

All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*. *Milton.*

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject or in kind. *Pope.*

BLISSFUL, *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Full of joy; happy in the

highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,

He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two fadest ingredients in hell, are deprivation or the

blissful vision, and confusion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,

Uninterrupted joy, unvar'd love,

In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

First in the fields I try the silvan strains,

Nor *bliss* to sport in Waudior's *blissful* plains. *Pope.*

BLISSFULLY, *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness; fulness of joy.

TO BLISSOM, *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful. *Dial.*

BLISTER, *n. f.* [*blyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and

filled with fetid blood.

In this state the gallows, night by night,

O'er ladies lips, who strain on kisses dream,

Which oft the angry mob with *blister* plagues,

Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.

Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut,

which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next

night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from

the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*. *Bacon*. 7.
TO BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.
 If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue *blister*,
 And never to my red look'd anger be
 'T he trumpet airy more. *Shakespeare*.
 Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
 Which *blister* want they touch thee. *Dryden*.
TO BLISTER. *v. a.*
 1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.
 Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
 Who falling in the flames of her own youth,
 Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shakespeare*.
 2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.
 I *blistered* the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died
 how long. *Wiceman*.
BLITH. *adj.* [*blith*, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous;
 sprightly; mirthful.
 We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our
 enemies; and, according to the *stie* or heavy aspect thereof,
 our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike
 or approbation. *Isotter*.
 I then sigh not so, but let them go,
 And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakespeare*.
 For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd
 Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, to gay;
 Yet empty of all good.
 To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad;
 Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton*.
 And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*,
 And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton*.
 Should he return, that troop to *blithe* and bold,
 Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope*.
BLITHLY. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] In a *blithe* manner.
BLITHNESS. *s. f.* [from *blithe*.] The quality of being
 blith. *Isotter*.
BLITHSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.
 Frothy blais de cae
 The *blithsome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
 Are widow'd. *Philips*.
TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To swell, or make
 turgid with wind.
 His rude essays
 Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise,
 That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden*.
 The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the
 mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see
 so many well-shaded innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling
 up and down like bigbellied women. *Addison*.
TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.
 If a person of a him constitution beirs to *bloat*, from be-
 ing warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Ar. ubi not*.
BLONTESS. *n. f.* [from *blond*.] Turgidness; swelling; tur-
 mour.
 Latitudo, laziness, *blonteness*, and scorbutical spots, are
 symptoms of weak fibres. *Ar. ubi not*.
BLOBER. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] A word used in some counties for
 a bubble.
 There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance,
 called a *bluber*, reputed unwholesome to the fish. *Carew*.
BLOBERLIP. *n. f.* [from *blow*, or *blow*, and *lip*.] A thick lip.
 They make a wit of their ill friend,
 His *blow* is *lips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden*.
BLOBLIPPED. *adj.* Having swelled or thick lips.
BLOBLIPPED. *n.* {
 A *blublip* shell, which seemeth to be a kind of mussel,
Grew's Musaeum.
 His person deformed to the highest degree; flat nosed, and
blublip. *L'Estrange*.
BLOCK. *n. f.* [*black*, Dutch; *blac*, Fr.]
 1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.
 Homer's *apothosis* consists of a groupe of figures, cut in the
 same *set* of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison*.
 2. A mass of matter.
 Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when
 great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will hum-
 ble at a straw. *Swift*.
 3. A rude piece; in contempt.
 When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is clef-
 out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artifi-
 cers to get forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment se-
 cure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet*.
 4. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.
 He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever
 changes with the next *block*. *Shakespeare*.
 5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.
 Some guard these traitors to the *back* of death,
 Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakespeare*.
 At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his
 head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and
 said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon*.
 I'll drag him thence,
 Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden*.

An obit rustion; a flop.
 Can he evert dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake
 is our felicity, when he sees us run to from it, that no crime
 is *back* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Dowry of Pity*.
 8. A sea term for a pulley.
 9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.
 The country is a desert, where the good
 Gain'd, inhibits not; burn's not undetected;
 'T here men become beasts, and prone to all evils;
 In cities, *blocks*. *Dennis*.
 What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak?
Shakespeare.
TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To shut up; to inclose, so as
 to hinder egress.
 The states about them should neither by encroach of domi-
 nion, nor by *locking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt
 or annoy. *Bacon*.
 Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some
 troops to *block* it up, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon*.
 They *block* the cattle kept by Biertram;
 Put now they city, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden*.
 'T he albot raises an army, and *blocks* up the town on the
 side that faces his dominions. *Addison*.
BLOCK-HOUSE. *s. n. f.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fortress built to
 obstruct or block up a pass.
 His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the
 town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew*.
 Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under
 the protection of some *block-houses*. *Ro. arch*.
BLOCK-TOWN. *n. f.* [from *block* and *town*.] So the tradesmen call
 that which is most pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought.
Byron.
BLOCKADE. *n. f.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting
 up the place.
 'T he enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade*
 of Olivenza. *Tatler*.
 Round the goddess's roll
 Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shawl;
 Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope*.
TO BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up.
 Huge piles of British cloth *blockade* the door,
 A hundred oxen at your lover's door. *Pope*.
BLOCKHEAD. *n. f.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a
 dolt; a man without parts.
 Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is
 strongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Dowry of Pity*.
 We idly sit like stupid *blockheads*,
 Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras*.
 A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless skull,
 And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope*.
BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from *the head*.] Stupid; dull.
 Says a *block-headed* boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange*.
BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.
 Make a lot'sry,
 And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
 The fort to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare*.
BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.
BLOCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity.
BLOCKMART. *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mill, through
 which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the
 mine. *Dick*.
BLOCKNET. *n. f.* [I suppose for *blocknet*.]
 Our *blocknet* livery's been all too sad
 For thilke same season, when all is icyed
 With pleatance. *Spenser*.
BLOOD. *n. f.* [*bloos*, Saxon.]
 1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.
 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof,
 shall you not eat. *Genesis*.
 2. Child; progeny.
 We'll no more meet, no more see one another;
 But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Family; kindred.
 As many and as well born *bloods* as those,
 Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakespeare*.
 O! what an happiness is it to find
 A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind.
 According to the common law of England, in administra-
 tions, the whole *blood* ought to be preferred to the half *blood*.
As if it's Paragon.
 4. Defect; lineage.
 Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not run-
 ning in a *blood*, like the perpetual genealogies of the Ormond
 family. *Dryden*.
 5. Blood royal; royal lineage.
 'T hey will almost
 Give us a prince of the *blood*, a son of Priam, *Shakespeare*.
 In change of him.
 6. Birth; high extraction.
 I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakespeare*.
 7. Mar-

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they say, *blood* will have blood.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Genesis, iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand? *2 Samuel*, iv. 11.

9. *Fer blood*. Though his blood or life was at stake; a low phrase. A crow lay battering upon a musket, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the fift. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matthew*, xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great fir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the blood of grapes. *Genesis*, xlix. 11.

14. *Blood*, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *bloodied* by the affections. *Bacon's Ap. plingma.*
Then all approach the stain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *bloodied* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. *Adrian.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a wound.

Fairer than fairer, let none ever say,
That ye were *bloodied* in a yielded fray. *Steele's Sennet.*

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medicinally.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *bloodied* one against another. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BLOOD-SPINKLED, adj. [from *blood* and *spinkled*.] Blood-spinkled.

The *blood-bater'd* Banquo smiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT, adj. [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Lucile.*

7. *BLOOD-LET*, v. a. [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of *blood-letting*. *Robinson on Aments.*

BLOOD-LETTER, n. f. [from *blood* and *let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medicinally.

This mischief happening to aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Histman's Surgery.*

BLOOD-STONE, n. f. [from *blood* and *stone*.] The name of a stone.

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attraction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-stone* is given, spotted with a bright blood-red.

Ward on Efflu.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, adj. [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Queen.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh's History.*

BLOOD-VESEL, n. f. [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The fangs of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover. *Adrian's Spectator.*

BLOODFLOWER, n. f. [from *blood* and *flower*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preferred in the curious garden in Holland, where they now have many sorts; but in England it is still very rare. *Miller.*

BLOODGILTINESS, n. f. [from *blood* and *guilt*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodgiltiness* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd. *Fairy Queen.*

BLOODGOUND, n. f. [from *blood* and *bound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

No. XVI.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and incite. *Dryden.*

Where are these rav'n'ing *bloodhounds*, that pursue

In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Shakespeare's Lear.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *A Letter on Aments.*

And though the villain 'scape a while he feels

Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLOODY, adv. [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the perfluant,

As too triumphing, how mine enemies,

To-day at Pomict, *bloody* were butcher'd. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

This day, the poet, *bloody* inclin'd;

Has made me die, full ore against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLOODYNESS, n. f. [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodyness*, yet sometimes the fault is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLOODLESS, adj. [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my furores, and, for fumes of gold,

The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector fold. *Dryden's Lucid.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;

But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest finds

A welcome sovereignty in rustic minds. *Waller.*

BLOODSHED, n. f. [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel war;

Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,

Unmanly murder, and unwhitish scath, *Fairy Queen.*

All murders past do stand expos'd in this;

And this so sole, and so unmatchable,

Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,

Exempl'd by this heinous spectacle. *Shakespeare's T. John.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, takes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,

Through great *bloodshed*, and many a fall away. *Fairy Queen.*

O, wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,

I could with greater certainty foretell. *Dryden's Tyrant Love.*

BLOODSHEDDER, n. f. [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.

He that took away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that defrauds the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.*

BLOODSHOT, } adj. [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled with

BLOODSHOT, } blood; bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,

When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

BLOODSUCKER, n. f. [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;

A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*,

a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLOODY, adj. [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand, *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou *bloody* villain,

Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you to your nether lip?

Some *bloody* pison flakes your very frame;

These are portents; but yet I hope, I hope,

They do not point on me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,

Love no reward; though here thou fee him die,

Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *bloody* vengeance which he could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope's W. Forest.*

BLOODY-FLUX. See *FLUX*.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and supplanting

perpiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody-flux*.

BLOODY-MINDED, adj. [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's

end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out,

for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM, n. f. [from, Germ. *blum*.] Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

- How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *blooms*, extracting liquid sweet. *Paradise Lost*.
A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms*, was every bough. *Dryden*.
Haste to yonder woody bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd;
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope*.
2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving,
and ripening to higher perfection.
Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *blooms*, your age in its decay. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass,
two feet square.
To BLOW. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To bring or yield blossoms.
The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and
brought forth buds, and *blossomed blossoms*, and yielded almonds.
Numbers, xvii. 8.
It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some
blossoms the first time a tree *blooms*, it will blossom itself to
death. *Bacon's Natural History*.
2. To produce, as blossoms.
Rites and customs, now superfluous, when the strength of
virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *blossomed* them, no man
could justly have condemned as evil. *Hosier*.
3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.
Beauty, frail flower, that every season fears,
Blossoms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope's Epistle*.
O greatly blest with every *blossom*, grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyssey*.
BLOOMY. adj. [from *blow*.] Full of blossoms; flowery.
O nightingale! that on yon *blossom* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the winds are still,
Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *blossoms* beauties on the genial bed.
But left the manly summer in her head. } *Dryden*.
Hear how the birds, on every *blossom* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope*.
BLOW. n. f. [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast.
Out rustle, with an unmeasured roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; usher to
either's *blow*. *Clayton's Iliad*.
BLOSSOM. n. f. [*blor*me, Sax.] The flower that grows on
any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call
those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in them-
selves, but as a token of some following production.
Cold news for me:
Thus are my blossoms blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the *blow* that hangs on the bough. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth
make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural History*.
To his green ears you confute you would suit,
Not blast the *blossoms*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden*.
Sweeter than spring,
Thou sole surviving *blow* from the root,
That nourish'd up my fortune. *Thomson's Autumn*.
To BLOSSOM. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
Although the figtree shall not *blow*, neither shall fruit be
in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habakkuk*, iii. 17.
The want of rain at *blowing* time, often occasions the
dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer*.
To BLOW. v. a. [from *blow*, Fr. to hide.]
1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with
ink.
You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blow* out me, and put his own fun in. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blow*. *Pope*.
A man of the most understanding will find it impossible
to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually
softening, correcting, or *blowing* out expressions. *Swift*.
2. To efface; to erase.
O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother:
One act like this *blows* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden*.
These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding
can no more refuse, nor alter. nor *blow* out, than a mirror can
refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects pro-
duce. *Locke*.
3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.
Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink,
which will sooner *blow*, than make any fair letter at all.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.
O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant words
'That ever *blasted* paper. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
4. To disgrace; to disfigure.
Unknot that threatening unkind brow;
It *blows* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
So sounds thy fame. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blows* the red thy unblam'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*
For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,
But not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rousseau*.
5. To darken.
He hung how earth *blows* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat founding brass in vain. *Cowley*.
BLOT. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of something written.
Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an univereal blot. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
2. A blur; a spot upon paper.
3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.
Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
'That hath depriv'd me. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the
mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus*, xx. 21.
A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain of confu-
sion, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple*.
4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken
up; whence to hit a blot.
It is too great a matter of his art, to make a blot which
may so easily be hit. *Dryden's Education, &c.*
BLOTCH. n. f. [from *blot*.] A spot or puff on the skin.
Spots and blotches, of several colours and figures, straggling
over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black.
Harvey on Consumption.
To BLOW. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *basted*
herings, or red herings.
BLOW. n. f. [*blow*, Dutch].
1. A stroke.
A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to the ear,
As will a cheeknut. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.
Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of
equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical
of the crew. *Cicero*.
2. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.
Alluvage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryden*.
3. A single action; a sudden event.
Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are
once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden*.
4. The act of a fly, by which the lodges eggs in flesh.
I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,
His brains infected wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliad*.
To BLOW. v. n. pret. *blow*; particip. *blowing*. [*blaw*, Sax.]
1. To move with a current of air.
At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the
south wind *blows*. *Ecclus*, xliii. 16.
Fruits, for long keepings, gather before they are full ripe, and
in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *blows* not
south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysian flows. *Pope's St. Cecilia*.
2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it.
It *blows* a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one sea-
man praying. *L'Estrange*.
If it *blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though
it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful
than our care and corrections. *Dryden's D. of Spain*.
3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.
Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and
looking wildly. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Each asking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope's Iliad*.
4. To breathe.
Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and
cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange*.
5. To found by being blown.
Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Paradise Lost*.
There let the prating organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton*.
6. To found, or play musically by wind.
When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east
parts shall go forward. *Numbers*, x. 5.
7. To *blow* over. To pass away without effect.
Storms, though they *blow* over divers times, yet may fall at
last.
When the storm is *blown* over,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Gianicolo*.
But

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse, *I've been*.
 8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
 On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler*.

To *blow*. v. a.

1. To drive by the force of the wind.

Though you unty the winds,
 Though bladed corn be toig'd, and trees *blown* down,
 I though callen topple on their warders heads. *A. M. C. b.*
 I see daughters, *blow* away those noils and clouds,
 And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Pontam.*

These primitive heres of the christian church, could not so easily *blow* off the doctrine of passive obedience. *Soub.*
 2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *J. Mich.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
 But, love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *K. L. ar.*

4. To form by blowing them into shape.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap lath given a tenacity. *Lysie.*

5. To found an instrument of wind music.

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
 Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *M. M.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When fleets hang by the wall,
 And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
 And I on bears logs into the hall,
 And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shaksf.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
 So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he:
 So gentle of condition was he known,
 That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryd.*

8. To *blow out*. To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
 And brought in matter, that should feed the fire:
 And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
 With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Shaksf.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest, rise,
 And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryd.*

9. To *blow up*. To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man up like a bladder.
Shaksf.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not thin: he had received good me: sure from the king.
 Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Bayle.*

It was my breath that *blow* this tempest up,
 Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shaksf.*

His presence soon *blow* up the unkindly fight,
 And his loud gins speak thick like angry men. *Dryd.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*,
 but somewhat less; yet defends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew.*

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Radisson.*

10. To *blow up*. To destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine.
Kasler's Hist. of the Turk.

Their chief *blow* up in air, not waves, expired,
 To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryd.*

Not far from the fad well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*

11. To infect with the eggs of flies.

I would no more endure
 This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
 The filthy *blow* my mouth. *Shaksf.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
 Lay me stark naked, and let the water flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shaksf.*

12. To *blow upon*. To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Adisson.*
 He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Adisson.*

To *blow*. v. n. [blossom, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime to mark how sprung
 Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
 What drops the myrtle, and what the balmy reed. *Miln's Par. Lyst.*

This royal fair
 Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
 See her greater brother on the British throne. *Waller.*
 Let us the known *blow* of the meadow *blow*,
 Fair is the daily that beside her grows. *Gay.*

For three Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
 And seeds of gold in Cypris's mountains glow. *Pope.*

Blower. n. f. [from blow] A melter of tin
 Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the
 fame to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or
 three months extreme and encraving labour. *Carru.*

Blown. 1. he participle of blow
 All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them,
 were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it
 may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew
 them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
 And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

Blowpoint. n. f. A child's play.
 Shortly boys shall not play
 At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
 Toil to some courtier. *Dennis.*

BLOWTH. n. f. [from blow] Bloom, or blossom.
 Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly
 grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and
 in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. n. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench.
 Blowzy. adj. [from blow] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLUBBER. n. f. [see BLOW] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To *blubber*. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
 Even so lies she,
Blubbering and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*. *Shaksf.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch mis'd her pining care,
 She wept, the *blubber* it, and the tore her hair. *Swift.*

To *blubber*. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping;
 Fair threatens present unto me my *blubber* face; let tears
 procure your Ray. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
 There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
 With ruff'd raiment and fair *blubber* face,
 As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
 With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber* cheeks. *Dryd.*

Blubbered. particip. adj. [from to blubber.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
 Was so protand, to touch that *blubber* lip. *Dryd.*

Blunder. n. f. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blue, Sax. *blau*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here,
 My *blue* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
 Have lip. *Shaksf.*

Where fires thou find'st unrank'd, and hearths unweep,
 There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shaksf.*

Shaksf. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
 The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
 Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Richard III.*

Why does one climate, and one soil endure
 The blushing poppy with a crimson hue?
 Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? *Prior.*

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blue*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

BLUEBOTTLE. n. f. [from blue and bottle.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottleflower*; which see.
 If you put *bluebottle*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red: because the ants thrust their stings, and insert into them their stinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.
 Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol,
 A fly upon the chariot-pole
 Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive
 Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from blue and eye.] Having blue eyes.
 Rise then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
 Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Cragshaw.*

Nor to the temple was the gone, to move,
 With prayers, the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryd.*

BLUEHAIR. adj. [from blue and hair.] Having blue hair.
 This place,
 The greatest and the best of all the main,
 He quarters to his *bluehair* dainties. *Milnes.*

BLUEBLY. adv. [from blue.] With a blue colour.
 'Tis *bluebly* he drop'd his pen full colour,
 While at the light burnt *bluebly*. *Swift.*

BLUENESS. n. f. [from blue.] The quality of being blue.
 In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and
 reforted to it again, by the addition of a few drops of *blueness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF, *adj.* Big; furly; blustering.
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and buff, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*
BLU'ISH, *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a small degree.
Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a bluish tinge. *Shakespeare.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like bluish mists. *Dryden.*
Here, in full light, the ruffet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *blue*.] A small degree of blue colour.
I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the bluishness, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*
TO BLU'NDER, *v. n.* [blunderer, Dutch; perhaps from blind.]
1. To mistake grossly; to err very wicely; to mistake stupidly.
It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to blunder upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*
The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet blundered, and stumbled, about their grand and principal concern. *South.*

2. To founder; to blunder.
He who now to scufe, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

TO BLU'NDER, *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly.
He seems to us 'erfand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship: for he blunders and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *St. Ignace.*

BLU'NDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.
It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as detects or blunders, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

BLU'NDERBASS, *n. f.* [from blunder.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are blunderbusses in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the squeaking of a hide. *Dryden.*
BLU'NDERER, *n. f.* [from blunder.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere blunderer, according to the company they have kept. *Harris.*

BLU'NDERHEAD, *n. f.* [from blunder and head.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every plow-jockey shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*
BLUNT, *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.
If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Ecclesi.*

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluntest swords. *Sidney.*

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.
Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some fly trick, blunt I burio's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare.*

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a blunt historical nature; one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.
The mayor of the town came to seize them in a blunt manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Hutton.*

I am not enough your counsel still be true;
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.
To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. 'His use is improper.
I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope's Letters.*

TO BLUNT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.
So sickening moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs, and gross alloy,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And dalliaze my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;

Not lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shelley.*

BLU'NTLY, *adv.* [from blunt.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.
2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it,
and deliver a plain message bluntly. *Shakespeare.*

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS, *n. f.* [from blunt.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty hawk, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the bluntness of his darts betray'd. *Shelley.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.
His silence grew wit, his bluntness integrity, his baseness ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Shelley.*

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be
affited to discern a difference betwixt bluntness of speech and
strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,
But thows of honest bluntness to betray. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTWITTED, *adj.* [from blunt and wit.] Dull; stupid.
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shelley.*

BLUR, *n. f.* [blurr, Span. a blot. Skenn.] A blot; a stain; a lapse.
Alan, once fallen, was nothing but a great blur; a total universal pollution. *South.*

TO BLUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to efface; to obscure.
Such an act,
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Cails virtue hypocrite. *Shelley.*

Long is it since I saw him;
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shelley.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say,
whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be
blurred and blotted out. *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain.
Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot blur my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

TO BLURT, *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently;
to let fly without thinking.

Others call out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and
cannot hold, but blurt out those words, which afterwards they
are forced to eat. *Hemsted.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus blurt out. *Grocenius of the Verges.*

TO BLUSH, *v. n.* [blufen, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek.
I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames,
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakespeare.*

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To thy and beauty the cheek again. *Shelley.*

I will go wash:
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shelley.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are
blushing in a man's own.
Shame cautions blushing; blushing is the resort of the blood
to the face; although blushing will be seen in the whole body,
yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but do not let your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.
To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shelley.*

Along those blushing borders, bright with dew.
3. It has at before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blurr'd at him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shelley.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but blush at
your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

BLUSH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.
The virgin's with, without her fears, impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.
But here the roses blush so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crahan.*

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke*.

BLUSH, *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blushons of trees, that are white, are commonly inordinate; those of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *blush*, and smell sweet.

Bacon's Natural Hist.
Stratonice entering, moved a *blush* colour in his face; but delecting him, he relapsed into the same paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumption.*

BLUSTER, *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *blustering* Æolus his boasted fire. *Spenser*.

So now he flings with many a sturdy floure;
So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth four. *Spenser*.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. *Sir*, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange*.

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or else he must haue and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm.

Government of the Tongue.

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden*.

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call.

And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden*.

BLUSTERY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noise; tumult.

The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare*.

To the winds they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton*.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift*.

2. Boast; boisterousness; turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakespeare*.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange*.

BLUSTERER, *n. f.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLUSTROUS, *adj.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being boisterous, and not *blustrous*. *Hudibras*.

BLM, *n. f.* A note in music.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bm, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakespeare*.

BO, *interj.* A word of terror; from *bs*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple*.

BOAR, *n. f.* [ban, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *beer*, before the *beer* purques,
Were to incense the *beer* to follow us. *Shakespeare*.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck thrust up a thickest stormy wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden*.

BOAR-SPEAR, *n. f.* [from *boar* and *spear*.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen*.

Echion drew the fist, but mis'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryden*.

BOARD, *n. f.* [board, Goth. byard, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they have sundred trees in boards and planks. *Raleigh's Elogij*.

Every house has a board over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple*.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryden*.

2. A table. [from *board*, Welch.]

Soon after which three hundred lords he slew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his board. *Fairy Queen*.

In bud he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakespeare*.

I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at board and bed. *Sir J. Drakham*.

Cicopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the board. *Hallucell on Providence*.

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board. *Prior*.

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

N° XVI.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that board. *Clarendon*.

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleas'd sometimes to be present at that board; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon*.

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now board to board the rival vessels row.

The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was on board. *Adelphi*.

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Archebust on Chats*.

TO BOARD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beach,
Now in the walls, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakespeare*.

Yet not inclin'd the English ship to board,
More on his guns relies than on his sword;
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It mis'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller*.

Arm, arm, the cry'd, and let our Tyrians board;
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Drakham*.

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; also *de quaestione*, &c.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to board
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespoke. *Fairy Q.*

Away, I do beseech you, both away;
I'll board him presently. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*.

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew me myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury. *Shakespeare*.

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they perseive the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Alexand's Mechanical Exercis.*

TO BOARD, *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did board with three,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbe.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spektator*.

TO BOARD, *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGE, *n. f.* [from *board* and *wage*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden*.

BOARDER, *n. f.* [from *board*.] A table; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, *n. f.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In boarding-schools can have his choice. *Swift*.

BO'ARISH, *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,
In his anointed flesh stick boarish phangs. *Shakespeare*.

TO BOAST, *v. n.* [*bôst*, Welch.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk ostentatiously; with *of*.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Cor. ix. 2.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *in*.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting* in that which was their shame. *Wijeman*.

3. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek. xxxv. 13.*

TO BOAST, *v. a.*

1. To brag; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Cor. vii. 14.*

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; if they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury*.

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches.

Confounded be all them that carve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalm xcvi. 7.*

BOAST, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Nor

B O D

Virtue atones for *badly* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *body's* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight, so doth freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *badly* pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to *badly* act, ere Rome Had circumvention. *Shakespeare.*

BO'DILY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter. It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *badly*, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DIN, *n. f.* [*badlin*, or small body, *Skinner.*] 1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *badlins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop. Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lies, Or wedg'd whole ages in a *badlin's* eye. *Pope.*

3. An instrument to draw the hair. You took constant care The *badlin*, comb, and effluence to prepare: For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY, *n. f.* [*booby*, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

1. The material subsistence of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul. All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Soul, and the *bodies* of his sons, from the wall. *Samuel.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on. *Matthew.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

2. Matter; opposed to spirit. A person; a human being; whence *somebody* and *nobody*.

Butly, a wife *body's* part it were not, to put out his wife, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me, thou wouldst freeze. *Hickes.*

3. A deslow'rd maid! And by an eminent *body*, that entor'd The law against it! *Shakespeare.*

'Tis a passing shame, That I, unworthy *body* as I am, Should censure thus one lovely gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

No *body* hath me; what need I to fear? The Most High will not remember my sins. *Examp.*

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be lived, without having any obligation to his preserver. *L'Estr.*

4. Reality; opposed to representation. A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Coleff.*

5. A collective mass; a joint power. There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hickes.*

These were so many dissatisfied persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When these pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Adelphi, Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van and rear. The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilnot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by some common tie. I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent, despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The outward condition. I, as absent in *body*, have judged. *Corinthians.*

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended wellward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy, by which they might supply many countries with fish. *Did. Jon's Remarks on Italy.*

10. A substance.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

11. [*In geometry.*] Any solid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection; as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

13. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOATHS, *n. f.* [*from body and cloth.*] Cloathing for horses that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that several flies are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the head. *Adelphi, preface.*

To BO'DY, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To produce in ionic form. As imagination *bodies* forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shape. *Shakespeare.*

BOG, *n. f.* [*bag, soft, Irish.*] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.

A golf profound! as that Serbonian bog, Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius lies. *Milton.*

He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; wherefore he treads, he sinks. *South.*

I learn from so great a wit, a land of bogs With ditches fenced, a heaven sat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into bogs and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER, *n. f.* [*from bog and trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE, *v. n.* [*from bogli*, Dutch, a spectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward. You *goggle* thrudly; every feather starts you. *Shute, All's well that ends well.*

We start and *goggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Glanville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay, Stood *goggling* at the roughness of the way;

Ud'd to the road, unknowing to return, Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt. And never *goggle* to refore

The members you deliver o'er, Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *goggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble. When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *goggle* with the world. *Havel.*

BO'GGLER, *n. f.* [*from goggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man. You have been a *buggler* ever. *Shakespeare.*

BOGGY, *ad.* [*from bog*] Marshy; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expence, defended from the sea. *Arbutnot.*

BO'GHOUSE, *n. f.* [*from bog and house.*] A house of office.

BOHEA, *n. f.* [*an Indian word.*] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, appearing to consist chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* was brought from China. *Woods.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold, The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,

And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tuckell.*

She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play, To morning walks, and pray'r three hours a day;

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*, To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL, *v. n.* [*buller*, Fr. *bullis*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat. He law there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Beatty.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent. That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught, When in the vale of Balasar I fought. *Dryden.*

Well I knew, What perils youthful ardour would pursue, That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water. Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide, The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

In the dubious point, where, with the pool, I mix the trembling stream, or where it boils Around the stone. *Thomson.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat. Filler of a tenny snake, In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cook by boiling. If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the

the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the vessel with heat.
A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

7. *To boil, v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.
To try whether seeds be old or new, the sene cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

8. *To boil, v. f.* See *Boil*.
BOILARY, n. f. [from *to boil*.] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

9. *Boiler, n. f.* [from *boil*.]
1. The person that boils any thing.
That harsh alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of salt-works. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pets and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUS, adj. [from *boister*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.
By a divine instinct, mens minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakspeare.*
As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boisterous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.
Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boisterous* tongue of war? *Shakspeare.*

His sweetest won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boisterous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben. Johnson.*

God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius;
Lucia, like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addison.*

3. Unwieldy.
His *boisterous* club, so buited in the ground,
He could not rear up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat.
When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Nat. Hist.*

BOISTEROUSLY, adv. [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Shakspeare.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the waters of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

BOISTEROUSNESS, n. f. [from *boisterous*.] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

BOILARY, adj. [from *boile*.] Partaking of the nature of boile, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetic lines, but chiefly consisting of a *boilary* and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOLD, adj. [Sals, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.
The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.
These, nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss. *Rescort.*
The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a masterpiece in Gothic architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.
We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thelphianian.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.
In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclesi.*

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction.
Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.
Catchwords and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows are in paintings, to make the figures *bold*, and cause it to stand out to sight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

Open; smooth; even level: a sailor's term.
Her dominions he scattered, and have *bold* accessible coasts. *Herod's Pleadings.*

7. To make *bold*. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be *bold* is better; as, I was *bold* to speak. I have made *bold* to speak to your wife; My fault is, that the will to Desdemona Procure me some access. *Shakspeare.*

My fears forgetting manners, to unfurl
Their grand communion. *Shakspeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall make *bold* to turn again. *Shakspeare.*

I don't not make *bold* to tell with Ovid, lest some future Mil-
bourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed with, only for making *bold* to speak at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Thales.*

To *bolden*, v. a. [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being *bold* and with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better now, at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, who lack help of diligence and study. *Archem's Scholastic.*

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promise'd pardon. *Shakspeare.*

BOULDFACE, n. f. [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; forwardness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, *boulface*! cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you feed. *L'Estrange.*

BOULDFACE, adj. [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.
I have seen those littlest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boulface* words of this age. *Brandwell against Hobbes.*

BOULDFACE, adv. [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.
Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so revered a prelate. *Hobbes.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakspeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense, for *impudent*.
BOULDFACE, n. f. [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.
Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boulface*, daring to do that, which the knew not how to do. *Shakspeare.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.
The *boulface* of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.
Great is my *boulface* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.
Our fear excludeth not that *boulface* which becometh *bold* of him. *Hobbes.*

Having therefore *boulface* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from fear.
Wonderful is the case of *boulface* in civil business; what first? *Boulface*. What second, and third? *Boulface*. And yet *boulface* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With such a gallant *boulface*: if 'twere thine,
Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Dryden.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think what than other prices, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness*, what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, without fear or disorder.

6. Impudence.
That moderation, which useth to suppress *boldness*, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hobbes.*

BOLE, n. f.

1. The body or trunk of a tree.
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *bole* and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother *belt* from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*
View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her *belt*, how wide her arms are spread;
How high above the rest she flows her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.
His Armenia is an arid earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Wisdward.*
3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.
Of good barley put eight *bells*, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Maitimer.*

BULL'S *n. f.* [Lat.]
Bull is a great fly ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *sapra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Alcyonbrook.*

BOLL *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.
TO BOLL *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.
And the flax and the barley was fennit: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *balled*. *Exodus ix. 31.*
BOLESTER *n. f.* [bolytpe, Sax *bolster*, Dutch] 1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bank of some broad elm
Lears her upraised head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gy.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy.
Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or competency, to be laid on a wound.
The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle,
and the ends tacked firmly together. *Hijeman.*

4. [In horsemanship.]
The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrin's Dict.*

TO BOLSTER *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To support the head with a bolster.
2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*,
More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*
4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the public persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hosker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Labruil.*
It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, doating confidence with confidence. *Swab.*

BOLTER *n. f.* [bols, Dutch, *blot*.]
1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.
Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before milk-white, now purple with his love's wound. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;
But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.
Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolt* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.
Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long fibres, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grev.*

As I flood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Adrian's Spectator, N° 90.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
5. An arrow to fatten the legs of a prisoner.
Away with him to prison; lay *bolt* enough upon him.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
6. A spot or stain. See **BLOOD-BOLTERED**.
That supernatural judge, that fits good thoughts
In my breast, of strong authority.

To look into the *bolt* and flames of right. *Shakespeare.*
TO BOLT *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flow open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arctic flood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To burst out, or throw out precipitantly.
I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments.
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Arden.*

3. To sell, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.
That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out. *B. J. N° XVII.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.
It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and *bolt* us up change. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*blater*, Fr.]
Saying, he now had *bolted* all the flour,
And that it was a groom of base degree,
Which of my love was partner. *Spenser.*

In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Hutton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.
It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding occasional questions, beats and *bolt*s out the truth much better than when the watch delivers only a formal series. *Hue's History of the Common Law.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northwind twice o'er. *Shakespeare.*

TO BOLT *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And out of a bush doth *bolt*,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

They ere a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fallencies, and sometimes back again to their den. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolt*s a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have effected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolt*ing out upon the stage with vast applause, and others killed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign nests repair'd,
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the fall of a ship is sewed and fastened. *See Dict.*

BOLTER *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran or hulls; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a speller of a bigger size.

Dowels, filthy dowels: I have given them away to carvers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good French chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When superciliously he sits
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hud. brat.*

BOLTHREAD *n. f.* A long narrow gilded glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matraja*, or *retort*.

This spirit abounds in fat, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Septical Chymistry.*

BOLTING-HOUSE *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *I am.*

BOLTSPIRIT *n. f.* A salt running out at the head of a ship, *BOLTSPIRIT* *n. f.* not standing upright, but asspe. The butt-end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length with out board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolt* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *See Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards, and *bolt*spirit, would I flame distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

BOLUS *n. f.* [Bolos, Gr.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with scrap of viols. *Hijeman.*

By poets we are well assur'd;
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB *n. f.* [bombas, Lat.]
1. A loud noise.
There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the middle; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat
3 I

noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fuse, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which has its name from the noise it makes. The fuse, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, hursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.

Chambers.

The loud cannon misfire he pours,

Rewe.

And in the slaughter'ing *bomb* Gradivus roars,
To *BOMB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,

Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid it,

To Bruxelles marches on secure,

To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies.

Prior.

BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. They are now much disused.

Chambers.

BOMB-KETCH. *n. f.* A kind of ship, strongly built, to beat *BOMB-VESSEL*. *n. f.* the flock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of war.

Addison on Italy.

BO'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Latin.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, where-with they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses.

Knolles.

To *BOMBARD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town.

Addison.

BOMBARDIER. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toffles his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion.

Tatler, N° 88.

BOMBARDMENT. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly.

Addison.

BO'MBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, filken, Lat.] A flight filken stuff, for mourning.

BO'MBAST. *n. f.* [This word seems to be derived from *Bombastus*, one of the names of Paracelsus; a man remarkable for founding proficiencies, and unintelligible language.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not polans motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountbanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this.

Donne.

Are all the flights of heroic poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies?

Dryden.

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuf'd with epithets of war.

Shakespeare.

BOMBILATION. *n. f.* [from *bombu*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge.

Brown's 1st Agr. Essays.

BOMBYCINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

Shakespeare.

We knew where the *bona roba* were.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See *PEAR*.

BOND. *n. f.* [*bondo*, Sax. *bund*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See *BAND*.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, with my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder,
I gain'd my freedom.

Shakespeare.

2. Ligation that holds any thing together.

Let any one fend his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together.

Lect.

3. Union; connexion.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good lead.

Martinet's Husband.

4. Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*.

Acts, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed *bond* of board and bed!

Shakespeare.

Love cools, brotherhood divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*.

Shakespeare.

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void.

Dryden.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot leave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less.

Shakespeare.

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience.

Lact.

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *gebunden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free.

1 Cor. xii. 13.

BONDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consist my glory.

Siding.

Say, gentle prince, would you not suppose
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen!—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility.

Shakespeare.

Our cage

We make a choir, as those the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money.

Seneca.

The king, when he design'd my for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard.

Dryden.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way.

Pope.

BO'NDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me.

Shakespeare.

BO'NDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made; the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the public magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him.

Harlet.

O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find.

Dryden.

BONDIERVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*.

Leviticus, xxx. 39.

BONDIERVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservants*.

1 Kings, ix. 21.

BONDSLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; a slave.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by far, more ready at all commands than that young prince was.

Siden.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a *bondslave*.

1 Macc. ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*.

Sir J. Davis.

BO'NDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondmen* and beasts.

Dehon.

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

BONDSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.

En. Jeune's Calisto.

BONE

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. At their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller.

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Shaksp.*
There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. *Tatler.*
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like AEsop's hounds, contending for the bone,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.
Puis had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bone-lace.

6. Bones. Dice.
But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice:
To flun amazement that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

7. Bone. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONE-LACE. *n. f.* [from bone and lace; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linnen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be best to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bone-lace. *Tatler.*
We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bone-lace. *Spectator.*

BONNET. *adj.* [from bone.] Without bones.

I would, while it was milking in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dash the brains out. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

7. Bone-set. *v. n.* [from bone and set.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to anatomy. *Wifman's Surgery.*

BONNETTER. *n. f.* [from bonnet.] A chirurgeon; or one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is only to have a good bonnetter. *Denham's Sophy.*

BONFIRE. *n. f.* [from bon, good, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And bonfire make all day. *Spenser.*

How came so many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, the had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by bonfire, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

BONNET. *n. f.* [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her bonnet, and chaplet. *Hutchinson's Providence.*

BONNET. *n. f.* [bonnet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee bulging the frowns; for, in such businets,
Action is eloquence. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

It was not probably the ceremony of veiling the bonnet in these salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

BONNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis; being palisaded round: of late also used before the angles of bastions, and the points of ravelins.

BONNET a prefix, or prefix cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tennille, because its sides, instead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainmast, and foremast of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to cloath the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Cromb.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from bonny.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from bon, bonny, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beast he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then high not so, but let them go, *Shaksp.*

And be you blithe and bonny.

It seems to be generally used in conversation for plump.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in some counties for four buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our bonny-clabber;
Not are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

BONNY MAGNUM. *n. f.* See PLUM; of which it is a species.

BONY. *adj.* [from bone.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round long limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called tympanum. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'BY. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology; Henham thinks it a corruption of bull-besf ridiculously; Skinner imagines it to be derived from baba, foolish, Span. Junius finds beshobard to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces boby; but the original of beshobard is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That boby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young muller next must live to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the boby dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [booc, Sax. supposed from boe, a beech; because t-y wrote on beech boards, as liber in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write:

See a host of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shaksp.*

Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

But in the coffin that had the book, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with warch candles of wax. Bacon.

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters pass. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid for silk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book uncorrod'd. *Shaksp.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his book, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading. Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons without book, sermons which spend their life in their burls, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker.*

TO BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be book'd with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shaksp.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer.

Davies on Ireland.

BOOK KEEPING. *n. f.* [from book and keep.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the transactions of a man's affairs, in such a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Warri.*

BOOKENDER. *n. f.* [from book and bind.] A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL. *adj.* [from book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *booful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still clafies his ears,
And always lifting him to books; acquainted only
With books. It is generally ufed contemptuously.
I'll make him yield the crown,
Whole *boofish* rule hath pull'd fair England down.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
I'm not *boofish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlemen in the
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
Xantippe follows the example of her namefake; being married to a *boofish* man, who has no knowledge of the world.
Speator, N° 432.

BOOKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-ftudiousnefs.
BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Verfed in books, or literature: a term implying fome flight contempt.
White'er thefe *booklearn'd* blockheads fay,
Solon's the verifft fool in all the play.
Dryden.
He will quote paffages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to fome *booklearn'd* companion, without blufhing. Swift.
BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of fome contempt.
They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for his part, he never law more unfealy fellows than great clerks.
Sidney.

Neither does it fo much require *booklearning* and fcholarfhip, as good natural fenfe, to diftinguifh true and falfe, and to difcern what is well proved, and what is not. Burnet's Treary.
BOOKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whole profeffion is the ftudy of books.
This civil war of wit: were much better u'd
On Navarre and his *bookman*; for here 't's abus'd.
Shakespeare's Love's Labour Left.
BOOKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.
This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantafm, a mouchet, and one that makes fport
To the prince and his *bookmates*.
Shakespeare.
BOOKFELTER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *fel*.] He whole profeffion it is to fell books.
He went to the *bookfeller*, and told him in anger, he had fold a book in which there was falfe divinity.
Hawes's Life of Bifhop Sanderson.
BOOKWORM. *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]
A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.
My book, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I fhall beg of them to diet him wth wholefome and full ftiall food.
Guardian, N° 114.
A ftudent too clofely given to books; a reader without judgment.
Among thofe venerable galleries and folitary fcenes of the univerfity, I wanted but a black gown, and a falary, to be as much a *bookworm* as any there.
Pope's Let. &c.

BOOBY. *n. f.* [An Iriſh term.]
All the Iſtarian, and the people about the Cæſpian Sea, which are naturally Sythians, live in heids; being t e very fame that the Iriſh *booby* are, diving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.
Spryng on Ireland.
BOOM. *n. f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]
1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the fludding fail; and ſometimes the elcs of the mainſail and foreſail are boom'd out.
2. A pole with buſhes or buſkets, fet up as a mark to ſhew the fail is low to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overboard.
Sea Uſage, &c.
3. A bar of wood laid croſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.
As his heretic worth ſtruck every dumb,
Who to k the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*.
Dryden.
7. BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.] To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *boom*ing, when the makes all the fail the can.
Forſook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *boom*ing billows clod'd above my head.
Pope.
BOON. *n. f.* [from *boon*, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benediction; a preſent.
Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night of Verona.
That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and lay nothing, alk'd no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf.
Lucan.
'T he bluſt ring foot has fatiſy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize.
Dryden's Fables.
What rhetoric diſt thou uſe,
To gain this mighty boon? the pious me! Addiſon's Cate.
BOON. *adj.* [from Fr. Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.
Sanitate at length,
And heighten'd with wine, I found and *boon*,

Thus to herſelf the pleaſure began.
Pope's 1st Eg.
I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in cu cups.
Aſhworth's 1st Lib. of John Bell.

BOOR. *n. f.* [from, Dutch; *gheboer*. Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a loat; a clown.
The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grum ling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a male-content.
L'Eſtange.
He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whole caſe of growing ſtill richer welle his life.
Temple.
To one well born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When he's abus'd and haſſ'd by a *boor*.
Dryden.
BOORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untought; uncivilized.
Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *boor* is, i. e. company of this female.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
BOORISHLY. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clowniſh manner.
BOORISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boorish*.] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.
BOOSE. *n. f.* [from, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.
To BOO! *v. a.* [later, to preſent, Dutch; *bot*, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or ſi e paid by way of explanation; *botan* is, to repeat, or to compensate; as,
He ſp p p bi, and boote,
And bot bvoeren &c.]

1. To profit; to advantage.
It ſhall not *boot* them, who'der gate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to den- that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won- or that belief cloth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without fervours.
Heſter.
For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it do's not to complain.
Shakespeare.
If we ſhun
The purpoſ'd end, or we ſe lie fixed all,
What to it is the ſue ſwear to have begun?
Fairfax.
What *boots* is the ruſe circle on his head,
That long behind he trail'd his pompous robe?
Pope.
2. To enrich; to benefit.
And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That moſtly can beg.
Shakespeare's Act. and Cleopatra.
BOOT. *v. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Profit; gain; advantage.
My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain
Shakespeare.
2. To *boot*. With advantage; over and above.
Caſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſcaboy, in an hour ſo rude;
And, in the calmſt and the ſil'eſt night,
With all appliances, and means to *boot*,
Dny it to a king?
Shakespeare.
Man is God's image; but a poor man is
C'riſt's ſtamp; *boot* both images regard.
Herbert.
He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be inſtructed in *boot* in ſeveral ſciences.
Locke.
3. It ſeems, in the following line, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.
Others like ſoldier, armed in their ſlugs,
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds.
Shakespeare.
BOOT. *n. f.* [Dutch; *doornoot*; later, a ſhoe, Welch; *boote*, French.]
1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.
'T hat my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder.
Shakespeare's Tw. Ge. 1. of Verona.
Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boot*, and took away the light
Milton.
Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his *boot*, when he is going a *booty*, as it is now to call for his *boots*.
Addiſon's Guardian.
2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.
Bo w of a *boot*. The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.
To BOOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.
He is, *boot*, muſter ſhallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's *boots*.
Shakespeare.
BOOTWEAR. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *wear*.] Stockings to ſerve for boots; garterdallies.
His ſcarvey with a linen ſtick on one leg, and a *boot* beſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
BOOT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtrengthening and widening them.
BOOT-CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whole buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.
The

The offer and the *boatcatcher* ought to partake. *Susfr.*
BOOTH. *adj.* [from *boat*.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

A *boated* judge shall fit to try his cause,
 Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *n. f.* [*bood*, Dutch; *booth*, Welch.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their *booths* standing in the fair. *Camden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Susfr.*

BOYDISH. *adj.* [from *boist*.]

1. *Ufels*; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell
 Their *boistish* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Spenser.*

God did not suffer him, being delirious of the light of wisdom, with *boistish* expence of travel, to wander in darkness. *Hosier.*

Boistish speed,
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*
 Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with *boistish* prayers:
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having, in another place, used the word *boist* for *boist*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I lent
 Him *boistish* home, and weather beaten back. *Shakespeare.*

BOOY. *n. f.* [*boyt*, Dutch; *booy*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
 Their *booy*. *Milton.*

His confidence is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booy*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
 Your cruel guilt will *booy* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer me; the drops *booy* in my mouth. *Shakespeare.*

3. *To play booy.* To play difficultly, with an intent to lose. 'The French use, *Je suis booy*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we play *booy* against ourselves: our confidences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think I write *booy*. *Dryden.*

BOYER. *n. f.* [from *boy* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
 And I for sorrow sung,
 That such a king should play *boyer*,
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare.*

Rivers,
 That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
 To part th' engagements of their warriors,
 Where both from side to side may skip,
 And only encounter at *boyer*. *Hudibras.*

There the devil plays at *boyer*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden.*

BOYER. *n. f.* [*boyer*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! Dye think my niece will ever endure such a *boyer*? you're an absolute *boyer*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

BOYER. *n. f.* [from *boyer*.] That may be bored.

BOYER. *n. f.* [from *boyer*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and round; the flowers consist of one leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, almost to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the spots, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and adhere together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool tincture in the summer time; and the flowers are used in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

BOYER. *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agouti*.

Much wonder is made of the *boyer*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOYER. *n. f.* [*boyer*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BOYER. *n. f.* [*boyer*, Teut. *boyer*, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

Making even his own house a stew, a *boyer*, and a school of lewdness, to infill vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

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BORDER. *n. f.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glasses, bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degree, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *borders* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, would do both fly
 From bed to bed, from one to other border,
 And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
 Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
 Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
 Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
 My doubtful nuic knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

TO BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge.

It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks' garrisons. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Virtue and Honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Adison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *border* upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Doddridge.*

TO BORDER. *v. n.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which border the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

BORDERER. *n. f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
 Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
 Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakespeare.*

An ordinary horse will carry two packs of sand; and, of such, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
 To our society, and to aid the war:
 The rather for their feat, being next *borderers*
 On Italy; and that they abound with horse. *Ben. Johnson.*

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's stream
 Sends opposite, in flaggy armour clad,
 Her *borderers*; on mutual slaughter bent,
 They rend their countries. *Plüsch.*

TO BORDER. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm established,
 Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *borderings*
 Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterings. *Spenser.*

TO BORE. *v. n.* [*boran*, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,
 This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
 May thorough the centre creep. *Shakespeare.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon.*

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bor'd*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

But Capps, and the graver sort, thought fit
 The Greeks suspected pretent to commit
 To seas or flames; at least, to learn and *bore*

The flies, and what that space contains explore. *Denham.*
 These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Rey.*

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
 What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
 How oft I cros'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

TO BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and so less; not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Willent.*

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window lawn *lure* at mens eyes,
Are not within the least of pity writ. *Shakespeare.*
Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But *luring* to the west, and *hewing* there, *Dryden.*
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air.
To BORE. v. n. [with farmers.] Is when a horse carries his nose
near the ground. *Ditt.*

BORE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.
Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick rammd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton.*
We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about
a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.
So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore, if the
curiosity of your proposed work cannot allow it to pass without
filing. *Mixon.*

3. The size of any hole.
Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's furnels to explore;
'Tis strength of big-corn'd powder loses to try, *Dryden.*
And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore.
It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; there-
fore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to
a sextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *præterite* of *tear*.
The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Refig'd his son, but not refig'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me, *Dryden.*
By marrying her who *bore* me,
Bore. *adj.* [*terralis*, Lat.] Northern.
Creta's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the *te* *rad* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*
BOREAS. n. f. [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Ceixas, and Argæus loud,
And Thræcias, rend the woods, and seas up-urn. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

BORER. n. f. A kind of dance.
Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But I'm was best at *boreet*. *Swift.*
BORER. n. f. [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make
holes with.
The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations, with
a *bore*, such as well-diggers use, to try what ground they
have. *Alexan.*

BORN. The *participle passive* of *bear*.
Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid
out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours;
and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked
actions. *Davis.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent,
born away by his passion. *Swift.*
To be BORN. v. n. *pass.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the
sense of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years
ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.
When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shakespeare.*
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*. *Prior.*
All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded with bodies,
that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Le. h.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was
born a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for great-
ness; that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as
one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus xix. 34.*

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job vi. 7.*
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for ad-
versity. *Proverbs.*

The new *born* babe by nurses overlaid.
Either of you knights may well deserve
A princely *born*; and such is life you serve. *Dryden.*

Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himself to godhead *born*. *Dryden.*

Both must alike from heav'n derive their light;
Thee *born* to judge, as well as those to write.

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miserable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to
little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who never designed to be ten-
ants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a sub-
serviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.
Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman *born*
Shall haim Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

I being *born* of my father's first wife, and the of his third, the
converles with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tailler.*
BO'ROUGH. n. f. [boroh, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a *fore*, or a man bound for others.
A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is
not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main
pledge of an hundred free persons. For *berth*, in old Saxon,
signifieth a pledge or *fore*, and yet it is so used with us in
some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Berth*; that is,
for assurance and warranty. *Spenjer.*

2. A town with a corporation.
BO'ROUGHS *English*, is a customary decent of lands or tenements,
whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and ten-
ements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have
no issue, to his youngest brother. *Covel.*

BO'REEL. n. f. [it is explained by *Janius* without etymology.]
A mean fellow.
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd forrel,
Of heaven, to deemen to:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*, *Spenjer.*
Yet nearer warts I know.

To BORROW. v. a. [*borg n*, Dutch; *borxian*, Saxon.]
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore
he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that
upon our lands and vineyards. *Nichemish.*

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.
Then he said, go, *borrow* these vessels abroad of all thy
neighbours. *2 Kings.*

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take something of another.
A *borrowed* thing's tale halt thou bought too dear;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakespeare, Deuy of Pity.*

They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their
past guilt. *Dryden.*

I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I
have *borrowed* only two months.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and
sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the
new names children give to things. *Luck.*

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance;
for having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *bor-
row*. *Watts.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In *borrow'd* shapen, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden.*

BO'ROW. n. f. [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakespeare.*

BO'ROWER. n. f. [from *borrow*.]
1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike
lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakespeare.*

Go not, my horie, the better;
I must become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakespeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receive'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.
Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my
creditors have challeng'd me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. n. f. [*boſage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repre-
sentation of woods.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance
of land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it
was a land flat to our sight, and full of *boſage*, which made
it show the more dark. *Bacon.*

Cherful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; gra-
ver flowers in galleries; landscapes and *boſage*, and such wild
works, in open terraces, or summer-houses. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*boſus*, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unthrubb'd down. *Shakespeare.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* born from side to side. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. n. f. [*boyme*, *boym*, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.
2. The breast; the heart.

- Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shakespeare.*
3. The inclosure.
Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they
which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a
matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hosier.*
4. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.
Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*; and he put his hand into
his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was le-
prous as snow. *Exodus, iv. 6.*
5. The tender affections; kindness; favour.
Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shakespeare.*
O Son, in whom my foul hath chief delight;
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. *Par. Lost.*
6. Inclination; desire.
If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wreath. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
- BOSOM*, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fond-
ness.
No more that thame of Cawder shall deceive
Our *bosom* interst; go, pronounce his death. *Macbeth.*
This Antonio,
Being the *bosom*-lover of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Those domestick traitors, *bosom*-thieves,
Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.
Ben. Jonson's Catiline.
He lent for his *bosom*-friends, with whom he most confidently
confided, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof
he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here spe-
cified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom*-friend,
and a *bosom*-friend, are usually put together. *South.*
She who was a *bosom*-friend of her royal mistress, he calls
an infidel woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*
7. *BOSOM*, v. a. [from the noun.]
To *bosom* in the *bosom*.
Bosom up my counsel; *Shakespeare.*
You'll find it wholesome.
I do not think my filter so to seek,
Or to unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom*'d smells,
Reserved for night, and kept for thee in store. *Par. Lost.*
Towers and battlements it fees,
Bosom'd high in rusted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cythere of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
To happy convents, *bosom*'d deep in vines,
Where slumber abhors, purple as their wines. *Pope.*
- BOSOM*, n. f. [corrupted from *bosom*.]
The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not fly;
The merry *bosom* from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*
- BOSOM*, n. f. [buffs, Fr.]
t. A flud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a
flaming prominence.
What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroi-
dered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*
This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up
for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Maronia dyed it.
Pope's Notes on the Iliad.
2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.
He ranneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick
bosses of his bucklers. *Job, xv. 26.*
3. A thick body of any kind.
A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the
laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar
at the briches of the tiles. *Moxon.*
If a close applique be made by the lips, then is framed M;
if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat,
then K. *Holder.*
- BOSNAGE*, n. f. [in architecture.]
1. Any stone that has a projection, and is laid in a place in a
building, to be afterwards carved.
2. Rubric work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance
beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or
channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners
of edifices, and called rubric quoins. *Builder's Dict.*
- BOSSAL*, n. f. A species of *crusset*; which see.

- BOTANICAL*, *Y* adj. [from *botanice*, an herb.] Relating to herbs;
BOTANICK, *Y* skilled in herbs.
Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly
followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the
sisters of Phæton into poplars. *Addison.*
- BOTANIST*, n. f. [from *botany*] One skilled in plants; one
who studies the various species of plants.
The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by staty-
lign *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*
Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*
- BOTANOCLOGY*, n. f. [from *botanologia*.] A discourse upon plants. *D.*
- BOTANY*, n. f. [from *botanis*, an herb.] The science of plants;
that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.
- BOTARGO*, n. f. [from *starga*, Sp.a.] A relishing sort of food,
made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts
of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*
- BOTCH*, n. f. [from *botza*, pronounced *butza*, Ital.]
1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin.
Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, must make a call an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Dennis.*
Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosc,
And all his people. *Milten.*
It proves far more incommensurable, which, if it were propelled
in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather con-
duce to health. *Harvey.*
2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than
the rest.
With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shakespeare.*
3. An aditious, adventitious part clumsily added.
If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am much
deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise.
Diderot's Dictionnaire, Enrid.
A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*
- TO BOTCH*, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily.
Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*
2. To mend any thing awkwardly.
To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*
3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of un-
suitable pieces.
Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch*'d up, that thou thereby
May smile at this. *Shakespeare.*
Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up to their own thoughts. *Hamlet.*
For treason *botch*'d in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*
4. To mark with botches.
Young Hylas, *botch*'d with stains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*
- BO'CHER*, n. f. [from *botch*.] A mender of old cloaths; the
same to a taylor as a cobler to a shoemaker.
He was a *botcher's* penance in Paris, from whence he was
whipt for getting the Sheriff's fool with child. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*
- BO'CHERY*, adj. [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.
And those boils did run—say so—Did not the general run?
Were not that a *botchy* cure? *Shakespeare.*
- BO'CH*, n. f. [boze, Sax. a word now out of use.]
1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound
to another. *Crusd.*
2. It was used for any payment.
- BOTH*, adj. [from *both*, Sax.] The two; as well the one as
the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr.] It is used only of two.
And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept
by our party. *Sidney.*
Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in
their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some
by writing; some by *both*. *Hosier.*
Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakespeare.*
Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*
A Venus and a Helen have been seen,
Both perjurd wives, the goddesses and the queen. *Graville.*
- BOTH*, conj. [from the adjective.] As well; it has the con-
junction and to correspond with it.

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimulation has often made me long,
To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*
BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [*Bo'tryoides*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue. *Woodward.*

BOYS. *n. f.* [*without a singular*.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bot*; this houle is turned upside down like Robin the oster die. *Shakespeare.*

BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]
1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakespeare.*

Many have a manner, after other mens speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in galls thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. *King.*
He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. *Arbutnot on Cenci.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.
Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other bottle. *Speclator.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.
Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakespeare.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass. *Donne.*
TO BOTTLING. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To inclose in bottles.
You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle. *Swift.*

When a hoghead of wine is to be bottled off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them.

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion*.
Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Adelphi.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*yanus*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a squamose hairy calyx; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *glabe flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue-bottle*, or *glabe flower*. 3. The purple *swart sultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The *swart sultan* will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Müller.*

BOTTLESCREW. *n. f.* [*from bottle and screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. f.* [*born*, Saxon; *boden*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.
Shallow brooks that flow'd do clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

The foundation; the ground-work.
On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same bottom. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.
In the purlicious flands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour bottom. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

On both the shores of that fruitful bottom, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Adelphi on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowell, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.
His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.
But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakespeare.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off their justices: I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakespeare.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.
He wrote many things which are not published in his name, and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Adelphi.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.
A bawling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakespeare.*

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Narris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of fitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or security.
He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Speclator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.
This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

The filk worms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

12. **BOTTOM of a lane.** The lowest end.

13. **BOTTOM of beer.** The grounds, or dregs.

TO BOTTOM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.
They may have something of obscurity, as being bottomed upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed upon self-love. *Calver.*

The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is supposed to be bottomed upon some principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*

TO BOTTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Find out what foundation any proposition, advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BOTTOMED. *adj.* [*from bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BOTTOMLESS. *adj.* [*from bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Swiss.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions bottomless with them. *Shakespeare.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' ethereal sky,
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

BOTTOMRY. *n. f.* [*in navigation and commerce*.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. *n. f.* [*French*] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. f.* An infench which breeds in malt; called also a wortvil. *Ditch.*

TO BOUGH. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUCH. *n. f.* [*boze*, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken. *Sibney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laudal laughs did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

- From the *lough*
 She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*
 As the dove's flight did guide *Aeneas*, now
 May thus conduct me to the golden *lough*. *Dante.*
 Under some fair tree myrtle's shady *hough*,
 They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Reformation.*
 See how, on every *hough*, the birds express,
 In their sweet notes, their happiness.
 "Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
 And see the *houghs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*
 BOUNTY, pret. of to *bouy*; which see.
 BOUNTY, *n. f.* [from to *bouy*]
 1. A twist; a link; a knot.
 His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
 Whole wreathed *houghs* whenever he unfolds,
 And thick entangled knots advance does slack. *F. Queen.*
 Such as the meeting soul may pierce
 In notes, with many a winding *hough*
 Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*
 2. A flexure.
 The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in
 other quadrupeds, but nearer unto that of a man; in the *hough*
 of the fore legs not directly backward, but laterally, and some-
 what inward. *Brown's Fable, Erasmus.*
 BOUTILLON, *n. f.* [French.] Eroach; foup; any thing made
 to be *houghed*: a term used in cookery.
 EOVERER *Walls*. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or
 pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach
 call up, or where there are plenty of flints. *B. Dill.*
 7. BOUTY, *v. a.* See *To Bouy*.
 7. BOUNCE, *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Stimmer*, from the
 sound.]
 1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to re-
 bound.
 The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
 Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
 Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard
 as he can knock. *Swift.*
 2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.
 High nonfence is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality,
 no strength and spirit, but frets, and dries, and *bounces*, and imi-
 tates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*
 Rous'd by the noise,
 And musical clatter,
 They *bounce* from their nest,
 No longer will tarry.
 Out *bounc'd* the inaffix of the triple head;
 Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*
 3. To boalt; to bully; a sense only used in familiar speech.
 4. To be bold, or strong.
 Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
 Your buff in'd mistress, and your warrior love,
 To Theicus must be wedded. *Shakspeare.*
 BOWSER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A strong sudden blow.
 The *bounce* burst open the door; the scornful fair
 Reckless look'd, and saw him beat his quivering feet in air. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden crack or noise.
 What cannoner begot this lusty blow?
 He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
 He gives the battinado with his tongue. *Shakspeare.*
 Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
 And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
 This with the loudst *bounce* me fore amaz'd,
 That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*
 3. A blow; a thrust; in low language.
 BOWSER, *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty
 braggart.
 BOUND, *n. f.* [from *bind*.]
 1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.
 Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
 Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
 And time, and place, are lost. *Milton.*
 The vast Scythian regions were separated by the common
 natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*
 Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
 Swell their dy'd currents with their natives' wounds. *Dryden.*
 Which flaming Phleggeon furrows,
 Set Orpheus with his consort lost. *Pope.*
 2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.
 Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
 I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Shak.*
 Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
 And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *D. n.*
 Any *bounds* made with body, even as a lavantine wall, are far
 from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space. *Locke.*
 3. From *to bound*, *v. n.* A leap; a jump; a spring.
 No XVII.

- Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
 The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
 And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addison.*
 Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
 Whilst every honest tongue flap th' rebound. *Gay.*
 4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of
 the blow.
 These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of
 contention. *Dryden.*
 7. BOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To limit; to terminate.
 A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
 With treble walls, which Phleggeon furrows,
 Whole fiery flood the burning empire *bound*. *Dryden.*
 2. To restrain; to confine.
 Take but degree away, untune that string,
 The *bound*ed waters
 Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
 And make a kop of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*
 7. BOUND, *v. n.* [from the noun, Fr.]
 1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.
 My mother's blood
 Runs on the deater cheek, and this finifer
bound in my life's. *Shakspeare.*
 Torrifmond appear'd,
 Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
 Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads.
 Before his lord the ready fawn'd *bound*,
 Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*
 When fudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
 Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rever.*
 Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
 Two brightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*
 2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.
 Mark then a *bounding* saviour in our English,
 That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
 Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakspeare.*
 7. BOUND, *v. a.* To make to bound.
 If I might buffet for any love, or *bound* my horse for her fa-
 vours, I would lay on like a butcher, and fit like a jackanapes,
 never off. *Shakspeare.*
 If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,
 Whole veins *bound* richer blood than Lady Dianch? *Shak.*
 BOUND, *participle passive of bind*.
 Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself,
 being so much bound as I am for my education. *Steele.*
 This is Antonio,
 To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
 —You should in all sense be much bound to him;
 For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shakspeare.*
 The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
 To nature none more *bound*. *Shakspeare.*
 The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were
bound to keep great numbers of horsemens, which they used to
 bring into the field. *Kneiler.*
 They furnished the governor to deliver it to them, or
 else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which
 the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound*
 to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep
 the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*
 BOUND, *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Defined; in-
 tending to come to any place.
 His is that care, whom most it doth concern,
 Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
 Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
 Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *F. Queen.*
 To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and fail to it,
 with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*
 Willing we fought your shores, and hither *bound*,
 The port to long dur'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*
 BOUNDARY, *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.
 He follows the confluence and clamours of the people to pass
 all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*
 Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts;
 beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is
 not able to advance. *Locke.*
 Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending
 the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must ap-
 pear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Regis.*
 BOUNDEN, *participle passive of bind*.
 Hereafter, in a better world than this,
 I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
 —I rest much *bounden* to you; fare you well. *Shakspeare.*
 We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his
 true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were
bounden. *Bacon.*
 To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves,
 and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Regis.*

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to play with.
BOUND-STONE.

I am past a boy;
 A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
Dryden.
 A bigger *bounding-stone*.
BO'UNDLESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.
 God has corrected the *boundless* of his voluptuous desires,
 by stinting his capacities.
BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfin'd; im-
 measurable; illimitable.
 Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
 Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Shakespeare.
 Art thou damn'd, Hubert.
 Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
 Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*
 Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being;
 and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*
 Though we make *duration boundless* as it is, we cannot ex-
 tend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to
 find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immen-
 sity. *Lect.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
 Or toll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*
BO'UNTIOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous;
 munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.

Every one,
 According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
 Hath in him inclin'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Her foul abhorring avarice, *Dryden.*
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice.
BO'UNTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously;
 largely.
 He *bountiously* bestow'd unenvy'd good *Dryden.*
 On me.
BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; libe-
 rality; kindness.
 He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*. *Psalms.*
BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]
 1. Liberal; generous; munificent. *Shakespeare.*
 As *bountiful* as mines of India.
 If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be po-
 pular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor.*
 I am oblig'd to return my thanks to many, who, without
 considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*
 God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Lect.*

2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person re-
 ceiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felici-
 ty, of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden.*
BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a boun-
 tiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,
 And thy poor starv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Dunne.*
 It is affirmed, that it never rained in Egypt; the river *boun-
 tifully* requiring it in its inundation. *Vulgar Errors.*
BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being
 bountiful; generosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. *2 Corinthians.*
BO'UNTIFUL. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *head*. See
BO'UNTIFUL. } *HOOD.* Goodness; virtue. It is now
BO'UNTIFUL. } wholly out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
 Formerly ground'd, and fast settl'd *Fairy Queen.*
 On firm foundation of true *bountifulness*.
 How shall frail pen, with fear disparag'd,
 Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountifulness*? *F. 2.*
BO'UNTIFUL. *n. f.* [from *bounty*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.
 We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm,
 that she bringeth into the world the fons of men, adorned
 with gorgeous attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
 I know you would be prouder of the work,
 Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakespeare.*
 Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
 That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine. *Drum.*

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty will plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
 To all their titles. *Dryden.*
 2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alm*;
 being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive
 gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.
 'Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and
 he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this question so proper to excite
 charity and compassion; though I affirm not but her royal
bounty will extend itself to them. *Addison.*

To BOW. *v. n.* [from *bourgeois*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot
 into branches; to put forth buds.
 Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make
 them *bourgeois* and propagate among themselves. *Hawes.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydras,
 That one might *bourgeois* where another fell!
 Still would I give thee work! *Dryden.*
BOWN. *n. f.* [from *bow*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.
Bow *n.* bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakespeare.*
 'Tis undiscov'rd country, from whose *bourn*
 No traveller e'er returns. *Shakespeare.*

False,
 As dice are to be with'd, by one that fixes
 No *bow* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakespeare.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
 And every bosky *bourn* from hedge to side. *Milton.*

2. [from *buy*, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent, whence many
 towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is
 not now used in either sense; though the second continues in
 the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
 Can change my charity, or make me ever mourn;
 My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bow*. *F. 2.*
TO BOUSE. *v. n.* [from *bouse*, Dut.] To drink intemperately; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat fill'd it, and
 And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,
 Of which he sipp'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bow'sy. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.
 The guests upon the day appointed came,
 Each *bowsy* farmer with his sunning dame. *King.*

With a long legend of romantic things,
 Which in his cups the *bowsy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

BOUT. *n. f.* [from *bout*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is
 performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of
 any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began: 'Tis durst not *Cosmo* chase;
 But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
 Unplag'd with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakespeare.*

When in your motion you are hot,
 As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
 He calls for drink. *Shakespeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
 The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the wea-
 sel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse;
 look on my body: so she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,
 Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOUTEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles
 feuds and discontents.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very
boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered
 into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish
 the known *boutefeu*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
 We set on work within the house. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTIFUL. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bout* or *bout*, and *ful*.]
 A sale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutifal* of colleges and
 chantries. *Sir J. Heyward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a
 number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [from *bow*, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or incline.

A threepence *bowl'd* would hire me, *Shakespeare.*
 Old as I am, to queen it.

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
 And the mountain tops, that freeze,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare.*

Some *bowl* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
 Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when
 at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowl'd*. *Lect.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the
 ground before him, *2 Kings.*

Is it to *bowl* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sick-
 cloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fault, and an
 acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bowl* down thine ear to the poor,
 and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclij.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospel'd,
 To pray for this good man, and for his ill,
 Whose heavy hand hath *bowl'd* us to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
 And added woes may *bowl* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakspeare*
This is the great idol to which the world bows; to this we
pay our devoutest homage. *Disney of Pity*
Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For whereof'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd. *Dryden*

3. To stoop.
The people bowed down upon their knees, to drink water.

Judges, vii. 6.

4. To sink under pressure.
They stoop, they bow down together; they could not deliver the burden.

Isaiah, xli. 2.

Bow, *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *bow*, as *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body. Some clergy too the wou'd allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward bow. *Swift*

Bow, *n. f.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *h*, without any regard to the *u*.] An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapon; thy quiver and thy bow,
and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Gen. xxvii. 3.*
The white faith of his'ry cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

Allyn's Henry VII.

Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew
To bow strong-drawing. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. A rainbow.
I do let my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen. ix. 13.*

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.
Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
The fawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand.

Dryden's Fables.

4. The doubling of a string in a ship-knot.
Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a bow.

Wifeman's Surgery.

5. A yoke.
As the ox hath his bow, fir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare*

6. Bow of a saddle. The bow of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's D.*

7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the stemmost parts of the forecalf. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a lean bow. The piece of ordinance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great and little bowers*.

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long fibres, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris*

Bow-BEATER, *n. f.* [from *bow* and *beat*.] An under-officer of the forest. *Crovel*

Bow-BENT, *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.
A fytel old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton*

Bow-BAND, *n. f.* [from *bow* and *band*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the bow-band, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Bow-LEGGED, *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-SHOT, *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

'Tough he were not then a bow-shot off, and made haste yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle*

To BOWLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.
But to the bowell'd cavern daring deep
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power. *Thomson*

BOWELS, *n. f.* [*bowels*, Fr.]
1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.
He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels. *2 Sam. xx. 10.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome,

Shakspeare.

Like a bold flood appear.
His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.

Shakspeare.

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by fol-

lowing the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain. *Addison*

3. 'Fend'rnecs; compassion.
He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no bowels in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon*

4. This word is seldom has a singular, except in writers of anatomy.

BoWER, *n. f.* [from *bow* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *to bend*.]
1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mufcus from his bow.

Milton.

To Gods appealing, when I reach their bow'rs
With loud complaints, they answer me in flow'rs. *Waller*
Refresh'd, they wait them to the bow'r of state,
Where, circl'd with his peers, Atides sat. *Pope*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke: *hurrier*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowers
Were wont to rise steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Bo'WER, *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.

To Bo'WER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.
Thou dost bow'r the spirit,

Shakspeare.

In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh.
Bow'RY, *adj.* [from *bow'r*.] Full of bowers.

Landships how gay the bow'ry grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickell*
Snatch'd through the verdant maze the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the bow'ry walk
Of covert clove, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson*

To BOWKE. See To BOUGE.

BOWL, *n. f.* [*budell*, Welch; which signifies, according to *Juanus*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bowl*.]
1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard III.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a bowl of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will presently make into it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden*

While the bright Scin, t' exalt the foul,
With sparkling plenty crows the bowl,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton to Lord Gower*

2. The hollow part of any thing.
If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with continual scraping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. A basin, or fountain.
But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the bowl or in the cistern. *Bacon*

BOWL, *n. f.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,

Shakspeare.

I've tumbld past the throw.
How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twill checker'd with night and day!
Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowl* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert*

Like him, who would lodge a bowl upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or flays not on the top, but tumbles over.

Dryden's Fædral Dedication.

Men may make a game at bowls in the summer, and a game at whist in the winter. *Dennis's Letters*
Though that piece of wood, which is now a bowl, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a bowl.

Watts's Logic.

To BOWL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To play at bowls.

2. To throw bowls at any thing.
Alas! I had rather be let quick i' th' earth,
And bowl'd to death with turnips. *Merry IV. of Windsor.*

Bo'WLER-STONES, *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name.

Woodward on Fossils.

Bo'WLER, *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'WLING, *n. f.* [sea term.] A rope fastened to the middle of a part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowlings* bridle. The use of the *bowlings* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris*

Bo'WLING.

BO'WLING-GREEN. n. f. [from *bow* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Beautif.*

BO'WMAN. n. f. [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and bowmen. *J. tem. iv. 29.*

BO'WSPLIT. n. f. [from the *bow* of the ship. This word is generally spelt *split*; which see.]

To **BO'WSSEN. v. a.** [probably of the same original with *bow's*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow toiled him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BO'WSTRING. n. f. [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or twice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not touch at him. *Shakepeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bow-string*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER. n. f. [from *bow*.] One that uses the bow.

1. An archer; one that uses the bow. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. n. f. [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are, that the leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The species are; 1. The *box-tree*. 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree*. 3. Striped *box*. 4. The golden edged *box-tree*. 5. The dwarf *box*. 6. The dwarf striped *box*. 7. The silver edged *box*. On Boxhill, near Dorking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreased; yet some remain of a considerable bigness. The wood is very useful for engravers and mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

Box, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort, that grows to a considerable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of ships set in March, or about Bartholomew tide, and may be raised of layers and suckers, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing else will grow. *Martim.*

Box. n. f. [box, Sax. *bogles*, Germ.]

1. A cake made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *box* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakespeare.*

This head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Addison.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks, And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used, That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, from *boxes*, and the rings, A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To **Box. v. a.** [from the noun.] To incline in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beam impatient sits, While spouts run clattering o'er the roof by fits. *Suiss.*

BOX. n. f. [box, a check, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakespeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other.

Bramhal against *Hobbes*, There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Theophilus. *Addison, Spectator.*

To **Box. v. n.** [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass was fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Gray.*

The fighting with a man's shadow confounds in brandishing two sticks, loaded with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

To **Box. v. a.** To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen. n. f. [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to *box*, upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and lasses stood around, To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Refembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue, And in *box* eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. n. f. [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. n. f. [*boh*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more Than can our reason. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind, Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind;

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd, And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling flands, And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To **Boy. v. n.** [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy.

Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness, I th' posture of a whore. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'yhood. n. f. [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, though the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. adj. [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days, To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unheard sauciness, and *boyish* troops, The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd To whip this drowsy war, these pigny aims. *Shakespeare.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, whose he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly. adv. [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness. n. f. [from *boyish*.] Childishness; triviality.

Bo'yism. n. f. [from *boy*.] Pucility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

Br. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. n. f. [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state, In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakespeare.*

To **BRA'BBLE. v. n.** [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. n. f. [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To **BRACE. v. a.** [*em'brasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Hillier.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arden and Arb.*

BRACE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Circure; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do the same office in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham's Physic. Nat. v.*

3. BRACE. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving in either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. BRACIS. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except

cept the mizen. They have a pendant seized to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is moved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards.

See Dict.

5. *BRACES of a coat.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. *Harnes.*

7. *BRACE* [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove;
Place cannot dwell with hate or love.

} *Prior.*

8. *Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour; as we lay, girded for the battle.*

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
Nor altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in.

Shakspeare.

9. *Tension; tightness.*

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Helder.*

BRACE, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural. Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursue'd a gentle brace,
Godlied of all the forest, hart and hind.

Paradise Lost.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair.

Dryden's Fables.

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word. He is dead, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty brace of pheasants.

Addison.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.

Shakspeare.

BRACELET, *n. f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists.

Sir J. Hayward.

Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twills.

Ben. Jonson.

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and bracelets, store of those gems.

Boyle.

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRACER, *n. f.* [from *brace*.] A cinchure; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble.

Wifeman.

BRACH, *n. f.* [*brague*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Tiuh's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and flink.

Shakspeare.

BRACHIAL, *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*brachy*, short, and *grapho*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, baring what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny.

Glanville.

BRACK, *n. f.* [from *brack*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *tracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects.

Hayward.

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence.

Digby.

BRACKET, *n. f.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath.

Mortimer.

BRA CKISH, *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Fits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again.

Bacon.

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground,

Herbert.

The wife contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the feast.
What other cause could this effect produce?

The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse? *Blackmore.*

BRA CKHUNES, *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness.

All the artificial stringings, hitherto discovered, leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses.

Clyne's Philosophical Principles.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *brad*, *spacium*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothic *brad*.

Giljon.

Nº XVII.

BRAD, *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their flank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing.

Mason.

BRACE, *v. n.* [*braggers*, Dutch.]

To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars?

Shakspeare.

And wilt not come?

Shakspeare.

Mark me, with what violence the first loved the Moor, for bragging, and telling her fantastical lies.

Shakspeare.

In bragging out some of their private tenets, as if they were the received established doctrine of the church of England.

Sanderus.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over, and make this the seat of war.

Clarendon.

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment.

Arbutnot.

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *wherof* we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona brags of him.

Shakspeare.

To be a virtuous, and well govern'd youth.

Every body little scribbler now

Swells with the praises which he gives himself,

And taking sanctuary in the crowd,

Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend. *Rescannen.*

3. On is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on,

Reduce'd at last to hiss in my own dragon.

Pope.

BRAG, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his brag Of came, and faw, and overcame.

Shakspeare.

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off.

Bacon.

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shewn

In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,

Where most may wonder.

Milton.

BRAGGADOCIO, *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanstons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected.

L'Estrange.

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure.

Dryden.

BRAGGART, *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. Shall I, none's slave, of high-born or rain'd men

Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee

To th' huffing, *braggart*, puff boaster?

Donne.

BRAGGART, *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,

That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.

Shakspeare. All's well that ends well.

BRA'GGER, *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to find these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their foolish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid.

South.

BRA'GLESS, *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The brut is Hector's slain, and by Achilles —

— If it is so, *bragless* let it be,

Great Hector was as good a man as he.

BRA'GLY, *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged. Scelt not think hawthorn bud,

How *bragly* it begins to bud,

And utter his tender head?

Flora now calleth forth each flower,

And bids make ready Maia's bowers.

Sponser.

TO BRAID, *v. a.* [*braidan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Close the serpent fly

Insinuating, wove with gordian twine

His braided train, and of his fatal guile

Gave proof unheeded.

Milton.

Other wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided* into a braid, they cohere strongly.

Boyle.

A ribbon did the braided tresses bind,

The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.

Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing mantle sweeps the ground,
Her shoe *clad* the fleet. *Gay.*
BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or compo-
sition of something woven together.
Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*
No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or fit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*
BRAID. *adj.* [To *braid*, is to *divide*.] An old word,
which seems to signify *divided*.
Since Frenchmen are so *braided*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.

Shakspeare. All's well that ends well.
BRAILS. *n. f.* [See term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks,
which are seized on either side the trees, a little off upon the
yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are
fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crenels. Their use is,
when the sail is fuiled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may
the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. f.* [by ægen, Sax. *bræn*, Dutch.]
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which
sense and motion arise.

The brain is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum*
is that part of the brain, which possesses all the upper and fore-
part of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the
second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum*
is situated. The substance of the brain is distinguished into
outer and inner; the former is called *external*, *inner*, or *glan-
dular*; the latter, *medulla* is, *alba*, or *nervosa*. *Chester.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brain* ta'en
out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

That man proportionally hath the largest *brain*, I did, I
confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed
in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large
craniums, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and wood-
cocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brewer's Fug. Err.*
2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore
taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their
fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their
brain, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond.*
A man is still a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such
in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and
brain to breed it in? *Shakspeare.*

To **BRAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains;
to kill by beating out the brains.
Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him 't' th' afternoon
to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shakspeare.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*
Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second due reposit. *Pope.*

BRAINISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as *cere-
brus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

BRAINLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Some *brain* is men have, by great travel and labour, brought
to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than
of fables. *Hosier.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come false off,
We'll deck him up in voices. *Shakspeare.*
The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantic gown,
And'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRAIN-PAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing
the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brain* glows. *Dryden.*
BRAINICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ick*.] Dicaled in the un-
derstanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once dejected the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainick* raptures
Cannot dilute the goodness of a quarrel. *Shakspeare.*
They were *brainick* men, who could neither endure the go-
vernment of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours
of their deliverance. *Knotley.*

BRAINICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainick*.] Weakly; headily.
Why, worthythane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainickly* of things. *Shakspeare.*

BRAINICKER. *n. f.* [from *brainick*.] *Brainicker*, *god-
mits*.

BRAIT. *n. f.* A term used by jewellers for a tough diamond. *L.*

BRAKE. *The pretense of break.*
He thought it sufficient to conceal the multitude with these
words; and *brake* out into this enclitic speech. *Klein.*

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of *bram-
bles*, or of thorns.
A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry
the same unto a blind maitiff, that lay in a *brake* without the
town. *Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongue, which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping.
Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Whom, lying dead, had there conceal'd a night,
In *brakes* and *brambles* hid, and flunning mortal light. }
Dryden's Fables.

BRAKE. *n. f.*
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Did.*

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.
Reductum arts from their rough and *bra'ky* leats, where they
lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where
they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Bacon's John.*

BRAMBLE. *n. f.* [from *brake*, Sax. *bram*, Lat.]

1. This plant hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which are
placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the flower-
cup is divided into five parts, containing many stamens, orches,
in the bottom of the flower; in the centre of which rises the
pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, consisting of ma-
ny protuberances, and full of juice. The species are; 1. The
common *bramble*, or blackberry bush. 2. The dewberry bush,
or lesser *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* bush, with
a beautiful white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* bush, with
a striped leaf. 5. The raspberry bush, or handberry. 6. The
raspberry bush, with white fruit. 7. The raspberry bush, with
late red fruit. 8. The raspberry bush, without thorns. 9. The
Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and se-
cond sorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks,
in moist parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens.
The third sort was found by Mr. Jacob Bohart in a hedge, not
far from Oxford. The fourth sort is a variety of the common
bramble, differing therefrom only in having striped leaves. The
raspberry bush is also very common in divers woods, in the na-
thern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious
gardens, for the sake of its fruit. All these plants are easily
propagated by suckers, which they send from the roots in
great plenty. The best time to take them off, and transplant
them, is in October. *Adams.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly bush.
The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow,
The woods can witness many a woful rose. *Spenser.*
There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hanging odds upon
hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying
the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

Content with food, which nature freely breed,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.
Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrushes thrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Dryden.*

BRAMBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Did.*

BRAN. *n. f.* [from *brake*, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the re-
sidue of the sieve.
From me do back receive the flow'rs of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakspeare.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of vic-
tuals; bread they made of the coarsest flax, moulded in cloths;
for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Huyward.*
In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all
that came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among
it, a certain mixture of *padar* and *bran*, in this lower age of
human fragility. *Ham.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,
As Pradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*
Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [from *brake*, Fr.]
1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See
Bough.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why withdraw not the leaves that want their sap? *Shakspeare.*
2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any
section or subdivision. *Young.*

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,
That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest branch herein.

Shakspeare, Lewis's Late-r Lgt.

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hope of another life, on which so many branches of christian poetry does immediately depend.

Hemond.

In the several branches of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable.

Tillatun.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various branches of it.

Rogeri.

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six branches shall come out of the sides of it; three branches of the candlestick out of the one side, and three branches of the candlestick out of the other side.

Exodus.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the branches of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks.

Robrich.

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any branch be separated and divided, then, where that branch doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the branch forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river.

Rabrich.

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient flock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow.

Carver.

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-becoming pride,

Thou mighty branch of emperours and kings!

Cragshaw.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

The branches of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrin's Dict.

8. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches transferring from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches, are diagonals.

Harris.

9. FRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there stood between them such an affection, which cannot choose but branch now.

Shakspeare.

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but branch near the ground. The cause of the prunus, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it branch, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to branch by equal degrees.

Bacon.

Plant it round with floude

Of laurel, ever-green, and branching pine.

Milton.

Straight as a line in beauteous order flood,

Of oaks unhorn a venerable wood;

Fiesta was the grass beneath, and every tree

At distance plaited, in a due degree,

Their branching arms in air, with equal space,

Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.

Dryden.

One sees her things transform'd, another views

Her arms shot out, and branching into boughs.

Addison.

1. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Apennines

cut paces through the body of it, branch out, on all sides,

into several different divisions.

Addison.

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we

are considering, that would best instruct us when we should,

or should not, branch into farther distinctions.

Locke.

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman branch out into a long dissertation

upon the edging of a petticoat.

Spectator.

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift flag from under ground

Bee up his branching head.

Milton.

5. FRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide up into branches.

The spirit of things animate are all continued within themselves,

and are branch'd in canals, as blood is; and the spirits

have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the

principal spirits do reside.

Bacon.

2. To adorn with needle-work, representing flowers and sprigs:

In robe of lily white she was array'd,

That from her shoulder to her heel down caught,

The train wherof look'd far behind her stay'd,

Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

3. FRANCH. *n. f.* [from branch.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and brancher, like

the vine, such may yield, with a little longer expectation, as

well and more sober fruit than the other.

Watts.

2. In botany, a young hawk. [brancher, Fr.]

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the cires, the

brancher, and the two sorts of leuteurs.

Walton.

BRANCHINESS. *n. f.* [from branch.] Fulness of branches.

BRANCHLESS. *adj.* [from branch.]

Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,

I lose myself; better I were not yours,

Than yours to branchless.

Shakspeare.

BRANCHY. *adj.* [from branch.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,

Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;

Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,

And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their branchy load.

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and

unwisely loppings of a branchy tree at once?

Watts.

BRAND. *n. f.* [brand, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heav'n,

And fire us hence.

Shakspeare.

Take it, the said, and when you needs require,

This little brand will serve to light your fire.

Dryden.

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a brand plucked out of the fire.

Rogeri.

2. A sword, in old language. [brandur, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eastern side beheld

Of paradise, so late their happy seat!

Wav'd over by that flaming brand; the gate

With deadfall faces throng'd, and fiery arms.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the brand,

By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;

Then flaming huris it.

Graville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict should be burned in the han's both because

they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they

might carry a brand of infamy.

Bacon.

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a brand of

infamy passes for a badge of honour.

L'Estrange.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,

And rail at arts he did not understand?

Dryden.

5. BRAND. *v. a.* [branden, Dutch.] To mark with a brand,

or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,

Never yet brand'd with suspicion?

Shakspeare.

The king was after brand'd, by Perkin's proclamation, for

an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church.

Bacon.

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;

Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame.

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince.

Rever.

Our Punick faith

Is infamous, and brand'd to a proverb.

Addison.

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by

branding him with heresy.

Astbury.

BRANDGOOSE. *n. f.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common

goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

DiL.

1. BRANDISH. *v. a.* [from brand, a sword.]

To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,

Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,

Lake valour's minion, carved out his passage.

Shakspeare.

He said, and brandishing at once his blade,

With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade.

Dryden.

Let me march their leader, not their prince;

And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,

Brandish this sam'd sword.

Smith.

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in

brandishing of syllogisms, will discover very little.

Locke.

BRANDLING. *n. f.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and

the brandling, are the chief.

Walton.

BRANDY. *n. f.* [contracted from brandwine, or burnt wine.]

A strong liquor distilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram

of brandy extraordinary that you drink, raise his character.

Swift's Directions to the Postman.

BRANDY-WINE. The same with brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and

thoughts, that brandy-wine is a common relief to such.

Wifeman.

BRANGLE. *n. f.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is subject to many

frauds, brangles, and other difficulties, not only from papists

and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves pro-

testants.

Swift.

1. To BRANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to

squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be

no

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths;
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brauz'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakefp.*
In council the gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, *brav'ing*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden;*
Leave all noisy counsels, all immodest clamours, *brav'ing*
language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility, to
the meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indelicately.
His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise.
As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *bravels* along this wood. *Shakefp.*
BRAWL, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility.
He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *bravels*;
and therefore witheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches,
all these strifes may be decided. *Havies.*
Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *bravels* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*
BRAWLER, *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarreller,
noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a
brawler in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*
BRAWN, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.
The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one
side, then show the wrist-bone thereof. *Peascham.*
But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawns* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*
2. The arm, so called from its being muscularous.
I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakefp.*

- I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakefp.*
3. Bufe; muscular strength.
Thy boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawns without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.
The best age for the boar is from two years to five years old,
at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

c. A boar.
BRAWNER, *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.
At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would fend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRAWNINESS, *n. f.* [from *brawniness*.] Strength; hardiness.
This *brawniness* and infensibility of mind, is the best armour
we can have against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRAWNY, *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscularous; fleshy; bulky; of
great muscles and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*
The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Staves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren trade. *Dryden.*

BRAY, *v. a.* [byacan, Sax. *bræira*, Fr.] To pound; or
grind small.

I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*
Except you would *bray* christendom in a mortar, and mould
it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

BRAY, *v. n.* [*bræire*, Fr. *bræire*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.
Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*
2. To make an offensive or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our scalp be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churchil drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp. *Shakefp.*

Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton.*
'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into
an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve.*

BRAY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Noise; found.

Loill'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakefp.*

BRAY, *n. f.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an ass.

XXVIII.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers*! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*
2. [With printers; from *to bray*, or *beat*.] An instrument to
temper the ink.

TO BRAZE, *v. a.* [from *brasi*.]

1. To solder with brass.
If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm
brazed into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, be-
cause that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves
of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the
nut. *Mason.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am
brazed to it. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so, *Shakefp.*

That it is proof and bulwark against sense.

BRAZEN, *adj.* [from *brasi*.]

1. Made of brass.

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler,
for taking the distance. *Peascham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical ufe.

Trumpeters

With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,

Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakefp.*

3. Impudent.

TO BRAZEN, *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I used to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk
saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss. *Arbutnot.*

BRAZENFACE, *n. f.* [from *brazen* and *fact*.] An impudent
wretch.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.—Well said,
brazenface; hold it out. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

BRAZENFACED, *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to dely thou knowest
me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat
thee before the king? *Shakefp.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRAZENNESS, *n. f.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearing like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRAZIER, *n. f.* See *BRASIER*.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell
them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a
shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH, *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempt

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded

The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!

Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shakefp.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breaches* the
Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Kneller.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would fure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of
it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Speyger.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations,
which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a
breach of duty towards God. *Saith.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of mora-
lity; and the penalties annex'd by God to the *breach* of those
laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within
the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they thoroly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spenser.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindreds.

They have been long before the jealousies and *breaches*
between the armies, would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD, *n. f.* [*bræob*, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make them into *bread*,
which is the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies. *Arbutnot.*

Bread that decaying man with strength supplie,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow fies. *Pope.*

2. Food

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury. *Genius.*
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
If these pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them bread. *L'Estrange.*
- This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her bread. *Dryden.*
When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for bread. *Philips.*
I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind
of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall
in time want bread. *Spectator.*
3. Support of life at large.
God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those
who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against
us. *King Charles.*
But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed; *Pope.*
What then? is the reward of virtue, bread?
BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from bread and chip.] One that chips
bread; a baker's servant.
No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse. — Not to dis-
praise me, and call me pander, and bread-chipper, and I know
not what? *Shakespeare.*
- BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread
is made.
There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread,
and bread-corn, sufficed not for six days. *Hayward.*
When it is ripe, they gather it, and bruising it among
bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for
their slaves. *Brome.*
- BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by
a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the
men are kept.
- BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *bræd*, broad, Saxon.] The measure of
any plain superficies from side to side.
There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows
only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in breadth
twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst.
Bacon.
The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in
length, yet in breadth and depth, may be granted to excel it.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. *Dryden.*
In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes
it rise in height; the lowness opens it in breadth. *Addison.*
- TO BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. pass. *broke*, or
broken. [*breccan*, Saxon.]
1. To part by violence.
When I *break* the five leaves among five thousand, how
many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Milton.*
Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast away their cords
from us. *Psalms.*
See, said the fire, how soon 'tis done;
Then took and *broke* them one by one;
So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd;
So quickly *broke*, if you divide. *Swift.*
2. To burst, or open by force.
Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke*
open, or clove asunder. *Burnet's Theory.*
3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.
By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy by violence.
This is the fabric, which, when God *breaketh* down, none
can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*
5. To overcome; to surmount.
Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.
I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broke*n than these boys, *Shakespeare.*
And writ as little beard.
7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.
O father abbot!
An old man, *broke*n with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*
The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Cluzonea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*
Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke*n his
health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him
to want? *Tillotson.*
8. To sink or appal the spirit.
I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.*
2. To subdue.
Why, then, thou canst not *break* her to the lute. —
—Why, no; for she hath *broke*n the lute to me. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Behold young Jubab, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper. *Addison.*
10. To crush; to disfile; to incapacitate.
The defeat of that day at Compey was much greater than
it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*
- Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryden.*
11. To weaken the mind.
Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy *broke*n senses,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare.*
If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment,
he will only *break* his brains. *Felin.*
12. To tame; to train to obedience.
What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him straight run
loose at random? *Spenser.*
So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *Milton.*
That hot mouth'd beast that beats against the curb,
Hard to be *broke*n even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*
No sports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*
Virtues like theie,
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison.*
13. To make bankrupt.
For this few know themselves: for merchants *brake*,
View their estate with discontent and pain. *Daniel.*
The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shakspeare.*
With art like theie, rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all eyes, and little lawyers *brake*. *Dryden.*
A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes
the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's
exchequer. *South.*
14. To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes.
She could have run and waddled all about, even the day
before she *broke* her brow; and then my husband took up the
child. *Shakspeare.*
Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:
She *break* her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*
15. To violate a contract or promise.
Lovers *break* not their hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakespeare.*
Pardon this fault, and, by my soul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakespeare.*
Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Milford.*
16. To infringe a law.
Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*
To intercept; to hinder the effect of.
Break their talk, mistress, quickly; my kinsman shall speak
for himself. *Shakespeare.*
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the
first fall be *broken*, by means of a stop, or otherwise, it stays it
above. *Bacon.*
- Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*
As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*
She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*
18. To interrupt.
Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Ere by the melancholy midnight bell.
The father was so moved, that he could only command his
voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her pro-
ceed. *Addison.*
The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not *break*
His painful silence, till the mortal speak.
Sometimes in *broken* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*
19. To separate company.
Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence,
that they were forced to *break* company? *Acts.*
20. To dissolve any union.
It is great folly, as well as injustice, to *break* off so noble a
relation. *Calder.*
21. To reform; with *of*.
The French were not quite *broken* off it, until some time after
they became Christians. *Greville.*

22. To open something new; to propound something by an overture.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but to *break it*, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desired to know

Of whence the war, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

23. To break the back. To strain or dislocate the vertebrae with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should touch dishonour's unleigo. *Shakespeare.*

24. To break the back. To disabie one's fortune.
O, many,
Have *break* their backs, with *Lugny* manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakespeare.*

25. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

26. To break fight. To eat the first time in the day.

27. To break a ground. To plow.

When the piece of corn falleth, men generally give over sowing tillage, and *break* no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn. *Cervus.*

The husbandman must first *break the land*, before it be made capable of good feed. *Darwin.*

28. To break out ground. To open trenches.

29. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

Good! my lord, enter here. —

—Will'st *break* my heart? —

I'd rather *break* mine even. *Shakespeare.*

Should not all relations bear a part?

It were enough to *break* a gentle heart. *Dryden.*

30. To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected.

31. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.
I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakespeare.*

32. To break off. To put a sudden stop.
33. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the flirts and fallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison.*

34. To break up. To dissolve; to put to a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;

He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

- He threatened, that the tradesman would beat out his teeth,
If he did not retire immediately, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbutnot.*

35. To break up. To open; to lay open.

The shells being thus lodged amongst this mineral matter, when this now comes to be broken up, it exhibits impressions of the shells. *Westward.*

36. To break up. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Constantinople, *break up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Koeler.*

37. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

39. To break. To give.

1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak.

2. To break. Whispers the o'erfought heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break. The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,

- A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp

Hangs o'er us black and threatening, like a storm
Just *breating* on our heads. *Dryden.*

4. To break by dashing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

At last a falling billow stops his breath,

Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

5. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apopleme. *Harvey.*

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* impostume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,

Because that I and you must part,
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as soon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison.*

7. To break forth; to exclaim.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *break*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakespeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakespeare.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
See how the dean begins to *break*!

- Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *break*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hosier.*

The three mighty men *break* through the host of the Philistines. *Samuel.*

They came into Judah, and *break* into it. *Chronicles.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *breaks* forth, as if it had issued out of the womb. *Job.*

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itself room. *Hale.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spates not gods nor men. *Danham.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *break*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Danham.*

Oh! could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I've acted my severest part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,

And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze!

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are not wanting some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty pow'r, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;

Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day!

Heav'n's its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day!

I must pay her the last duty of friendship, wherever he is,
though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

I am to *break* with thee of some affairs;
That touch me near. *Shakespeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em,
That'll be the easier practice. *Ben. Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers, and traitors, for the sating
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *B. Jonson.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense, is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Calder.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. To break from. To separate from with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'st *break* from Laura's arms?

Thus radiant from the circling crowd he *breaks*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and those that *break* from it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks* in upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison.*

15. To

15. *To break.* To discard.
When I see a great officer *break*, a change made in the court, or the ministry, and this under the most gracious prince that ever reigned. *Suiff.*
16. *To break life.* To escape from captivity.
Who would not, finding way, *break life* from hell, And boldly venture to whatever place, *Milton.*
Faithful from pain.
17. *To break life.* To shake off restraint.
If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break life* from all our engagements to him, we relegate God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*
18. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.
Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*
Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *break off* suddenly, and said to those about him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*
When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off.* *Taylor.*
19. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.
I must *break off* from this enchanting queen *break off.* *Shakspeare.*
20. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.
Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire, That may her sacred peace molest. They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so that it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser.*
Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakspeare.*
As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issue out of the agitation of argument. *Hewd.*
Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*, And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke; I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*
Like a ball of fire, the further thrown, Still with a greater blaze the throne, And her bright soul *breaks out* on every side. There can be no greater labour, than to be always diffembling; there being to many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out.* *South.*
They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison.*
A violent fever *breaks out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison.*
21. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.
22. *To break out.* To become dissolute.
He *breaks out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the counsels and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*
23. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first titheth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up.* *Bacon's Natural History.*
24. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist. *Bacon.*
The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible, than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaks up* suddenly. *Bacon.*
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *breaks up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon.*
What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Hutton.*
25. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Our army is dispers'd already:

Like youthful flocks unyok'd, they took their course East, west, north, south; or, like a school *breaks up*, Each hurries towards his home and sporting-place. *Shakspeare.*

26. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.

There is a slave whom we have put in prison, Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers, Are entered in the Roman territories.—

Go see this rumpster whilst. It cannot be,

The Volscians dare *break with* us. *Shakspeare.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in flares, books, and trappings? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent some apt pretence, To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden.*

27. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed word, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detri- ment, dissolution, or violence.

BREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; or opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the can- non never ceased. *Kellie.*

For now, and since first *break* of day, the blind, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Parad. Lost.*
They must be drawn from far, and without in ear, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*

The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes dis- cover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Suiff.*

BREAKER. *n. f.* [from break.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakspeare.*
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

BREAKFAST. *n. m.* [from break and fast.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. *Prior.*

BREAKFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Hutton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Leake.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,

I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakspeare.*

I lay me down to gape my latest breath,

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,

Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden.*

BREAKNECK. *n. f.* [from break and neck.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must

Forfeak the court; to do't or no, is certain

To me a *breakneck*. *Shakspeare.*

BREAKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from break and promise.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will thank you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakspeare.*

BREAKVOW. *n. f.* [from break and vow.] He that practiseth the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,

Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakspeare, King John.*

BREAM. *n. f.* [bream, Fr.] The name of a fish.

The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholme. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and, in many ponds, so fast as to overtook them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a loring bone, to help his ginders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,

While yet alive in boiling water cald,

Vex'd with unwanted heat, boils, flings about. *Walton.*

BREAST. *n. f.* [bycote, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

2. The ducts or teats of women which contain the milk.

The substance of the breasts is composed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more, small pipes, called *lactiferi*, which have several crook- canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be stopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral plexus, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the fetus. The tubes, which compose the glands of the *breast* in maids, like a splinter muckle, contract so close, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big

with a fetus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, through the arteries of the *breast*, and forces a passage into their glands, which, being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; because that blood, which before did flow to the fetus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands.

Quincy.

They lack the fatherless from the *breast*. *Jib. xiv. 9.*
 3 The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs.

4 'Tis heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind.
 Needles was written law, where none oppress;
 The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5 The pulsions; the regard.
Maguira first possid'd, *Cowley.*

If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley.*
 7 *BREAST. v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten feds

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
breasting the lofty surge. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

BREAST BONE. n. f. [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breasts* *ne.* *Peacocks.*

BREASTCASKET. n. f. [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTFAST. n. f. [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship. A rope fastened to some part of her forward out, to hold her head to a warp of the like. *Harrii.*

BREASTHIGH. adj. [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast. The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was brought *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun, *Dryden's Fables.*

BREASTTHUCKS. n. f. [from *breast* and *thuck*.] With shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harrii.*

BREASTKNOT. n. f. [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have full faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*?

ADDISON'S FRENCH-DOCTOR.

BREASTPLATE. n. f. [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakespeare.*
 Giant's shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
 Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he choiceth.

Cowley.

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be found, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BREASTPLOUGH. n. f. [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man moves before him. *Mortin.*

BREASTROPES. n. f. [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship. Those ropes which fall ten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harrii.*

BREASTWORK. n. f. [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Affley cast up *breastwork*; and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. n. f. [by *asce*, Saxon.]

1 The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whether are they vanish'd?
 Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
 Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2 Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
 But whence half thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3 The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he calls to see the choice
 Of swift wild breaths, or run on foot a race,
 To enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,
 Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. *Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak—
 —I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
 My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords fo wholly did the fates employ,
 That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
 Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
 Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden's Aureng.*

4 Respiration; the power of breathing.

Nº XVIII.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
 And too much breathing put him out of *breath*. *Dryden.*

5 Recipite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
 Before I positively speak. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

6 Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand thy shock,
 Calm and untrifled as a summer's sea,
 When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addis. Cato.*

7 A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*,
 Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BREATHABLE. adj. [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable air*.

1 *BREATH. v. v.* [from *breath*.]

1 To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.
 New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope.*

2 To live.

Let him *breath*, between the heav'n and earth,
 A private man in Athens. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3 To take breath; to rest.

He presently follow'd the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breath*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
 Upon agreement. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
 And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils. *Racine.*

4 To pass by breathing.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
 To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
 And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

5 *BREATHE. v. a.*

1 To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

Their with to live,
 Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
 To view the light: a heav'n, and *breath* the vital air. *Dryden.*

They here began to *breath* a most delicious kind of *air*,
 And saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Taylor.*

2 To inject by breathing.

He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit;
 whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Deacy of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be below'd,
 Could I but *breath* myself into Adrastus. *Dryden.*

3 To expire; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame. *Spektator.*

4 To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* flags. *Shakspeare.*

5 To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
 They *breath* the flute, or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6 To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
 Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7 To utter privately.

I have to w'd heav'n *breath'd* a secret vow,
 To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakspeare's Mar. of Ven.*

8 To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
 Is underneath the foot to *breath* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BREATH. n. f. [from *breath*.]

1 One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
 A statue thin a *breather*. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself. *Shakspeare.*

2 One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
 But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

3 Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire;
 His milder father summons him away. *Norris.*

BREATHING. n. f. [from *breath*.]

1 Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathing* turn'd,
 Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2 Breathing place; vent.

The warmth defends the chinks, and makes
 New *breathing*, whence new nourishment the takes. *Dryden.*

BREATHLESS. adj. [from *breath*.]

1 Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
 The prince, with patience and sufferance fly,
 So hasty heat soon cooled to fudbery;
 Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle *gan* renew. *Fair's 2.*

I remember, when the fight was done,
 When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,
 3 O *Breathless*,

- Breathless*, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Many fo strained themselves in their race, that they fell
down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*
Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?
Or does my glutted spleen at length relent? *Dryden's JEn.*
2. Dead.
Kneeling before this rule of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence,
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shaksp. King John.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thru
And pale shalt lie, as what thou burist now. *Prior.*
BRED. *partic. pass.* [from *to breed*.]
Their malice was bred in them, and their cognition would
never be changed. *Wifam, xii. 10.*
- BREDE.** *n. f.* See **BRAID**.
In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by
such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see
the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing
of the one, from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*
- BRECH.** *n. f.* [supposed from *breach*, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body; the back part.
When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd
boy turned towards him his naked *brech*, and used words fuit-
able to that gesture. *Hayward.*
The florks devour snakes and other serpents; which when
they begin to creep out at their *breches*, they will presently clap
them close to a wall, to keep them in. *Greav's Museum.*
2. Breaches.
Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd!—
—That you might still have worn the reticote,
And ne'er have stol'n the *breach* from Lancaster. *Shaksp.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
So cannons, when they mount vast pitchers,
Are tumbled back upon their *breches*. *Averym.*
- TO BRECH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breaches.
2. To fit any thing with a breach; as, to *brech* a gun.
BRECHES. *n. f.* [*brech*, Sax. from *brecca*, an old Gaulish word;
so that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part cover'd with
breches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense
it has no singular.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
Petrachio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a
pair of old *breches*, thrice turned. *Shaksp. Taming the Shrew.*
Rough satires, fly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breches*. *Prior.*
Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't;
A vest or *breches*, singly; but the brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive a three to make a suit. *King's Art of Cookery.*
2. To wear the *breches*, is, to usurp the authority of the bul-
bands.
The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her
fortune, and her extractions, had entitl'd her to the *breches*. *L'Estrange.*
- TO BREED.** *v. a.* *preter.* I *breed*, I have *bred*. [*brædan*, Sax.]
1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.
None fiercer in Numidia *breed*. *Regimmon.*
With Carthage were in triumph led.
2. To occasion; to cause; to produce.
Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horror would have *bred*. *F. &.*
Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope
the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of
others. *Hosier.*
What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breeds* in
youth! *Acham's Scholmaster.*
Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which,
being propagated, spoil the ftrain of a nation. *Tillotson.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and
brain to *breed* it in! *Shaksp. King Lear.*
4. To produce from one's self.
Children would *breed* their teeth with much less danger. *Lake on Education.*
5. To give birth to; to be the native place.
Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine Christendom hath *bred*
for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up to-
gether in the same university. *Hosier.*
Whom, certain these rough shades did never *breed*. *Milton.*
6. To educate; to qualify by education.
Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent
On state-affairs to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said,
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*
To breed up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expense. *Dryden's JEnal.*
And left the pillagers, to rapine *breed*,
Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*
His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or
the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Leete.*
7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.
Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish, does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*
Ah, wretched me! my fates averfe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*
- TO BREED.** *v. n.*
1. To bring young.
Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, and she did nothing but en-
tertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of re-
cognition to a day. *Stellator.*
2. To encrease by new production.
But could youth last, and love still *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
'Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth.
Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observ'd,
The air is delicate. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
There is a worm that *breeds* in old fowls, and dieth long
after it cometh out of the fowls. *Lucas's Natural History.*
The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and
breeds in of dew and leaves. *Eaton.*
It is in the general tradition and belief, that magots
and flies *breed* in putrefied carcasses. *Leete.*
4. To raise a breed.
In the choice of swine choose such to *breed* of as are
of long large bodies. *Martimer.*
- BREED.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.
I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shaksp.*
The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed*
in the north. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance, all this is but
a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the
people be stout and warlike. *Eaton's Essay.*
Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And through the spurious *breed* and guilty nation ran. *Regimmon.*
- Rode fair Afcanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's foil, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryden.*
A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would
have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*
2. Progeny; offspring.
If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shaksp. Mr. of Tce.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched;
sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Greav's Museum.*
- BREEDBATE.** *n. f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds
quarrels; an incendiary.
An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come
in house withal; and, I warrant you, no tattle, nor no *breed-
bate*. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- BREEDER.** *n. f.* [from *breed*.]
1. That which produces any thing.
'Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shakspere.*
2. The person which brings up another.
'Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders*
and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Acham's Scholmaster.*
3. A female that is prolific.
Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a *breeder* of
sinners? *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*
Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in
the country, we say, that if there be fifty of them *breeder* in
London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*
Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special *breeder*. *Pope.*
4. One that takes care to raise a breed.
'The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else
kept their cattle to fix or seven years old. *Temple.*
- BREEDING.** *n. f.* [from *breed*.]
1. Education; instruction; qualifications.
She had her *breeding* up at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakspere.*
I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding*, to be
acquainted with the laws of nature. *Garrett's Serph. Pref.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.
As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
'T avoid great errors, mult the less commit. *Pope.*
The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*
3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.
Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits. *Milton's Angelus.*
- BREEDS.** *n. f.* [*bræda*, Saxon.] A Ringing fly; the gadfly. *The*

The learned write, the insect *breese*

Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Knickerbocker*

A fierce loud buzzing *breese*, their flings draw blood,

And drive the cattle gadding through the wood;

Sciz'd with unusual pains, they loudly cry;

Tanagers haltens thence, and leaves his channels dry. *Dryden*

BREZZE, *n. f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *brezza*, that doth ever more blow throughout in the heat of the day. *Raleigh*

From land a gentle *brezza* arose by night,

Serenely thence the stars, the moon was light,

And the sea trembled with her silver light. } *Dryden*

Gradual sinks the *brezza*

Into a perfect calm: that not a breath

Is heard to quiver through the cloister wood. *Thomson*

BREAZY, *adj.* [from *breaze*.] Fanned with gales.

The feet, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,

Balls on the breezy floor, in grateful sleep,

His oozy limbs. *Pope*

BRECKEN, *n. f.* An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the *brecken*, that is, their judges, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered,

which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *erick*. *Spenser*

BREEM, *adj.* [from *bremman*, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cautious; sharp; severe.

And when the spring fun laugheth once,

You deemest the thirne come at once:

But ere, when you count, you freed from fear,

Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfired brows,

Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser*

BREIST, *adj.* [from *brennan*, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see

In danger rather to be dent than *breist*? *Fairy Queen*

BREIST, *n. f.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called also the *torus*, or *tor*.

BREIST, *Summers*. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harri*

BREIT, *n. f.* A fish of the turbot kind, called also *burt* or *brut*. *Dill*

BRAITHEN, *n. f.* [The plural of *brother*.] See **BROTHER**.

All these feds are *brothers* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift*

BREVE, *n. f.* [In music.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims. *Harri*

BREVIARY, *n. f.* [*brevarie*, Fr. *brevarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgement; epitome; a compendium.

Chrysostom, an Anglican bishop, has given us an abridgement, or *brevari* thereof. *Atter*

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT, *n. f.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] A short compendium.

It is obvious for the shallowest discourse to infer, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in that one *brevari* of evangelical truth. *Deacy of Piety*

BREVIATURE, *n. f.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER, *n. f.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing *brevari* tury; &c.

Not lose thy life, nor hate, but what thou lov'st,

Love well, how long or short, permit to heav'n. *Milton*

BREVITY, *n. f.* [*brevis*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevis*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden*

BREW, *v. a.* [*bræwen*, Dutch; *bræwen*, German; *brayan*, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Eman*

2. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Mit*

3. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither iust nor thrust to bear off any weather at all, and another from *breuing*. *Shakespeare*

4. To take away their chalcies; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shakespeare*

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watry main,

Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope*

5. To continue; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick fumble, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brew'd* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Wotton*

TO BREW, *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dries

meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakespeare*

BREW, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potato roots, or butt roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon*

BREWAGE, *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely.

—With eggs, sir! —

—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sterm in my *brewage*. *Shakespeare*

BREWER, *n. f.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* mair their malt with water. *Shakespeare*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson*

BREWHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon*

BREWING, *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon*

BREWIS, *n. f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRAIR, *n. f.* See **BRIER**.

BRIBE, *n. f.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest: it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of anything unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,

For taking bribes here of the Sardians. *Shakespeare*

Nor lets may Jupiter to gold ascribe,

When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Wall*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him: so the tell. *L'Estrange*

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,

When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden*

TO BRIBE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide

You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryden*

BRIBER, *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South*

BRIBERY, *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Briden*

BRICK, *n. f.* [*brick*, Dutch; *trigue*, Fr. according to *Ménage*, from *indux*, Lat. whence *brick*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratis major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth.

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make. To defray the charges of their search. *Addison*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,

On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. *Pope*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

TO BRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift*

BRICKBAT, *n. f.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *bricksbats* hot. *Bacon*

BRICKCLAY, *n. f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I have observed it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*. *Hodward in Fossils*

BRICKDUST, *n. f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator*

BRICKLEARTH, *n. f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making brick.

'They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-kilns*, and on gravel. *Motiver.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kiln*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Deacy of Pity.*

BRICKLAYER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse, And ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a *bricklayer*, when he came to age. *Shaksf.*

If you had liv'd, fir, Time enough to have been interpreter

To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tower had stood. *Dennis.*

BRICKMAKER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

'They are common in claysits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *It is so said.*

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast, Our solemn hymns to fallen dirges change, *Shaksf.*

Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corte, Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shaksf.*

The amor's love of night Sung spousal, and bid hails the evening star, On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Par. Lof.*

Your ill-meaning politician kins, Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests, Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love, Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride! Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walf.*

For her the spouse greets the *bridal* ring, For her white virgins by metemorphosing. *Pope.*

BRIDAL. *n. f.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods; Nor of them look for such observance always, As his the *bridal*. *Shaksf. O. Jello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The *bridal* of the earth and sky, Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night; For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow's our *bridals* we will keep, And his cold hand. *Dryden.*

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. **BRIDE.** *n. f.* [by *bride*, Saxon, in *Runic*, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to refund, Ne let the face of any be envied; So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide Th' important enterprise, and give the *bride*. *Dryd.*

'These are tributes due from pious virgins, From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRIDEBED. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day, Through this house each fairy tray; To the best *bride-bed* will we, Which by us shall blessed be. *Shaksf.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave, To the first *bride-bed* of the world receive A forger, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRIDECAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phantom of hey-troll, Troll about the *bridal* bowl, And divide the bread *bridecake* Round about the *bride's* flake. *B. Johnson.*

The writer, resolv'd to try his fortune, fasted all day, a day, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Speator.*

BRIDEGROOM. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day, That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear, And summon him to marriage. *Shaksf.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*! Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Grind.*

BRIDEMEN. } *n. f.* The attendants on the bride and bride-
BRIDEMAIDS. } groom.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the bread *bridecake*, Round about the *brideflake*. *B. Johnson.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. f.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Flid-ge's* well, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction. He would contribute more to reformation than all the work-houses and *ridewells* in Europe. *Speator.*

BRIDGE. *n. f.* [by *bric*, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the foot? *Shaksf. Much adv. about Niche.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryd.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a liddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To *BRIDGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over Hellespont *BRIDG*ing his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Par. Lof.*

BRIDLE. *n. f.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

Creeping and crying, till they seiz'd at last His couler's *bride*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryd.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolv'd to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bride* up in the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon.

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bride* on the tongue. *Cheridon.*

To *BRIDLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bride* in my struggling muse with pain, That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Adifon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stop'd her *bridled* doves; Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of these things is committ'd to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul. *Holier.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand, You *bride* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To *BRIDLE*. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather dilate virtue than use violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridehand* with great pain. *W. Jones.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long, Which is as *brief* as I have known a play; But by ten words, my lord, it is too long, Which makes it tedious. *Shaksf.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.— And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shaksf.*

I must begin with rudiments of art, To teach you gamut in a *brief* sort, More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shaksf.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* war. *Shaksf. Carolean.*

The *brief* file is that which expresth much in little. *Len. Johnson's Dictionary.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more prolixities; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *br*. *Callan.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva, Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shaksf.*

BRIEF. *n. f.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shaksf.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are compiled in a short and compendious way of writing. *Arif.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprise, I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *F. Quere.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum of *br* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregned with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Caes.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enrag'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private use.

6. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Hard.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words. *I will.*

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briskly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Pander'd the speech; then *briskly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRISKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brisk*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandly and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briskness*. *Camden.*

BRISKER. *n. f.* [by *brisk*, Sax.] A plant.
The sweet and the wild forts are both species of the *rose*; which see.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakspeare.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;

Her magic much availing. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

BRISERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briars.

BRIG, and possibly also *BRUX*, is derived from the Saxon *brugg*, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gilson's Camden.*

BRIGADE. *n. f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Paradise Lost.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigade* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGADIER Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thieves *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Branche's against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDINE. *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]

BRIGANTINE. *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigantine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threaten'd pikes afore
The engines, which in them had death do hide. *Spenser.*

Scarce five years are pass'd,
Since in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Quincy's Venice Preserv'd.*

The consul oblig'd him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, referring only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arlaboot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigantine* of brass, thy broad halbergon,
Vantbrags, and greaves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGH. *adj.* [by *brigh*, Sax.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *brigh*, thy skirts appear. *Parad. Lost.*

Then thock the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple *brigh*. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brigh*er evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illustrious; as, a *brigh* reign, a *brigh* action.

4. Witty; acute; subtle; as, a *brigh* genius.

BRIGHTEEN. *v. a.* [from *brigh*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, and *brigh*ten up all the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An effray, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brigh*ten my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a lowering sky. *Philips's D. Math.*

3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
*Brigh*ten his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brigh*ten her character, if she would exert her authority to infill virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brigh*ten'd Cræge's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

BRIGHTEEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brigh*ten.

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *brigh*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Sately I slept, till *brigh*tly dawning shone
The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brigh*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

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The blazing *brigh*tness of her beauty's beams
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Queen.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brigh*tness. *South.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brigh*tness from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brigh*tness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRILLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *adj.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in harder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark, *Darvel.*

At once both flink and shine.

BRILLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotted and so bright,

He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILES. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dryden.*

BRIM. *n. f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of anything.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brim* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleasure down the *brim*. *Shakspeare.*

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brim*! *Crahan.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brim* they force their fury way. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Job's iii. 15.*

4. The hank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brim*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Dryden.*

To *BRIM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This laid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brim* his ample bowl; with like design
The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To *BRIM*. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With feed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakspeare's J. Cæs.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to reach a flood,
Releas'd their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing, cry'd,
Frithee, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRIMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *brimful*.] Fullness to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurrow'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimful*ness of his force. *Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

BRIMMER. *n. f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beethings never fail,
To store the carry with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *brim* or *brimstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Queen.*

This vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle

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of

- of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*
- BRIMSTONY.** *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.
- BRINDED.** *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.
- Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lioness, *Milton.*
And spotted mountain paid.
My *brinded* heiter to the stake I lay;
Two thriving calves the fuckles twice a day. *Dryden.*
BRINDLE. *n. f.* [from *brindle*.] The state of being brinded.
- A natural *brindle*.
BRINDED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.
- The bat, my filters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brinded* monster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*
- BRINE.** *n. f.*
1. Water impregnated with salt.
The encrease of the weight of water, will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg.
Disolve the sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make it a strong *brine*, in this liquor to steep your corn. *Marston.*
 2. The sea.
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all afloat with me. *Shakespeare Tempest.*
The air was calm, and, on the level *brim*,
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*
As when two adverse winds
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Rears stormy. *Philips.*
 3. Tears.
What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline!
BRINEPIT. *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water.
Then I lov'd thee,
And there'd thee all the qualities o' th' stile,
The fresh springs, *crinopsis*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- TO BRING.** *v. a.* [from *bringan*, Sax. preter. I *brægh*; part. pass. *brought*; broht, *æa*.]
1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakespeare.*
And as he was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said,
Bring me, I pray thee, a musel of bread in thy hand. *King, xvii. 11.*
 2. A registry of laws may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Tempe.*
To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.
And if my wish d alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*
 3. To produce; to procure.
There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease,
than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*
 4. To cause to come.
He protests he loves you,
And needs no other tutor, but his liking,
To *bring* you in again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *bring* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Bunnet's Theory.*
Bring back gently their wandering minds; by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Lake.*
The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and *bring* on them those mischiefs. *Lake.*
 5. To introduce.
Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring* in one who had more merit. *Tatler.*
 6. To reduce; to recal.
Nathan's tale had so good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spectator.*
 7. To attract; to draw along.
In diffusion, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*
 8. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing.
Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily *bring*, in mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Lake.*
The question for *bring*, the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift's Preface to Pica.*
 9. To conduce.
A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the

- world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*
The understanding should be *bronght* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by infensible degrees. *Lake.*
10. To recall; to summon.
But thofe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menaces has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*
 11. To induce; to prevail upon.
The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whenever, he was *brought* to reflect on them. *Lake.*
It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Lake.*
Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fallon, if men could but be brought to delight in them. *Lake.*
 12. To bring about. [See *ABOUT*.] To bring to pass; to effect.
This he conceives not hard to *bring* about,
If ill of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Exp.*
This turn of mind threw off the opposition of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring* about several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Adison's Pretulader.*
 13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.
The good queen,
For his is good, hath *brought* you forth a daughter:
Here 'tis; commend it to your blessing. *Shakespeare.*
More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first *brought* forth
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*
Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought* forth, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agniph.*
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings* forth another brand!
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden, Fœdus.*
 - Idleness and luxury *bring* forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Stilling.*
The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring* forth a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Lake.*
 14. To bring forth. To bring to light.
The thing that is hid, *bringeth* her forth to light. *Job, xxxviii. 11.*
 15. To bring in. To reduce.
Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring* in all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 16. To bring in. To afford gain.
The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him in. *South.*
Trade *brought* us in plenty and riches. *Lake.*
 17. To bring in. To introduce.
Enter train no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring* in something to sealon it with religion.
The trivialness of Italy, and the like, are not *brought* in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*
Quotations are best *brought* in, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*
 18. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.
I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me off. *L'Estrange.*
Set a kite upon the b. nch, and it is forty to one he'll *bring* off a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*
The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring* off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tempe.*
 19. To bring on. To engage in action.
If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others in. *Bacon, Essay 3d.*
 20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.
His liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing* over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England.*
The pretentious clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*
 21. To bring out. To exhibit; to show.
If I make not this cheat *bring* out another, and the theaters prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
Which he could *bring* out, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid.
These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*
Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarius, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring* out the denarius heavier. *Aristotle.*
 22. To bring upon. To subdue; to repress.
That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bring* out

under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

I to say, that the more capable, or the better deservet, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsoarily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form. *Bacon.*

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in the same course of knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. To bring up. To bring into practice.

Several obliging detentions, confessions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. To bring up. To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find, *Shakspeare.*

They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakspeare.*

BRINGS UP. n. f. [from bring.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news

Hath but a losing office, and his tongue

Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,

Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakspeare.*

Best you fee safe the bringer

Out of the hott; I must attend mine office. *Shakspeare.*

BRINGS UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the

worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BRINIS. adj. [from brine.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Hero would be tainted with remorse

To hear and see her plaints, her bringings tears. *Shakspeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,

Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,

Who marks the wading tide grow wave by wave;

Expecting ever when some envious surge

Will, in his brinish bowels, swallow him. *Shakspeare.*

BRINISNESS. n. f. [from brinish.] Saltiness; tendency to salt-

iness.

BRINK. n. f. [brink, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a

precipice or a river.

The amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,

And from the precipice's brink retire,

Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the brink and confines of those states

at the day of doom. *Astrucy.*

So have I seen, from Severn's brink,

A flock of geese jump down together;

Swim where the bird of Jove would sink

And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. adj. [from brine.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,

In harden'd oak his heart did hide;

Or his, at least, in hollow wood;

Who tempt'd first the living flood. *Dryden.*

Then, many seas, and tasteless springs, farewell,

Where town and nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

A muriatick or briny taste seems to be produced by a mixture

of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar,

mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot.*

BRINY. See BRINY.

BRISK. adj. [brisk, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly; applied to men.

Frisk, die, and let me live,

Or die be *Denham.*

Kind and brisk, and gay like me.

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony

with a brisk gamester lady, was so altered in a few days, that

he was like a scorpion than a living man. *L'Esrange.*

Why should I all honour then be taken

From lower parts, to lead the train:

When other limbs we plainly see,

Each in his way, as brisk as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;

Some foams, when old, continue brisk and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the wine Rhyneau race

Mimick brisk cyder, with the broker's produce wild,

Short pounders, hips, and fennel's product wild. *Philips.*

It must needs be some extraneous cause, and the brisk acting

of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was

overcharged; so that it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it

would have made the object appear more brisk and pleasant. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO BRISK UP. v. n. To come up briskly.

BRISKE. n. f. [briske, Fr.] The crest of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the brisk skin red. *Adams.*

BRISKE. v. n. [from brisk.] Active; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself

so much, and to briskly, that it manifestly lifted up some light

bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the

most minute animalcula, that were swimming briskly about in

the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRISKNESS. n. f. [from brisk.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer

and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and brisk-

ness of the renewed principle. *De th.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to

me, to be his briskness, his jollity, and his good humour. *L'Esrange.*

BRISTLE. n. f. [bryst, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a bristle may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not as the boar, with bristles,

which probably spend more upon the same matter which, in

other creatures, makes the horns; for bristles seem to be no-

thing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Crew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,

With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,

Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Now for the bare-pick bone of majesty,

Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,

And snarlleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Which makes him plume himself, and bristle up

The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shakspeare.*

TO BRISTLE. v. n. To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,

Pard, or boar with bristled hairs,

In thy eye that shall appear,

When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakspeare.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,

With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright;

Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair to bristle with unmanly fears,

As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE. a thread. To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY. adj. [from bristle.] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat bristly,

which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the

figure of our own selves would fright us; the smoothest skin

would be beset all over with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Beatty.*

Thus mastiff beech the bristly cheynut bears,

And the wild ash is white with bloody pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the twine,

Forth hasted he to tend his bristly care. *Pope.*

BRISTLESTONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near

the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of Bristol

stones, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *W's discourse.*

BRIT. n. f. The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the brit, upon which

they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

TO BRUTE. } v. n. Barley, wheat, or hops, are said to brute.

TO BRUTE. } when they grow over-ripe.

BRIT. n. f. [brytan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not

tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the

twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is

extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,

Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,

What does the busy world conclude at last?

But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*

It the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the

form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRITTLENESS. n. f. [from brittle.] Aptness to break; fragi-

lity.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without britleness.

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a mi-

nute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing

temper, as to britleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIT. n. f. The gadfly.

A brize, a scorned little creature,

Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. n. f. [broach, Fr.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service in his court, to a base office in his

kitchen; so that he turned a broach, that had worn a crown. *Lucas's Henry VII.*

Whole offered entrails shall his crime reproach,

And drip their fatness from the basked broach. *Dryden.*

2. A

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Ditt.*
 3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Ditt.*
 4. **BROACH**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.
 As by a low but loving likelihood,
 Were now the general of our gracious emperors,
 As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
 Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shaksp.*
 He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes
broached a great number of them upon his pike, as one would
 carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Halewell.*
 2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.
 3. To open any store.
 I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons,
 victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach*
 my store, and bring forth my stores. *Kneller.*
 4. To give out, or utter any thing.
 This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by
 Jephthas. *Raleigh.*
 Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise,
 made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for
 arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*
 5. To let out any thing.
 And now the field of death, the lists,
 Were enter'd by antagonists,
 And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
 When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*
BROACHER. *n. f.* [from *broach*.]
 1. A spit.
 The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
 On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
 These morfels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*
 2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.
 There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being
 the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*
 Numerous parties denominated themselves, not from the grand
 Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher*
 of their idolized opinions.
 This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Ariottus;
 not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Chryse.*
BROAD. *adj.* [by *bro*, *saxon*.]
 1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length.
 The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter,
 Are pull'd up root and all by flouing broke. *Shaksp.*
 The top may be justly said to grow *broad*, as the bottom
 narrows. *Temple.*
 Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
 To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryd.*
 So lofty was the pile, a Partisan bow,
 With vigour drawn, must fend the shaft below,
 The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. *Dryd.*
 He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pepe.*
 As cloth'd in cloudy storm,
 Weak, wan, and *broad*, he skirts the southern sky. *Thompson.*
 2. Large.
 To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning,
 which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fit-
 test preparation of a child for wisdom. *Lacke.*
 3. Clear; open.
 In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
 All thought of this from others, himself bore
 In *broad* house, with the woovers us before. *Chapman.*
 It no longer lacks the shelter of night and darkness, but ap-
 pears in the *broad* light. *Dewey of Piety.*
 If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no
 more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Lacke.*
 4. Gross; coarse.
 The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other,
 as much as the lady priores and the *broad* speaking gap-toothed
 wife of Bath. *Dryden.*
 Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian found;
 By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryd.*
 If open vice be what you drive at,
 A name to *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryd.*
 The *broad* st mirth unfeeling folly wears,
 Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pepe.*
 Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
 Six huffmen with a shout precede his chair;
 He grins, and looks *broad* nonfence with a stare. *Pepe.*
 5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.
 As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied,
 but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*
 Though, now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
 Because he seems to chew the cud again,
 When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryd.*
 6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.
 Who can speak *broad* than he that has no house to put his
 head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shaksp.*

- From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
 His presence at the tyrant's seat, I hear,
 Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shaksp.*
BROAD *as long*. Equal upon the whole.
 The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing
 themselves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to
 others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*
BROAD-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of
 cloth.
 Thus, a wife taylor is not pinching;
 But turns at every seam an inch in:
 Or else, be sure, your *broad cloth* breeches
 Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their hitches. *Swift.*
BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide survey.
 In despite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
 I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
 But, ah! I will not. *Shaksp.*
BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad
 leaves.
 Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-grafs of the same sort.
Howard on Figh.
TO BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know
 not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.
 Low walks the fun, and treaden by degrees,
 Just o'er the verge of day. *Tamara.*
BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.
BRO'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from *broad*.]
 1. Breadth; extent from side to side.
 2. Coarseness; fulsome.
 I have used the clearest metaphor I could find, to palliate
 the *bro'adness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*
BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder*.] Having
 a large space between the shoulders.
 Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryd.*
 I am a tall, *broadshoulder'd*, impudent, black fellow; and, as
 I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Swift.*
BRO'ADSIDE. *n. f.* [from *broad* and *side*.]
 1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.
 From yaller hopes the British admiral:
 That durst attempt a ruler's flame's thrown,
 Than from the nay's chariot of the sun. *Waller.*
 2. The volly of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
 3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.
BRO'ADSWARD. *n. f.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting sword,
 with a broad blade.
 He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a
broadsward. *Warton.*
BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the di-
 rection of the breadth.
 If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise*
 against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall
 as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*
BROCADE. *n. f.* [*brocade*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated
 with colours of gold or silver.
 I have the convenience of buying and importing rich *bro-*
cade. *Swift.*
 Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
 Forget her prayers, or miss a maquerade. *Pope.*
BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]
 1. Drest in brocade.
 2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.
 Should you the rich *brocade'd* suit unfold,
 Where rising flow is grow stiff with frosted gold. *Cop.*
BRO'CAGE. *n. f.* [from *brocade*.]
 1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.
 Yet sure his honesty
 Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
 And sithy *brocage*, and unfeeling thits,
 And borrow bale, and some good ladies gifts. *Swift.*
 2. The hire given for any unlawful office.
 As for the politician and wholesome laws, they were inter-
 preted to be but *brocage* of an usurer, thereby to woo and win
 the hearts of the people. *Luttrell.*
 3. The trade of dealing in old things.
 Poor pocket, that would be thought our chief,
 Whole works are e'en the trippery of wit,
 From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
 As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it. *P. Taylor.*
 So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must
 the share of every one that has a right to this money be less,
 whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his
 hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Luttrell.*
BROCCOLI. *n. f.* [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a species.
 Content with little, I can piddle here,
 On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
 But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
 That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*
TO BROCHER. See **TO BROACH**.

So Geoffry de Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *traced* three feeble birds. *Camden.*

BROCK. *n. f.* [*broc*, Saxon.] A badger.

BROCKET. *n. f.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. f.* [*brig*, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put

My clouted *bragui* from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take three halpence, or eat our *bragui*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

TO BROIDER. *v. a.* [*bradir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe and a *broidered* coat, and a girl. *Exodus.*

Infant Albion lay

In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Ticell.*

BROIDERY. *n. f.* [*broider*, Fr.] Embroidery; flower-work;

additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broider* tender Milkah wove,

The breast to Keena sacred, and to love,

Lie rent and mangled

Ticell.

BROIL. *n. f.* [*broiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,

As thou dost leave it. *Shakespeare.*

He has cut the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongst us. *Wale.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,

The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville.*

TO BROIL. *v. a.* [*broil*, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,

Some on the fire the *broil* entrails *broil*. *Dryden.*

TO BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?—

—Among the crowd 't' the abbey, where a finger

Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Chapin.*

TO BROKE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *to break*, because *broken* men turn factions or *brokers*. *Cajetan*, from *separatus*. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *broker*. Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from *brycan*, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,

And *broker* with all that can, in such a suit,

Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakespeare.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doctulful nature, when

men should wait upon others necessarily; *broke* by servants and

instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BROKING. *particip. adj.* In the broker's hands.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakespeare.*

BROKEN. [*particip. pass. of break*.]

Perfume men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent

of so long attention. *Hobbes.*

BROKEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in

the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the

broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BROKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having

the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath first me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. *Isaiah.*

BROCKING. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

See Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but

brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his

own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BROKER. *n. f.* [from *to break*.]

1. A dealer, one that does business for another; one that makes

bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no flock of their own, set up and trade

with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and

commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paltry

gain. *Temple.*

Some South-Sea *broker*, from the city,

Will purchase me, the more's the pity;

Lay all my fine plantations waste,

To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lies?

To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shakespeare.*

In chiding for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave

To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakespeare.*

BROKERAGE. *n. f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a

broker. See **BROKAGE**.

Nº XIX.

BROCHOCÆLE. *n. f.* [*βροχόκελη*, Gr.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *trachea*. *Quincy.*

BROCHIAL. *n. f.* [*βροχίαι*, Gr.] Belonging to the throat.

BROCHICK. *adj.* [*βροχικός*, Gr.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *brochial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated

from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both

the lobes. *Arbutnot.*

BROCHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*βροχότομή* and *τομή*, Gr.] That operation

which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation

in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *brochotomy* is an incision made into the

aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when

respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx.

Sharp's Surgery.

BROND. *n. f.* See **BRAND**.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,

That weenest words or charms may force withfond,

Soon shalt thou see; and then believe for troth,

That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenser.*

BRONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*βροντή* and *λογία*, Gr.] A dissertation upon

thunder. *Diels.*

BRONZE. *n. f.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. A medal.

I view with anger and disdain,

How little gives thee joy or pain;

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a roset,

A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. f.* [*broek*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—

Your *brooches*, pearls, and oaches. *Shakespeare.*

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the *brooch* and the

toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,

And gem of all the nation. *Shakespeare.*

2. [With painters.] A pointing of all one colour. *Diels.*

TO BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' impious shew

Of the full-figur'd *Cæsar*, ever shall

Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROOD. *v. n.* [*broedan*, Sax.]

1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first

Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,

Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,

And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetest round,

Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exhaled hence, and drunk with secret joy,

Their young succession all their cares employ,

They breed, they *brood*, instruct and educate,

And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Find out some uncouth cell,

Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,

And the night ravens sing. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre bold,

Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold,

Who dare not give. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers

Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst

nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league

but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon.*

TO BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care; to hatch.

Of clouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,

You'll fit and *brood* your fortunes on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*

From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrors, and with clamours compass'd round,

Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milton.*

Or any other of that heav'nly *brood*,

Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of flocks, and their affection toward their

brood, whom they instruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,

Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,

Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Adams.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleas'd to see the different workings of

instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

- Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakespeare*.
 5. The act of covering the eggs.
 Something's in his foul,
 O'er which his melancholy fits on *brood*;
 And I doubt the hatch and the disclosure. *Shakespeare*.
 Will be some danger.
BROODY, *adj.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while *she is broody*, sits, and leads her chickens, and utters a voice which we call cackling. *Rom.*
BROOK, *n. f.* [*broc*, *broca*, Sax.] A running water, less than a river; a rivulet.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
 Until a king be by; and then his state
 Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
 Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare*.

Or many grateful altars I would rear,
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone,
 Of lustre, from the *brook*; in memory,
 Of monument to ages. *Milton*.

And to Cephalus' *brook* their way pursue:
 The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden*.
 Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks*; and
 these coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves
 into the sea. *Lucie*.

7. **BROOK**, *v. a.* [*brucan*, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which *brook* it worst, that men should tell them
 of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think
 very well and reasonably of it. *Hesher*.

A thousand more mischances than this one,
 Have learn'd me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakespeare*.

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
 This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
 I better *brook* than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakespeare*.

Heaven, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war. *Milton*.

Moll men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves,
 than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South*.

Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
 Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryden*.

10. **BROOK**, *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had lately refused his aid; because he
 could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his
 chosen Titirades, preferred before him. *Sidney*.

BROOKLINE, *n. f.* [*brookline*, Lat.] A sort of water speed-
 well; very common in ditches.

BROOM, *n. f.* [*brum*, Saxon].

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whose pointal, which
 rises from the flower cup, afterward becomes a short, roundish,
 swelling pod, containing, for the most part, one kidney-shaped
 seed in each. *Milner*.

Ev'n humble *broom*, and osiers, have their use,
 And shall for sweep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden*.

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is made.

Not a mouse
 Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
 I am sent with *broom* before,
 To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakespeare*.

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in or-
 der, they were saluted with a *broom*. *Arcturist*.

BROOMLAND, *n. f.* [*brum* and *land*.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not
 been far gone with it, only by being put into *broomlands*. *Martimer*.

BROOMSTAFF, *n. f.* [from *broom* and *staff*.] The staff to which
 the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came
 to the *broomstaff* with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare*.

From the age,
 That children tread through this worldly stage,
Broomstaff, or pokers, they belittle,
 And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior*.

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I
 found to be an old *broomstaff*. *Spectator*.

BROOMY, *adj.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom.

If it grow molly or *broomy*, which these lands are inclined to,
 then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying
 it down again from the wheat-stubble. *Martimer*.

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
 The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift*.

BROTH, *n. f.* [*brod*, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one
 half every day. *Bacon*.

Instead of light deserts, and luscious froth,
 Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*. *Southorne*.

If a nurse, after being suck'd dry, eats *broth*, the infant will
 suck the *broth* almost unaltered. *Arcturist*.

BROTHL, *n. f.* [*brodch*, Fr.] A house of lewd enter-
 tainment; a bawdyhouse.

Perchance
 I saw him enter such a house of sale,
 Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakespeare*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
 Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:

There, virgins honourable vows recov'rd,
 But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden*.

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
 Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. *Dryden*.

'Tis her libertine retires to the stews, and to the *brothel*. *Rogers*.

BROTHER, *n. f.* [*broder*, *brocor*, Sax.] Plural, *brothers*,
 or *brethren*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good *brothers*;
 Sorrow so royally in you appears,
 That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakespeare*.

Whilt kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* fails,
 Like enigmas all, against like enigmas bend. *David*.

To whom Michael—
 These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
 Out of thy loins. *Milner*.

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent,
 it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Lucie*.

2. Any one closely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
 For he, to day that sheds his blood with me,
 Shall be my *brother*. *Shakespeare*.

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is faithful in his work, is *brother* to him that is
 a great worker. *Prior*.

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, *n. f.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
 Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakespeare*.

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur? *Shakespeare*.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it *supreme*
brotherhood, or *supreme brotherhood*, will be all one, provided
 we know who has it. *Lucie*.

2. An allocation of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, call'd the *brother-*
hood of St. George, erected by parliament, confiding of
 sixteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Bacon*.

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes to be engaged among the wheels, that not
 above half the pot appeared; at other times, he became as
 conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Allyn*.

BROTHERLY, *adj.* [from *brother*.] Natural; such as becomes
 or befits a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was
 our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon*.

Though more our money than our cause,
 Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Deane*.

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; cher-
 ing their superiors, and embracing one another in *brotherly*
 piety and concord. *Allyn*.

4. **BROTHERLY**, *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kind-
 ness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to
 thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou look pale and
 wond'ring. *Shakespeare*.

BROUGHT, [*participle passive* of *bring*.]

The Turks, possessed with a needless fear, forebore the war,
 and could not, by any persuasions or threats of the captives,
 be *brought* on again to the assault. *Lucie*.

The influences *brought* by our author are but slender proofs.

BROW, *n. f.* [*broc*, *broc*, Saxon].

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
 And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden*.

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
 For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shakespeare*.

So we some antique hero's strength,
 Learn by his lance's weight and length;
 As these vast beams express the beast,
 Whole shady *broves* alive they dress. *Wallis*.

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
 And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakespeare*.

Though all things foul would bear the *broves* of grace,
 Yet grace must look still so. *Shakespeare*.

4. The edge of any high place.

The cart, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day
 a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night.
 upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon*.

On the *brow* of the hill beyond that city, they were some-
 what perplexed by elysing the French ambassador, with the
 king's coach, and others, attending him. *Waller*.

Then with fire, and hostile arms,
 Fearless assault; and, to the *brow* of heav'n
 Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milner*.

7. **BROW**, *v. a.* [from the town.] To bound; to limit; to
 be at the edge of. *Tennyson*.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glad. *Milten.*
To BROW-BEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with
severe brows, and frown or lofty looks.
It is not for a magillate to frown upon, and *brow-beat* those
who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave,
inimicable nod, to call a retolved zeal, want of prudence.

South.
What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperi-
ous *browbeatings* and frowns of great men? *L'Estrange.*
Count Tairif endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he
was speaking; but though he was not so imprudent as the
count, he was every whit as surdy. *Addison.*
I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my
adversaries, who now stand cheek by jowl with your worship.

Archaism and Pope's Mart. Scribble.
BROWBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having
the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field, and, for his meed,
Was *browbound* with the oak. *Shakespeare.*

BROWICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*] Dejected; hanging the
head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *browick* crew. *Suckling.*
BROWN. *adj.* [brown, Saxon.] The name of a colour, com-
pounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *brun*; in the Netherlands,
brun; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*; in Greek,
χρῶμα αἰσθητόν, from the colour of the Ethiopians; for *αἰσθη*
is to burn, and *ωσ*, a face; for that blackness, or swarthiness
in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called *fuscus*,
quasi ὅτι καυρῶν, that is, from darkening or overhadowing
the light; or of *φωκῶν*, which is to burn or scorch. *Peacock.*
I like the new wire within excellently, if the hair were a little
brun. *Shakespeare.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'erhanging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heath. *Thomson.*
With defoliation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*
BROWNELL. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *tail*.] The ancient weapon
of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not disco-
vered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownell*, levied in the city, *Hadibras.*
Made bills to pass the grand committee.

BROWNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.
A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but
runs freely. *Woodward.*

BROWNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.
She would contest the contention in her own mind, between
that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face,
and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BROWNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy medi-
tations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain
point.

'Tis live retired, and then they deice away their time in
drownings and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay
theirs out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*
To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouter*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt. *Spenser.*
Of cattle, and *brows'd*, and forcibly hurt.

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge;
Yea, like the flag, when snow the pasture fleets,
The barks of trees thou *brows'd'st*. *Shakespeare.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.
They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where
I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing* on ivy. *Shakespeare.*

A goat, hard prest, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon
as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon
the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackm.*

The Greeks were the defendants of savages, ignorant of
agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. *Archaism.*

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the
food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy hounds the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*
On that cloud-piercing hill,
Philommon, from afar the traveller kens,
A thousand, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Grazed pendent.

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the
heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by
any weight; to beat into groils powder; to beat together
coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Brui'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
And far far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he seduces. *Par. Lost.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And flars with rocks together crush'd and *brui'd*. *Waller.*
They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt
and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hadibras.*
I since have labour'd

To bind the *bruise* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wailing blood. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *COMFREY*;
which see.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [*bruits*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

Wherewith a *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king
was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him
to fend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayw.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakespeare.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad;
to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much
in use.

His death,
Being *bruit*ed once, took fire and heat away. *Shakespeare.*
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakespeare.*

It was *bruit*ed, that I meant nothing less than to go to Gui-
ana. *Raleigh.*

BRUMAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.
About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto
a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till
the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BRUN, BRAM, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from
the Sax. *brun*, *bouin*, *brunna*, *burna*; all signifying a rivet or
brook. *Giblin.*

BRUNETTE. *n. f.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown com-
plexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to in-
fult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison.*

BRUNION. *n. f.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum
and a peach. *Trevaux.*

BRUNT. *n. f.* [*brunt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.
Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture
him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milten.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a
common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds
the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eye,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

'Tis the friendly rug prefer'd the ground,
And headlong knight from *bruit* or wound,
Like feathered betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hadibras.*

BRUSH. *n. f.* [*brasse*, Fr. from *brascus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or
soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.
Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the
pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the
joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the
same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brush* of the war. *Shakespeare.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller
had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the
king. *Clarendon.*

Else when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hadibras.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing
old fens; he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that
bode? *Shakespeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned did rush,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*
His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High

High o'er the billows flew the maffy load,
And near the fhip came thund'ring on the flood,
It smolt *bruff* off the helm. *Pope.*

3. To point with a bruff.
You have commiffioned me to point your fhop, and I have
done my beft to *bruff* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruffing.
And from the boughs *bruff* off the evil dew,
And heal the barns of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all
rivers mull empty themfelves, ought to have fo fpaceous a
furface, that as much water may be continually *bruffed* off by
the winds, and exhaled by the fun, as beides what falls
again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the bruff.
A thoufand nights have *bruffed* their balmy wings
Over thefe eyes. *Dryden.*

6. To move with hafte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

7. To move with hafte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.
Nor wept his fate, nor caft a pining eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruffed* regardless by. *Dryden.*
The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *bruffed*, both foot and horfe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to flom lightly.
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the fleepy vigour of the foul, *Dryden.*
And, *bruffing* o'er, adds motion to the pool.

BRUSTR. *n. f.* (from *bruff*.) He that uſes a bruff.
Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that crickets were like
bruffers of noblemen's clafhes. *Bacon.*

BRU-SHWOOD. *n. f.* (from *bruff* and *wood*.) I know not whether
it may not be corrupted from *bruff* wood. Rough, low, cloſe,
ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.

It ſmokes, and then with trembling breath ſhe blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames aroſe.
With *bruffing*, and with chips, ſhe ſtrengthens theſe, *Dryden.*
And ad as laſt the boughs of rotten trees.

BRU-SHY. *adj.* (from *bruff*.) Rough or flaggy, like a bruff.
I ſuſpected, that it might have proceeded from ſome ſmall
unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of
the nerve, from the knife where with it was cut. *Boyle.*

TO BRUSTR. *v. n.* [*bruff*], *saxon.* To crackle; to make
a ſmall noiſe. *Skinner.*

BRUTAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in com-
mon with brutes.

There is no oppoſing *brutal* force to the ſtratagems of hu-
man reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* beſtialties of the war
Is manag'd by ſuch dreadful fervants care. *Dryden.*
BRUTALITY. *n. f.* [*brutality*, Fr.] Savageness; cruelty;
inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not
the opinion of *brutality*. *Leche.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſa-
vage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed,
in a kind of tranſport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with
them in their habit and manners, and would never again re-
turn to his foreign acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRUTALLY. *adv.* (from *brutal*.) Churliſhly; inhumanly; cru-
elly.

Mr's Bull aim'd a knife at John, though John threw a bot-
tle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbutnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* (*brutus*, Lat.)

1. Sentient; unconfciouſ.

Nor yet are we fo low and baſe as their atheiſm would de-
preſs us, nor walking flames of clay, nor ſons of *brute*
earth, whoſe final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bent.*

2. Savage; irrational; ſeine.

Even *brute* animals make uſe of this artificial way of mak-
ing divers motions, to have ſeveral ſignifications to call, warn,
chide, chideſt, threaten. *Hender.*

In the promulgation of the Moſaick law, if ſo much as a
brute beaſt touch'd the mountain, it was, to be ſtruck through
with a dart. *South.*

3. Beſtial; in common with beaſts.

Then to ſubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Par. Reg.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

'The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of living, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. f.* (from the adjective.) A brute creature; a crea-
ture without reaſon; a ſavage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounce'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human ſenſe expreſs'd? *Par. Loſt.*

To judgment he proceeded, on th' accuſ'd
Serpent, tho' *brute* unable to tranſfer

The guilt on him, who made him inſtrument

Of miſchief. *Atkins.*

Brute may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, aqua-
tick, or amphibious. I call theſe aerial which have wings,
wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial
are thoſe, whole only place of reſt is upon the earth; aquatick
are thoſe, whole conſtant abode is upon the water. *Leche.*

To theſe three preſent impulſes, of ſenſe, memory, and
inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the facagacies of *brutes* may be re-
duced. *Hale.*

Hear'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page preſcrib'd, this preſent fate;
From *brutes* what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer being here below? *Pope.*

TO BRUTE. *v. a.* (written ill for *fruit*.) To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, fill'd them all with
heavineſs. *Krollin.*

BRUTENESS. *n. f.* (from *brute*.) Brutality; a word not now
uſed.

Thou durt'd vile,

That with thy *bruteness* ſhould'ſt thy comely age. *Fairly.*

TO BRUTIFY. *v. a.* (from *brute*.) To make a man a brute.

O thou falacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; ſee!
it here; I ſprout, I bud, I bloſſom, I am ripe horn and
Congress's Old Bachelor.

BRUTISH. *adj.* (from *brute*.)

1. Beſtial; recurring a beaſt.

Ofaſis, liſis, Onus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and forcereſs abud
Freak'd Egypt, and her peoſſes, to ſeek
Their wand'ring ſoggs diſguis'd in *brutiſh* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; ſavage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutiſh* men, are commonly more able to bear
pain than others. *Goreau.*

3. Grofs; carnal.

For thou thyſelf haſt been a libertine,
As ſentual as the *brutiſh* thing itſelf. *Shafteſpear.*

After he has *brutified* himſelf into ſome uſe of himſelf,
by much ado he flatters to his table again, and there adt over
the ſame *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untought; uncivilized.

They were not to *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to
call upon the name of God. *Hale.*

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* (from *brutiſh*.) In the manner of a brute,

of a ſavage and unnatural man.

I am not ſo diſident of myſelf, as *brutiſhly*, to ſubmit to any
man's dictates. *A. Clark.*

For a man to found a confident pradice upon a diſputable
principle, is *brutiſhly* to outrun his reaſon. *South.*

BRUTISHNESS. *n. f.* (from *brutiſh*.) Brutality; ſavageness; in-
ſenſibility.

All other courage, beſides that, is not true valour, but
brutiſhneſs. *Syrat.*

BRUYON. *n. f.* (*bruyon*, Lat.) A plant.

It has a climbing ſtalk, with ſpines; the leaves are like thoſe
of the vine; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which is expanded
at the top, and divided into five points, and in the female plants,
ſucceeded by round berries, growing on footſtals; the flowers
of the male plants have five alices in each, but are barren. The
ſpecies are, 1. The common white *bruyon*. 2. Smooth african
bruyon, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers. 3. The
ſtiff ſtut grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of
England; but may be cultivated in a garden for uſe, by laying
the berries in the ſpring of the year, in a dry poor ſoil. The
roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human figure,
and carried about the country, and ſhewn as miracles. *Milton.*

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or it may be his late to nect

With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*, *Prior.*
And fetters in the humilium club.

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [*bubbel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a beaupheire; air within, and a
little ſkin of water without: and it ſeemeth ſomewhat drange,
that the air ſhould riſe ſo ſwiftly, while it is in the water, and
when it cometh to the top, ſhould be ſtayed by ſo weak a cover
as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are va-
rious, and change their ſituation variously, without any re-
ſpect to confine or ſhadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that
is more ſpecious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly
upon the ſtrength of the proceedings there, which was but a
bubble, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a ſoldier,

Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shafteſpear.*

War, he fings, is toil and trouble,

Honour but an empty *bubble*, *Dryden.*
Fighting ſtill, and ſtill deſtroying.

3. A cheat; a false show.
The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty bubble.
Swift.
4. The person cheated.
Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a bubble;
Yet why this great excess of trouble?
Prior.
He has been my bubble these twenty years, and, to my cer-
tain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than
a child in swaddling clothes.
Arbutnot.
- To BUCKLE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.
Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a bubbling fountain stir'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall.
Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and bubble.
Shakespeare.
Still bubble on, and pour forth blood and tears.
Dryden.
2. To run with a gentle noise.
For thee the bubbling springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return.
Dryden.
The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remis-
sion of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea,
sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and bubble with ex-
treme heat.
Woodward.

- Not bubbling fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy fight to me.
Pope.
- To BUCKLE, v. a. To cheat: a cant word.
He tells me, with great passion, that she has bubbled him out
of his youth; and that she has drained him on to five and fifty.
Addison.

Charles Mather could not bubble a young beau better with
a toy.
Arbutnot.

- BUCKLER, n. f. [from bubble.] A cheat.
What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem
you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above
all the Jews, jobbers, and bufflers.
Digby to Pope.

- BUCKY, n. f. A woman's breast.
Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fel-
low, so much governed by a dotting old woman; why don't
you go and suck the baby?
Arbutnot.

- BU NO, n. f. [Lat. from *buco*, the groin.] That part of the groin
from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore
all tumours in that part are called *bucos*.
Quincy.
I supposed it after the manner of a *bulo*, opened it, and
endeavour'd dexterion.
Wifeman.

- BURDENSOME, n. f. [Lat. from *burdo*, the groin, and *sumo*, a
rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines
break down into the groin.
Quincy.

- When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings
of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia in-
guinalis*, or, if into the scrotum, *testis*: these two, though
the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of
burdensome.
Sharp.

- BUCKENERS, n. f. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of
America.

- BUCCELLATION, n. f. [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chy-
mical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces.
Harris.

- BUCK, n. f. [*bucko*, Germ. fuds, or lye.]

1. The liquor in which cloaths are washed.
Buck? I would I could wash myself of the buck: I warrant
you, buck, and of the season to it shall appear.
Shakespeare.

2. The cloaths washed in the liquor.
Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes
buck here at home.
Shakespeare.

- BUCK, n. f. [*buck*, Welch; *buck*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male
of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.
Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or saliant,
that is, going or leaping.
Peacham.

- To BUCK, v. a. [from the noun.] To wash clothes.
Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul lin-
nen upon him, as if it were going to bucking.
Shakespeare.

- To BUCK, v. n. [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and
does.

- The chief time of setting traps, is in their bucking time.
Mer.
- BUCKBASKET, n. f. The basket in which cloaths are carried to
the wash.

- They conveyed me into a buckbasket; rammed me in with
foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins.
Shakespeare.

- BUCKSHOEN, n. f. [*buckshoen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of *trifolium*.
The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckshoen*, gentian,
of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion.
Floyer.

- BUCKET, n. f. [*bucket*, Fr.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.
Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two buckets, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water.
Shakespeare.

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- Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be
emptied with buckets?
Bentley.
2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench
a fire.

- Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and fume the engines play;
And fume, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

- The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show,
To a lea noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd.
Swift.

- BUCKLE, n. f. [*buwal*, Welch, and the same in the Armorick
tongue, Fr.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one
thing to another.

- Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.
The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a buckle,
commonly to the right shoulder.
Shakespeare.
Three leaf-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a waist buckle for his widow's gown.
Pope.

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long
in the same state.

- The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the
wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and let his wig lie
in buckle for a whole half year.
Spectator.

- That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal buckle takes in 'arian stone.
Pope.

- To BUCKLE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee.
Shakespeare.

- France, whose armour conscience buck'd on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field.
Shakespeare.

- Thus, ever, when I buckle on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee.
Philips.

- When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own
in it, and buckle them up close with a strap.
Swift.

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from buck-
ling on the armour.

- The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buck'd to the field.
F. 2.

3. To join in battle.
The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden
to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were buckled with
them in front.
Hayward.

4. To confine.
How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
I hat the fletching of a span
Buckles in his fun of age.
Shakespeare.

- To BUCKLE, v. n. [*bucklen*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

- As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms.
Shakespeare.

- Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his bone, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie;
Go buckle to the law.
Dryden.

2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend. See *active*, second sense.

- This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they
are by laziness unbent, or by a occasion bent another way, and
endeavouring to make them buckle to the thing proposed. Locke.

3. To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter.
For single combat, thou shalt buckle with me.
Shakespeare.

- Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to buckle with a brice?
Dryden.

- BUCKLER, n. f. [*buckler*, Welch; *buckler*, Fr.] A shield; a
defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

- He took my arms, and, while I re'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;
My buckler o'er my aged father call.
Dryden.

- Still fighting, still defending as I pass.

- This medal compliments the emperor in the same sense as
the old Romans did their dictator Fabius, when they called him
the buckler of Rome.
Addison.

- To BUCKLER, v. a. [from the noun.] To support: to defend.

- Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll buckler thee against a million.
Shakespeare.

- Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree?
Shakespeare.

- BUCKLER-THORN, n. f. *Ch i't's-thorn*.

- BUCKMAST, n. f. The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

- BUCKRAM, n. f. [*buqram*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth,
stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.

- I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid,
two rogues in buckram suits.
Shakespeare.

- BUCKRAMS, n. f. The same with *will garlick*. See *GARLIC*.

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden *buckethorn plantain*, or *harthorn*, &c. The first species though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon most commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poor nets of the soil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. *Miller*.

BUCKTHORN. *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from buce, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a tunnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five segments; out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a soft roundish berry, very full of juice, inclosing four hard seeds. The species are, 1. Common purging *buckethorn*, and a white bark of *thorn*. 3. *Buckethorn*, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpellier. The first of these trees is very common in hedgerows; the berries of which are used in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was formerly in great use; with those of the *buckethorn*, or wholly substituted in their place; which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less wholesome. The *buckethorn* berries may be distinguished when they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each; for their have commonly four. The second sort is less common in England. Both these sorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second sort seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated by seeds. *Miller*.

BUCKWHEAT. *n. f.* [*triticum*, Germ. *roggen*, Lat.] The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and three resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are, 1. Common upright *bucketwheat*. 2. Common creeping *bucketwheat*. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated. *Miller*.

BUCKLE. *adj.* [*βουκκαλα*, from *βουκαλ*, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be

See as thou wast wont to see:

Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower

Hath such force and blessed power.

Writers say, as the most forward bud

Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,

Even so by love the young and tender wit

Is turn'd to folly, blushing in the bud,

Losing his verdure even in the prime.

When you the flow'rs for Chloë twine,

Why do you to her garland join

The meanest bud that falls from mine?

Insects wound the tender bud, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley*.

TE BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems

Bud forth as a rule growing by the brook of the field. *Ecc.*

'Here the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a flux, quickly budded out. *Clarendon*.

Heav'n gave him all at one, then snatch'd away,

Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;

Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day. *Dryd.*

'Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,

And felt for budding hours on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silienus*.

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,

Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakspeare*.

TE BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by budding upon a peach stock. *Temple*.

TE BUDGE. *v. n.* [*lougier*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners

In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,

'They cannot budge till your release. *Shakspeare*.

'The mouse ne'er stirs the cat, as they did budge

From ratsals worse than they. *Shakspeare*.

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge

For fear. *Hudibras*.

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears

To those vulgar doctors of the stocks. *Milton*.

BUDGE. *n. f.* The dressed skin or furs of lambs. *Dict.*

BUDGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first budger die the other's slave,

And the gods doom him after. *Shakspeare*.

BUDGET. *n. f.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,

And bear the fowling budget;

Then my account I well may give,

And in the flocks avouch it. *Shakspeare*.

Sir Robert Clifford, in whole bosom, or budget, most of Pe-

kin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon*.

His budget with corruptions cramm'd,

The contributions of the dame'd. *Swift*.

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange*.

BUFF. *n. f.* [from buffalo.]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, &c.

A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,

Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden*.

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,

A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakspeare*.

TE BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a flock,

To have buff'd out the blood

From ought but a block. *Bentley*.

BUFFALO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browbe

Of buffaloes, fast goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden*.

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffete*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakspeare*.

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards

Hath ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakspeare*.

Go, buff'd coward, left I run upon thee,

And with one blow lay thy structure low. *Milton*.

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,

His buckler beats; the sun of Neptune slunn'd

With these repeated buffets, quits the ground. *Dryden*.

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffete*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,

And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope*.

TE BUFFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so

buffets himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that

any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakspeare*.

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his

But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shakspeare*.

'The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it

With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakspeare*.

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,

And, buffeting the billows to her rescue,

Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Ormsby*.

TE BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakspeare*.

BUFFETER. *n. f.* [from buffet.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BUFFLE. *n. f.* [*buffle*, Fr.] The fame with buffets; a wildness.

TE BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift*.

BUFFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from buffle and head.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. *n. f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; a jackingpund.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation cancelled on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. *Went*.

2. A man that practices indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange*.

The bold buffoon, when'er they tread the green,

Their motion mimicks, but with best obedience. *Goth*.

BUFFONERY. *n. f.* [from buffoon.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffonery. *Locke*.

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffonery, it is no wonder

der if buffoons set up for publick ministers.

L'Estrange.

And whilst it lasts, let *bug-injury* succeed,
To make us laugh, for never was more need.

Dryden.

BUG. *n. f.* A flunking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passages, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which flunks and flings.

Pope.

BUG. *n. f.* [It is derived by some from *big*, by others from *bug*, *bug*, in Welch, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghally *bug* their hair on end does rear,

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.

Fairy Queen.

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I feck.

Shakespeare.

Hail not sleep to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bug-eat* take him.

Shakespeare.

We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but, upon custom and experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us.

L'Estrange.

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again.

Locke.

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate.

Pope.

BUGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bugen*, Sax. to bend, *Stinner*; from *buglenorn*, *brunela*, Lat. a heiler, *Junius*; from *bugles*, the bonafus, *Lyc.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,

And tassels gay.

Fairy Queen.

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an inevitable baldrick, all women shall pardon me.

Shakespeare.

He gave his *buglehorn* a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide.

Tickell.

BUGLE. *n. f.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber.

Shakespeare.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bugle*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become so many oblong seeds, shut up in a hulk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the stalk. The species are, 1. Common *bugle*. 2. The greatest *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eastern *bugle*, with an inverted blue flower, spotted with white. 4. Eastern *bugle*, with a purplish violet coloured flower, &c. The first and second sorts grow wild in moist woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is used both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing stalks.

Miller.

BUGLE. *n. f.* A sort of wild ox.

Plinny's World of Worlds.

BUGLOSS. [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are small and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuse segments, and are expanded in a round form; the seeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by sowing their seeds in the spring; its flowers are used in medicinal cordials.

Miller.

To BUILD, *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*builden*, Dutch.]

t. To raise from the ground; to make a fabric, or an edifice.

Thus faith the Lord, thou shalt not *build* me an house to dwell in.

Hosier.

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*.

Shakespeare.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a colossus upon putting it on.

Spectator.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the columns, or the arch to bend.

Pope.

t. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities.

Dwone.

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone.

Boyle.

To BUILD, *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *build* on him.

Hosier.

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting trust upon them, than upon foundations of their own proceedings.

Bacon.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they demeaned the

loss of their expectations.

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.

Dryden.

Addison.

BUILDER. *n. f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss;
When they found, they felt, they had no leafe of bliss.

Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away.

Hosier.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
To invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent.

Drombam.

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame.

Prior.

BUILDING. *n. f.* [from *build*.] A fabric; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury.

Shakespeare.

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To *buildings*; rais'd by common hands;

That fabric rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands.

Prior.

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant.

Addison.

BUILT. *n. f.* [from *build*.] The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight;
Their mounting thill is on our sails design'd;

Dryden.

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*.

Temple.

BULB. *n. f.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them.

Evryn's Kalendar.

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong,

Ray.

that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it.

Ray.

BULBACEOUS. *adj.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbus*.

D.

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbus* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbus*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun.

Bacon.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbus* roots.

Evryn's Kalendar.

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbus* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk.

Ray on the Creation.

The beginning of the internal juglers have a *bulbus* cavity.

Ray on the Creation.

TO BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bige*; *bige* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was toft,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost.

Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

BULIMY. *n. f.* [*βουλμία*, from *βού*, an ox, and *λίμη*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities.

Ditt.

BULK. *n. f.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *built* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable.

Bacon's War with Spain.

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *built*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle.

Raleigh.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *built* till the last period of life.

Arbutnot.

2. Greatness; largeness.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk*, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas.

South.

3. The gross; the majority.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature.

Addison's Freeholder.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it.

Swift.

The *built* of the debt must be lessened gradually.

Swift.

4. Main fabric.

He rais'd a sign so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *built*,
And end his being.

Shakespeare.

5. The

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.
BULK. *n. f.* [from *hülle*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
 Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakespeare.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company.
BULKHEAD. *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another.

BULKINESS. *n. f.* [from *bulk*.] Greatness of stature, or size.
 Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and too quick change of its quantity. *Lalor.*

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.
 Latreus, the *bulky* of the double race,
 Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. *Dryden.*
 Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
 Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
 Unfath'ed with margins closely writ, *Dryden.*
 Fooms o'er the covers.

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the *bultra*, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Adrian.*

BULL. *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.
 A proper gentleman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town & ill. *Shakespeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*
 Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
 Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *Miln.*
 The nobler herds,

Where round the lordly *bulls*, in rural ease,
 They ruminating lie. *Thomson.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.
 Many *bulls* have compassed me: Strong *bulls* of Basan have beset me round. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
 At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
 And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope.
 A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Bayle.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulle*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. These *bulles* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulle*. *Abbat.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Abbat.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.
 I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bul-head*, *bul-nose*, *bul-front*; and is therefore only an exclusive particle, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wifer for knowing that Trojan was in the fifth year of his tribunality, when he entertained the people with a bulle-race or *bul-baiting*? *Adrian.*

BULL-BEET. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.]

Something terrible; something to fright children with.
 These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bul-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Bayle.*

BULL-CALF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and raved, as ever I heard *bul-calf*. *Shakespeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the barmlecks part of him is no more than that of a *bulldog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Adrian's Spectator*, No 438.

BULL-FINCH. *n. f.* A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
 The mellow *bul-finch* answers from the groves. *Thomson.*

BULL-FLY. *n. f.* An insect. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BULL-BEE. *n. f.* An insect. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BULL-HEAD. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; it is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dog. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows. *Phillips's World of Words.*

3. A little black water vermin.

BULL-TROUT. *n. f.* A kind of trout.

It here is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these northern parts. *Warton.*

BULL-WEED. *n. f.* The same with *knopweed*, which see.

BULL-WORT. or **BISHOP'S-WEED.** *n. f.* [*ammi*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant with small striated seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. Its seeds are used in medicine. *Müller.*

BULLACE. *n. f.* A wild dog plum. See *PLUM*.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medallars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; hollyhocks, and such like. *Bacon.*

BULLET. *n. f.* [*bullet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought
 In deepell hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
 With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
 And tamm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill. *Speyer.*

Crisper, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knight.*

And as the *bullets*, so different is the fight;
 Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd:
 Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light.

And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

BULLION. *n. f.* [*bullion*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump; unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*

A second multitude,
 With wondrous art, found out the massy ore,
 Saverer each kind, and cumm'd the *bullion* drose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Lalor.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Adrian.*

BULLION. *n. f.* [from *bullion*, Lat.] The act or state of being.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily in importance, what the effects are, as the *bullion*, the precipitation to the bottom, the exhalation towards the top, the suspension in the middle, and the like. *Bacon.*

BULLOCK. *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they fell *bullocks*. *Shakespeare.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns
 Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Craze.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Tong.*

BULLY. *n. f.* [*Silvius* derives this word from *bulis*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulis*, or *bul-gel*, which are less probable. May it not come from *bulle*, the pope's letter, implying the influence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court.]

A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garner.—What says my *bully* next? Speak *bully*, now. *Shakespeare.*

Sholarly and wisely.

On all a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wench's, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis so ridiculous, but so true withal,
 A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl.
 A scolding hen it is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Adrian.*

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over.

To *BULLY*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
 He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat.

To *BULLY*. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULL-RUSH. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as *bull-rush*. *5*

grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *lusty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulwarks*, was my wont. *Spenser*.
All my praises are but as a *bulwark* cast upon a stream; they are born up by the strength of the current. *Dryden*.

The edges were with bending others crown'd;
The *inert bulwark* next in order stood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden*.

BULWARK. *n. f.* [*bulwark*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.
But him the figure made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And twist him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

Who oft repair
Their earthen bulwarks 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax*.
Taking away needful *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hoyward*.

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison*.
Our naval strength is a general *bulwark* to the British nation. *Addison's Favourite*, No 42.

2. A security.
Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakspeare*.
BULWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark*'d town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison*.
BUM. *n. f.* [*bummer*, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we sit.
The wisest ant tell the *bumble* tale,
S' meime for threefoot stool milkath me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakspeare*.

This laid, he gently rais'd the knight,
And let him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras*.
From dully shuns neglected authors come,
Mistakes of plays, and relics of the *bum*. *Dryden*.

The carnal Sylenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's board too high. *W—n*.

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbling*.

BUMBLIFF. *n. f.* [from *bum* and *bliff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

O, Sir Andrew, flout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbliff*. *Shakspeare*.
BUMBERD. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bumbar*; which see.] A great gun; a great barrel.

Yond fane black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbar*, that would fild his liquor. *Shakspeare's Tempest*.

BUMBEAST. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bumble*; the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; *bumble* and *bumble* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *bum*, a tree, and *beast*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.
The usual *bumble* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew*.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; fluffing.
We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtship,
As *bumble*, and as lining to the time. *Shakspeare*.

BUM. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bum* as big as a young cockle's
beak; a peevish knob, and it cried bitterly. *Shakspeare*.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bums* his forehead rise. *Dryden*.

BUMPT. *v. a.* [from *bumpt*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or to bang. [See *BUMPT*.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.
Then to the water's brink he laid her head,
And as a bittern *bumpt* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said. *Dryden*.

BUMPER. *n. f.* [from *bumper*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brims.

Place us the delight
All day in playing *bumper*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

BUMPTIN. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *bumptin* derives it from *bumptin*, a kind of worthless guard, or mound. This seems harsh. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumptin* be much the same with *cabaret*, *legz-head*, *kick*, and *blackhead*.] An awkward heavy rubick; a country lout.

The poor *bumptin*, that had never seen nor heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

N. XIX.

A heavy *bumptin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden*.

In his white cloak the magistrate appears.
The country *bumptin* the same livery wears. *Dryden*.

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumptins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Lake*.

BUMPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumptin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustic wonderful, gives an air of *bumptinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa*.

BUNCH. *n. f.* [*buncher*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.
They will carry their treasures upon the *buncher* of camels, to a people that shall not profit them. *Job. xxx. 6*.
He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown so hard with little round balls or *bunchers*, like hard boiled eggs. *Byle*.

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.
Vines, with clust ring *buncher* growing. *Shakspeare*.
Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden*.

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden*.

3. A number of things tied together.
And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Queen*.
All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of rath. *Shakspeare*.

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden*.
The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Lake*.

4. Any thing bound into a knot.
Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversely,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dress'd. *Spenser*.

BUNCHED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be well set in a *bunch*; to grow out in protuberances.
It has the resemblance of a large *bunch* of hair before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob. *Woodward's on Fossils*.

BUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back.

I he day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curb t'is poisonous *bunchbacked* toad. *Shakspeare*.

BUNCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being *bunchy*, or grown in bunches.

BUNCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing into bunches; knotty.
He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew*.

BUNDLE. *n. f.* [*bündel*, Sax. from *bünd*.]

1. A number of things bound together.
As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petition of private persons. *Hale*.

Try, lady, can you this *bundle* break;
Then bids the youngest of the fix
Take up a well-bound heap of flocks. *Swift*.

In the north, they bind them up in small *bundles*, and make small ricks of them. *Avertin*.

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
She carried a great *bundle* of *Flanders* lace under her arm; but finding herself oversladen, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Steuart*.

TO BUNDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with up.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *decetum causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled* up together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Lake*.

See how the double man lies,
Like a rich coat with furs of trizes;
As if a man, in making poises,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. *Swift*.

BUNG. *n. f.* [*bing*, A'elch.] A fipple for a barrel.
After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Art. Amer.*

TO BUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.
BUNG-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*. *Shakspeare*.

TO BUNGLE. *v. a.* [See *BUNGLER*.] To perform clumsily.
When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden*.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift*.

TO BUNGLER. *v. a.* To bungle; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly.

Other devils, that suggest by-tresfons
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From glitt'ring temblances of piety. *Shakspeare*.

They

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well :
 Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid, *Dryden*.
 But beams are coarsely *lungh'd up*, and feen.
BU'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness;
 an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.
 Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt
 or contumacious. *Roy on the Creation*.
BU'NGLER. *n. f.* [*bungler*, Welch; *g. bungler*, i. e. the last
 or lowest of the profession *Darwin*.] A bad workman; a clumsy
 performer; a man without skill.
 Painters, at the mill, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that,
 when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over
 the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what
 to make of it. *Peculum on Drawing*.
 Hard features every *bungler* can command;
 To draw true beauty shews a master's hand *Dryden*.
 A *bungler* thus, who force the nail can hit,
 With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift*.
BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.
 To denominate thounded of fluids and fluids, that executed
 system of parts, compounded of fluids and fluids, that executed
 though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Drayton*.
BUNN. *n. f.* [*bunna*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.
 Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
 Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;
 Or winter portridge to the lab'ring youth,
 Or lasses and fags to the daniel's tooth. *Gay's Pastoral*.
BUNT. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Silvius* thinks, from *bent*.] A swell-
 ing part; an increasing cavity.
 The wear is a fish, reaching spewwise through the ooze,
 from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or
 cod, with an eye-hole, where the fish enters, upon the com-
 ing back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, for-
 ever back with the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carron*.
TO BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out, as the tail
 of a *bunt*.
BU'NTER. *n. f.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags
 about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low
 vulgar woman.
BUNTING. *n. f.* The name of a bird.
 Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a *bunting*.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.
BUOY. *n. f.* [*leuër*, or *bare*, Fr. *bua*, Span.] A piece of cork
 or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.
 The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
 Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
 Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
 Almost too small for fight. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
 On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad*.
TO BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] The *u* is mute in both.] To
 keep afloat; to bear up by specific lightness.
 All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in
 England; which was lately *buoy'd up* in Scotland, by the like
 artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles*.
 The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of
 springs and river, would not have stopped at the surface of the
 earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever
 there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and
 lay it up. *Woodward's Natural History*.
TO BUOY. *v. n.* To float.
 Riding merit will *buoy up* at last. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*
BUOYANCY. *n. f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.
 All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it.
Derham's Physico-theol.
BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will
 not sink.
 I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*.
Dryden.
 His once so vivid nerves,
 So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
 Inspire the coule. *Thomson's Astoria*.
BUR, BOUR, BOU, come from the Sax *bur*, an inner-chamber,
 or place of shade and retirement. *Gilpin's Camden*.
BUR. *n. f.* [*levra*, Fr. *is dion*; the *bur* being filled with a soft
 spectrum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which sticks
 the hair or cloaths.
 Nothing teems
 But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckles, *bur*,
 Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;
 Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakespeare*.
 Dependents and suitors are always the *bur*, and sometimes
 the briars of favourites. *Warton*.
 Whither betake her
 From the chill dew, amongst rude *bur*s and thistles. *Milton*.
 And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
 Now knotty *bur*s and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden*.
 A fellow fluck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
BURBOT. *n. f.* A fish full of pickles. *Dick*.
BURDLAIS. *n. f.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

BURDEN. *n. f.* [by Den, Sax. and therefore properly written
burden.] It is supposed to come from *card*, Lat. a male, as
one from 6-2, au als.
 1. A load; something to be carried.
 Canst thou support
 Only for bearing *burden*, and lore flows
 For lunking under them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to flew what
burden in the several kinds they will bear. *Leaven's Phys. Res.*
 2. A something grievous or wearisome.
 Canst thou support
 That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear. *Paradise Lost*.
 None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made a
burden to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke*.
 Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
 To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Shakespeare*.
 3. A lark; now obsolete.
 Thou hadst a wife once, called *Amilia*,
 That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakespeare*.
 4. The verb is peated in a song.
 At every clode the made, th' attending throng
 Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryden's Fables*.
 5. The quantity that a ship will carry; or the capacity of a ship.
TO BURDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to burden.
Isidore, xii. 1.
 I mean not that other men be calid, and you *burden*.
Carthage, viii. 13.
BURDENIER. *n. f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.
BURDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]
 1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.
 Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me
 through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is *burden*.
Isidore.
 2. Ucles.
 To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
 But to sit idle on the household hearth,
 A *burden* drone; to visitants a gaze. *Milton's Annals*.
BURDENSE. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome
 to be born.
 His leisure told him, that his time was come,
 And lack of love made his life *burdensome*. *Milton*.
 Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
 My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden's Ind. Exp.*
 Affiliations always attending us, upon the easy condition of
 our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will be-
 come light and easy. *Regis*.
BURDENSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burdensome*.] Weight; heaviness;
 uneasiness; to be born.
BURDOCK. *n. f.* See DOCK.
BURIAU. *n. f.* [*burau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers. It is pro-
 nounced as if it were spelt *buru*.
 For not the desk with silver nails,
 Nor *buriau* of expense,
 Nor standish well japan'd, avails
 To writing of good sense. *Shakespeare*.
BURG. *n. f.* See BURROW.
BURGE. *n. f.* [from *burg*, or *burro*.] A tenure proper to
 cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their
 lands or tenements to the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly
 rent. *Cur.*
 The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the begin-
 ning of the county; but there are some other particular men-
 tions thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular man-
 ners. *Mait's Origin of Manors*.
BURGMOT. *n. f.* [*bergmote*, Fr.] A species of peat.
BURGANET. *n. f.* [*n. f.* from *urginette*, Fr.] A kind of bel-
 l'garnet. *met.*
 Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,
 The which was wrought by wondrous device,
 And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser's Maids*.
 I his day I'll wear aloft my *burganet*,
 Even to alight the with the view thereof. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm
 And *burganet* of man. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.
 He was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and
buranet. *Hakelst on President*.
BURGEIS. *n. f.* [*burgess*, Fr.]
 1. A citizen; a burgess.
 It is a republic itself, under the protection of the eight an-
 cient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgess*, and about
 a thousand souls. *Isidore on Burg*.
 2. A type of a particular sort, probably called so from him who
 first used it; as,
 Lugh where we must, be candid where we can,
 But vindicate the ways of God to man.
BURGEISS. *n. f.* [*burgess*, Fr.]
 1. A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.
 2. A representative of a town corporate.
 The whole case was dispersed by the knights of *Burges*, and
burgess of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Winn*.
BURGH. *n. f.* [see BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.
 Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to

send burgeses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these burghs send two burgeses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Ground.*
BURGER. *n. f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fool,
Being native *burgher* of this defast city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
After the multitude of the common people was dismissed,
and the chief of the *burghers* kn't for, the imperious letter was
read before the knights of the order, and the better sort of ci-
tizens. *Kantlet's History of the Turks.*

BURGHESHIP. *n. f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a bur-
gher.

BURGMASER. See BURGMASER.

BURGLAR. *n. f.* [See BURGLARY.] The crime of house-
breaking.

BURGLARY. *n. f.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larren*, a thief.]
In the natural signification of the word, is nothing but the rob-
bing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common law-
yers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with
an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence
committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among
soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BURGOMASTER. *n. f.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed
in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgmasters* out of the bur-
geons, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*
BURIN, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so
Cambur is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for as-
sistance.

BURIAL. *n. f.* [from *to bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakspeare.*
See my wealthy Andrew deck'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Your body I fought, and had I found
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.
We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for
burials of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things
buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.
The office of the church is performed by the parish priest,
at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto persons ex-
communicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a
rubrick of the *burial* service. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

BURIAL. *n. f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs
the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the firstborn Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*

EURINE. *n. f.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.
We in like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corroding
ing of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters,
that they can never be defaced. *Goussier of the Younger.*

BURFACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdall*.] A sort of
rape. See VINE.

BURLE. *v. a.* [To dress cloth as fullers do. *Diſt.*
BURLESQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlesque*, Ital. to j.ſt.] Jocular;
tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language
or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his
story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in
other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *bur-
lesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air,
which seems essential to the magnificence of an epic poem.

Addison's Spectator.

BURLESQUE. *n. f.* Ludicrous language; or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the
sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt
to fall into *burlesque*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

TURNBURY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridic-
ule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swine-
herd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumæus was a man of con-
sequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.
BURLESQUE. *n. f.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluffer.

BURLY. *adj.* [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it
to come from *burdite*, clownish.] Great of stature; great of
size; bulky; tumid.

Sted, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned
don in chins of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech
Jove on my knees, thou may'st be turned into hobnails.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.
It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe. *Crowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian flate,
Let vanquiſh'd Hannibal without doors wait, }
Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate. *Dryden.*
Her husband, it ſeems, being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought
it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.

Addiſon's Spectator.

TO BURN. *v. a.* [bernan, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

That where the ſed his amorous deſires
With ſoft complaints, and felt his hotteſt fires,
There other flames might waſte his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*
O that I could but weep, to vent my paſſion!
But this dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*
A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed
to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or
amputating. *Shoep's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound
for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe. *Exodus, xxi. 25.*

TO BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge ſhe fat in, like a *burniſh'd* throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling doſs ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakspeare.*
Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* you eyes? and why
Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rime's Royal Courtier.*

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.

When I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them further, they made
themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young model girl. *Shakspeare.*

3. To act as fire.

Theſe things ſling him
So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breath with all
The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Young.*

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpse of him; but he *shot* by me

Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden.*

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy

againſt *burns*. *Byle.*

BURNER. *n. f.* [from *burn*.] A perſon that burns any thing.

BURNET. *n. f.* [from *burn*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry

chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal

uſes. *Miller.*

The even mead that eſt brought ſweetly forth

The ſtreck'd cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakspeare.*

BURNING. *n. f.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflam-

mation.

The mind ſutely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a

fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,

Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BURNING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glaſs which

collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo in-

creaſes their force.

The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a

burning-glaſs. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in

one place, ſteth; if changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O dia'em, thou centre of ambition,

Where all its different lines are reconciled,

As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory. *Dryden and Lee.*

TO BURNISH. *v. a.* [burnir, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a glos

to.

The barge ſhe fat in, like a *burniſh'd* throne,

Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Miſlike me not for my complexion,

The ſhadow'd livery of the *burniſh'd* ſun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakspeare.*

Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glaſs

From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.

I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,

All ſtain'd with inflamy and vice,

Leap from the dunghill in a trice,

Burniſh, and make a gawdy throw,

Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

TO BURNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to

ſpread out.

Thiſ they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,

Ere Juno *burniſh'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To tho't, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs.

Mrs Primly's great belly; she may lace it down before, but it *burnishes* on her lips. *Conject.*

BURNISHER. n. f. [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. particip. pass. of burn.

I find it very difficult to know,

Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,

Burnt claret first, or Naples bifset gave. *King.*

BURR. n. f. [See *BURR*.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *DiD.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put; having a butt or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a *bige pump*. *Harri.*

BURRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harri.*

BURREL. n. f. A fort of pear, otherwise called the red *tater pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. *Phillips.*

BURREL Fil. [from *burrer*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxybis*, *gadde*, or *brevet*. *DiD.*

BURREL Sh.t. [from *burrer*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, flukes, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a fort of cañeton. *Harri.*

BURROCK. n. f. A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a rivet for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BERG, BURG. n. f. [derived from the Saxon *burg*, *byrg*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called to *burgh*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cruel.*

King of England that thou dost proclaim'd

In ev'ry *burrow* as we pass along. *Shakespeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain traits. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakespeare.*

To BURROW. v. n. [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some flew fand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would often form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BURBAN. n. f. [*burbanis*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. n. f. [*burse*, Fr. *burse*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shoes are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place; whence the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's *Burse* by James I. *Phillips.*

To BURST. v. n. I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*byrstan*, Sax.]

1. To break, or fly open.

So shall thy burns be filled with plenty, and thy pressies fall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov. iii. 10.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great, 'Twould *burst* at this. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms, And swiftly shoot along the mall, Or swiftly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain, Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover. *Shakespeare.*

If the worlds In worlds incho'd shoud on his senses *burst*, He wou'd abhorrent turn. *Temson.*

5. To come by violence.

We'll didd't thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out, I fear, we shoud have seen decyph'rd there More rancorous spight. *Shakespeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *burst* out by the sides of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the pains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Kneller.*

6. To be in an action violent.

Yeons spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Temson.*

She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbutnot.*

To BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage, And from my shouders crack my arms asunder, But I will chastise this high-minded trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,

As if he would *burst* heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

BURST. n. f. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,

Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder, Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Down they came, and drew

The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder, Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fire, in the close dungeons pent,

Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent,

Eating their way, and undermining all,

Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

BURST. particip. edy. [from *burst*.] Disfaced with a hernia, *BURSTEN. o. r.* or rupture.

BURSTENESS. n. f. [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. n. f. [from *burst* and *wort*; *berniaria*, Latin.]

An herb good against ruptures. *DiD.*

BURT. n. f. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BURTHEN. v. a. See *BURDEN*.

BURTHEN. n. f.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,

And the sad farther of some merry song. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. n. f. [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pulleys, one holding

small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. f. [from *burg*, Sax.] A dwelling place; a ter-

BURY. n. f. [mination R] added the names of several places; as, *Alderbury*, *St. Edmund's bury*.

BU'RY. n. f. [corrupted from *bury*.] As the coney doth, which he doth with very great celerity. *Gray.*

To BU'RY. v. a. [*byrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

A'ter your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury* *Shakespeare.*

His reasons with his body.

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou shalt stain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakespeare.*

If you have kindness left, thee see me laid;

To *bury* decently the injur'd maid, *Waller.*

Is all the favour.

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,

And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,

In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided

Between her heart and lips; the render'd life,

Thy name to *bury* in her. *Shakespeare.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. n. f. A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator*, N° 110.

BUSH. n. f. [*bus*, Fr.]

1. A thick shrub.

It through the thick they heard one rudely rust,

With noise whereof, he, from his lofty feed,

Down fell to ground, and erept into a *bus*, *Fairy Queen.*

To hide his coward head from dying dread.

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bus*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 47.

Her heart was that strange *bus*, whose sacred fire,

Religion did not consume, but inspire

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,

That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray. *Dennis.*

With such a care,

As roses from their stalks we tear,

When we would still prefer them new,

And fresh as on the *bus* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground

Shall weeds and poisonous plants refuse to bear;

Each common *bus* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors

are to be had.

if

- If it be true, that good wine needs no *busb*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakespeare.*
- Busb*. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick.
- Busb*. v. n. [The roses *busbing* round
About her glow'd, half slooping to support
Each bow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*
- A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *busbing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- Busb*. n. f. (*busb*ness, Fr. *busb*ness, low Lat.)
1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *busb*els of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.
The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *busb*els of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*
3. *Busb*els of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *buscher*, Fr. a mouth.] *DiD.*
- Busb*ness. n. f. [from *busby*.] The quality of being *busby*.
*Busb*ment. n. f. [from *busby*.] A thickset; a cluster of bushes.
Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *busb*ments, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*
- Busby*. adj. [from *busby*.]
1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.
The gentle shepherd sat beside a *busby* brier. *Spenser.*
- All in the shadow of a *busby* brier.
Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the pulling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *busby*. *Bacon.*
2. Thick like a bush.
Stature of this god, with a thick *busby* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Adelphi.*
3. Full of bushes.
The kids with pleasure browse the *busby* plain;
The flowers are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*
- Busb*less. adj. [from *busby*.] At leisure; without *busb*ness; unemployed.
The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour.
Most *busb*less when I do it. *Shakespeare.*
- Busby*. adv. [from *busby*.] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importantly.
Or if too *busby* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
'Till then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*
- Busb*ness. n. f. [from *busby*.]
1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
Must *busb*ness thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Denne.*
2. An affair. In this sense it has the plural.
Busbness
Your needful counsel to our *busb*ness,
Which crave the instant use. *Shakespeare.*
3. The subject of *busb*ness; the affair or object that engages the care.
You are so much the *busb*ness of our souls, that while you are in sight, we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*
- The great *busb*ness of the senses, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*
4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.
I never knew one, who made it his *busb*ness to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Adelphi.*
- He had *busb*ness enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*
- When diversion is made the *busb*ness and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*
5. Right of action.
What *busb*ness has a tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*
6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.
Fittest to govern, is a perplexed *busb*ness; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*
7. Something to be transacted.
They were far from the *Zidonian*s, and had no *busb*ness with any one. *Judges.*
8. Something required to be done.
To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilential; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *busb*ness; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*
9. To do one's *busb*ness. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.
Busb. n. f. (*busque*, Fr.) A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.
N° XIX.

- Off with that happy *busb*, which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand for nigh. *Dennis.*
- Busb*. n. f. [*busb*ness, Dutch.]
1. A kind of halt boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.
The foot was dressed in a short pair of crimson velvet *busb*kins; in some places open, to show the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*
- Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But mislaid bow, and shafts, and *busb*kins to her knee. *Speiser's Fairy Queen.*
- There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *busb*kins. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.
Great Fletcher never treads in *busb*kins here,
No greater Johnson darts in socks appear.
In her best light the comick mope appears,
When she, with borrow'd pride the *busb*kin wears. *Smith.*
- Busb*skined. adj. [from *busb*kin.] Dressed in *busb*kins.
Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *busb*kin'd stage? *Milton.*
- Here, arm'd with flower bows, in early dawn,
Her *busb*kin'd virgins track'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*
- Busb*sky. adj. [written more properly by *Milton*, *busby*. See *Busby*.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.
How bloodily the fun begins to peer
Above yon *busby* hill! *Shakespeare.*
- BUSS*. n. f. [*bus*, the mouth, *liff*; *bus*er, Fr.]
1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.
Thou dost give me flattering *busse*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakespeare.*
- Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *busse*. *Pope.*
2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]
If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busse*s, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*
- Bus*. v. a. [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.
Yonder walls, that partly front your tower,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *busse* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet. *Shakespeare.*
- Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *busse* the stones; for in such *busse*s,
Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare.*
- BUST*. n. f. (*busse*, Ital.) A statue representing a man to his breast.
Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *busse*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *busse*. *Adelphi on Italy.*
- Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling butt. *Pope.*
- BUSTARD*. n. f. [*busard*, Fr.] A wild turkey.
His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *busbards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewill.*
- BUSTLE*. v. n. [*busse*, to be active.]
To be *busse*; to stir; to be active.
Come, *busse*, *busse*—caparison my horse. *Shakespeare.*
- God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *busse* in. *Shakespeare.*
- Sir Henry Vane was a *busse* and *busse*ling man, who had credit enough to do his *busb*ness in all places. *Clarendon.*
- A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *busse*ling world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southern.*
- Ye foreign lords, who fit like gods in state,
Awake the world, and *busse*ling to be great! *Granville.*
- BUSTLE*. n. f. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a confusion.
Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *busse* of resort,
Were all too rust'd. *Milton.*
- This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *busse* for opinions. *Glanville.*
- Such a doctrine made a strange *busse* and disturbance in the world, which then fat warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*
- If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *busse*. *Spektator.*
- BUSTLER*. n. f. [from *busse*.] An active stirring man.
BUSSY. adj. [*byrgan*, Sax. It is pronounced as *busse*.]
1. Employed with earnestness.
My mistress sends you word, that he is *busse*, and cannot come. *Shakespeare.*
- The Christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busse* with them. *Knutler's History of the Turks.*

2. Bufling; active; meddling.

The next thing which the waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape. *Shakespeare.*

She shall pursue it with the soul of love.

This *busy* pow'r is working day and night;

For when the outward senses rest do take,

A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,

With flut'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,

And all this place with roses flow,

If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

Ever since that time, from the controversy of opinions,

wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of

every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a

society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

To *busy* v. a. [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to

make or keep *busy*.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,

More *busy* his quick eyes her face to view,

Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein,

idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds *Shakespeare.*

With foreign quarrels,

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their build-

ings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands

of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and

the curiosity of the later. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial

ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much

busied about genius and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself, by

entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts

of hospitality. *Swift.*

Busybody. n. f. [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fan-

talistical person.

Going from house to house, tatters and *busybodies*, are the

canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people

to have to do with. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busi-*

nesses, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condi-

tion in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT. conjunct. [but, buzan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to

propound, it is so prodigious; but that it is so constantly a-

vouched by man. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! but perjur'd Lycón?

Who can inspire such storms of rage, but Lycón?

Where has his sword left one so black, but Lycón? *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but

the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and

persons. *Swift.*

2. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall

hear his voice plainly; but yet made extreme sharp and exile,

like the voice of puppets; and yet the articulate sounds of the

words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, but quite of

another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself

to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till

to-morrow; but there is such a liberty, therefore no such nec-

essity. *Bromhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the

good and the evil. But there is little or no difference made

in this world: therefore there must be another world, wherein

this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logic.*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,

That not my service, past or present sorrows,

Can ransom me into his love again;

But to know so, must be my bequest. *Shakespeare.*

And but infancy,

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd

His wish'd ability, he had himself

The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakespeare.*

What nymph fo'er hear his voice but hears,

Will be my rival, though he have but ears. *Ben. Jonson.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,

And I'm too noble but to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did but men consider the true notion of God, he would ap-

pear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try

The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its

brightness, but he privately opened the gate of paradise. *Gaudin.*

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,

Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,

But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite

power, to guide her in all her ways. *Holzer.*

Who shall believe,

But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakespeare.*

8. Not otherwise than.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was

but necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny: whose

qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by trans-

planting of Cassio. *Shakespeare.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse

Full of cruzades. And, but my noble Moor

Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,

As jealous creatures are, it were enough

To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakespeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,

Which thou hast already, with all my heart

I would keep from thee. *Shakespeare.*

11. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;

But, to pursue the end for which I came,

Unite your subjects first, then let us go,

And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and

signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made do account, but that the navy should be absolute-

ly master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the pa-

roxysm; never suspecting but that the humour would have

walk'd itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most

of the abuses. *Addison.*

13. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore imp-able, but I may alter the complexion

of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fat

criticks. *Dryden.*

14. Otherwise than.

I should sin

To think but nobly of my grandmother. *Shakespeare.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Berow but now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,

Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the confu-

sion went along. *Locke.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is

bounded or restrained.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,

A formidable man, but to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet, madam—

I do not like but yet; it does allay

The good precedence; he upon but yet!

But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth

Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

Must the heart then have been formed and continued, be-

fore the blood was in being? But here again, the substance

of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the

blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bur-*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rath man! forbear, but for some unbelief,

My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

But for her native ornament of hair,

Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,

And, but for mischief, he had dy'd for spite. *Dryden.*

BUT. n. f. [but, French.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer,

I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join

it with the word, in consultation and sense, as, but I will not

BUT

BUT

a butt of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will butt, shoot at butt, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word.

BUT. *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Flarrie.*
BUT-END. *n. f.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The relieve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*
Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbutnot.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. *n. f.* [*butcher*, Fr.]
One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

One that is delighted with blood.
Honour and renown are belov'd on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Lacke.*

TO BUTCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.
In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd;
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero,
when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden.*

BUTCHER'S-BROOM. or **KNEEBULL.** *n. f.* [*rufcus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup consists of one leaf, cut into several divisions, out of which is produced a globular bell-shaped flower, consisting also of one leaf, in the center of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a soft roundish fruit, in which are inclosed one or two hard seeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens.

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as beforems to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butcher's-broom*. *Milner.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.] In a butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.
There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ajikom.*

What stratagems, how tell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakespeare.*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]
1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, for ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pepe.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.
If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shakespeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this tale under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is shed.
This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakespeare.*

BUTLER. *n. f.* [*butiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *battle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butler forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the excises, the customs, *butlerage*, and imposts. *Bacon.*

BUTLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Hutton.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.
He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.
Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakespeare.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.
The papists were the most common place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a repl as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator.*

5. A stroke given in fencing.
If dispires arrie
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*. *Prior.*

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat.

BUTT. *n. f.* [*butz*, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight is a butt of currans.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved over-board. *Shakespeare.*

TO BUTT. *v. a.* [*tettm*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.
Come, leave your tea s: a brief farewell: the ball!

With many heads *butt*. me away. *Shakespeare.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the reën,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wilton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing flanks. *Dryden's David.*

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never fall that manner of fighting. *Key.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [*uterep*, Sax. *butyr*, n. L. t.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.
And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Genesis xviii. 8.*

2. *Butter of Asim* &c. A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of fulminate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustic. *Harvis.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and fulminate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harvis.*

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter.
I was her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse,
buttered his hay. *Shakespeare.*

Words *butter* no parnings.
2. To encrease the flakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamblers.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* game ster, that flakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl: the same with *bittoun*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petasites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a sterculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into many parts, fitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical emplacement, divided also into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a feed furnished with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Milner.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds instead of *butterflowers* appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock beat. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. f.* [*butteflye*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter.

Estuons that daisies, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies* and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakespeare.*

And so to see, that as he cast his eye
Among the cow-boys on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small creatures not to be discerned without a microscope. *Greav.*

BUTTER'S. *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle; used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farr D.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *buter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which side diet he recovered.

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Lacke.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you pratt'c me into these perils. *Shakespeare.*

BUTTERWORT. *n. f.* A plant: the same with *Juniper*.
BUTTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Fluor.*

BUTTERY. *n. f.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *butor*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, firrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakespeare.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Hutton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book.

Bramble's Man of Taste.
BUTTERICK. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *abuter*, Fr. infected by *Junius* without etymology.] The runip; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the *buttericks*. *Shakspeare.*

Such as were not able to flay themselves, should he holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttericks* of the horse. *Kneeller.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttericks* of an ape. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BUTTON. *n. f.* [utton, Welch; button, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Play you, undo this *butt*. *Shakspeare.*

I mention these ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, buttons, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arundel.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the upper marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this bow'r,
Suckled and cheer'd, with air, and fun and flow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tip its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The cauter galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed. *Shakspeare.*

BUTTON. *n. f.* The sea urchin, which is a kind of crab with has prickles instead of feet. *Anguier.*

TO BUTTON. *v. e.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to cloath.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

He gave his legs, arms, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him. *Hutton.*

2. To fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE. *n. f.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakspeare.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,
And brag, how oft I thift me ev'ry day. *Dramson.*

BUTTERESS. *n. f.* [from *butteur*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall.

No jutting frieze,
But coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakspeare.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between (blows or *butresses*) of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *butresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttriss* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

TO BUTTRISS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

BUTTRICK. *n. f.* The name of a bird. *Dist.*

BUTYRACEOUS. *adj.* [butyrum, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyrous* parts. *Fluor on the Humours.*

BUTYROUS. *adj.* [butyrum, Latin.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Figer.*

BUXOM. *adj.* [buxum, Sax. from *buxan*, to bend. It originally signified obedient, as *Joan de Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient* and *buxom* to all his commands.

In an old form of marriage used before the reformation, the bride promised to be *obedient* and *buxom* in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down, and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Steele.*

He, with broad fail,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born
Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Hair of the sun's first beams. *Crowder.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustic dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels, hand in hand,
They frisk and bound. *Pope.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove defends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful flow'r.
She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BUXOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.

BUXOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonness; amorosity.

TO BUX. *v. a.* preter. I *buxed*; I have *buxed*. [buzgan, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain or money, or something equivalent; to gain by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *bux* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Adams.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shakspeare.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *bux*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would *bux*,
And with a foe that would not only *bux*. *Dryden.*

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of chrisendom,
Are led to grossly by this m-dling priest,
Dreading the curse that money may buy out. *Shakspeare.*

What painful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off conscience? *South.*

TO BUX. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *bux* with you, fell with you, talk with you, wile with you, and so following. *Shakspeare.*

BUYER. *n. f.* [from *to buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do contaminate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton.*

TO BUZZ. *v. n.* [buzzen, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bee, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled with flies,
Which *buzz'd* all about, and made such sound,
That they encumber'd all mens ears and eye,
Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Spenser.*

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,
Will make this *buzz* the sooner. *Shakspeare.*

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. *Hayward.*

For still the flowers ready stand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One light, one tale, gets in, gets out. *Swilley.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lip distill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft discover'd, in their tread,
A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *South.*

2. To whisper; to prate.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,
As after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakspeare.*

TO BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears?

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shakspeare.*

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakspeare.*

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, in city withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city. *Bedley.*

Buzz. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Boyle.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of foolish talk. *Boyle.*

BZZLE. *n. f.*

10. According to; noting proof.
The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition.
The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain, or receive both these. *Chryse.*
11. After; according to; noting initiation or conformity.
The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*. *Til' uson.*
In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Leche.*
This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbutnot.*
12. From; noting judgment or token.
Thus, *by* the music, we may know, }
When noble wits a hunting go, } *Waller.*
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. }
By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*
The son of Hercules he justly seems }
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs. } *Dryden.*
Who's that stranger! By his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*
By what has judg'd the event *Dryden.*
The punishment is not to be measured by the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Leche.*
By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*
By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation — *Swift.*
13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.
Meantime the stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*
Here his brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rew's Jane Shore.*
By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Leche.*
14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.
By her he had two children at one birth. *Shakespeare.*
15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.
Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*
16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.
By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*
Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
Tomorrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakespeare; Troilus and Cressida.*
He er'd not; for, *by* this, the heavenly bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In paradise. *Milton.*
These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow evening. *Poet's Epistle.*
The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
For man; for, of his state *by* this they knew. *Pope.*
By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Adams.*
By this time, the very foundation was removed.
By the beginning of the fourth century from the fall of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and take the consuls. *Swift.*
17. Beside; noting passage.
Many beautiful places flanking along the sea-shore, make the town appear much longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it. *Adams on the Sea.*
18. Beside; near to; in preference; noting proximity or place.
So thou may'st fly, the king lies *by* a beggar, and a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabernacle, if thy labour stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare.*
Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man sit down *by* him. *Bacon.*
A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*
Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*
19. Before himself, *by* himself, or themselves; it notes the absence of all others.
Sitting in some place, *by* himself, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Arbutnot.*
Soliman resolv'd to assault the breach, after he had, *by* himself,

jeif, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent.
Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all.
Bayle.

He will imagine, that the kings, and his ministers, sit down, and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies, to sign.
Swift.

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Than eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home.
Pope.

20. It is the solemn form of swearing.
His godhead I invoke, *by him* I swear.
Dryden.

21. At hand.
He kept then some of the spirit *by him*, to verify what he believes.
Bayle.

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by him*, as in other places, where they have not such a supply.
Locke.

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.
Which, O! avert *by* you eternal light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead fire, and *by* your living son.
Dryden.

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this aged king!
Dryden.

O, cruel youth!
O, all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!
O, all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows.
Smith's Phœdus and Hippelida.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.
Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name.
Dryden.

24. *By* proxy of; noting substitution.
The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues.
Brazne.

25. In the same direction with.
They are also finned, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked.
Grew.

By. aux.
1. Near; at a small distance.
And in it lies, the god of sleep;
And, shorting *by*,
We may delirv
The monsters of the deep.
Dryden.

2. Beside; passing.
I did hear
The galloping of horie. Who was't came *by*?
Shaksp. Macbeth.

3. In preference.
The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace.
Sidney.

I'll not be *by*, the while, my lieges, farewell!
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shaksp. Richard III.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings to high. *Haller.*
Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by*;
These had been taught to swear, and those to die.
Reformen.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*.
Lucas.

By and *by*. In a short time.
He overlook Amphialus, who had been slain here, and *by* and *by* called him to fight with him.
Sidney.

The noble knight alighted *by* and *by*,
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay.
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.
Spenser's Faery Queen.

In the temple, *by* and *by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shaksp. A Midsummer's Night's Dream.

O how this spring of love resembles
Thy uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And *by* and *by* a cloud takes all away.
Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Now a sensible man, *by* and *by* a fool, and presently a beast.
Shaksp. Othello.

By. n. f. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.
In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the juice through the wood.
Bacon's Natural History.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sleep in private, *by* the *by*.
L'Estrange.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary.
Bayle.

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by* the *by*.
Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-read*, something

irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-consequence*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

By-coffeehouse. n. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.
I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

Addive, Spectator.
By-concernment. n. f. An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the notion of the main plot.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
By-dependence. n. f. An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

Thefe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

By-design. n. f. An incidental purpose.
And if the mis the moufe-trap lines,
They'll serve ferve for other *by-designs*,
And make an artful underland,
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To deal in something to entrap her.
Hallam.

By-end. n. f. Private interest; secret advantage.
All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable.
L'Estrange.

By-gone. adv. [a Scotch word.] Past.
Tell him, you're fure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*,
fo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

By-interest. n. f. Interest distinct from that of the publick.
Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good.
Atterbury.

By-law. n. f.
By-laws are orders made in court-lects, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds.
Cowd.

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations.
Burn.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law.
Adelphi.

By-matter. n. f. Something incidental.
I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.
Bass.

By-name. n. f. A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.
Robert, eldest son to the Conquerour, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and thence first the use of them to the English.
Cowd.

By-past. adv. [a term of the Scotch dialect.]
Wars, pestilences, and difastes, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they have been since we have had records.
Cowd.

By-path. n. f. A private or obscure path.
Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crooked ways,
I got this crown.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

By-respect. n. f. Private end or view.
It may be, that some, *by* *by-respect*, find somewhat friendly usage in usence, at some of their hands.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to protect any to those places, for any *by-respect*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.
Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respect* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.
Dryden's Fœderal, Dedication.

By-road. n. f. An obscure unfrequented path.
I through flitting *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.
Swift.

By-room. n. f. A private room within another.
I pry'thce, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sagat.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

By-speech. n. f. An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.
When they come to allege what word and what law that meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law.
Hick.

By-stander. n. f. A looker on; one unconcerned.

BY W

BY Z

She broke her feathers againſt the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-ſtanders*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The *by-ſtander* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, ſays he. *Lodge.*

By-STREET. *n. f.* An obſcure ſtreet.
The broker here his ſpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow fit jealousies and cares;
Bent on ſome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks *by-ſtreets*, and ſaves th' expensive coach. *Gay's Trivia.*

By-VIEW. *n. f.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.
No *by-view* of his own ſhall miſlead him. *Atterbury.*

By-WALK. *n. f.* A private walk; not the main road.
All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diverſions to the main deſign, leſt it ſhould grow tedious; though they are ſtill naturally joined. *Dryden.*
The chief avenue ought to be the moſt ample and noble; but there ſhould be *by-walks*, to retire into ſometimes, for eaſe and reſreſhment. *Broom's Notes on the Odeſſy.*

By-WAY. *n. f.* A private and obſcure way.
Night ſtirr'ds are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind ſords, unuſed of any but ſuch like. *Spencer.*

Other *by-ways* he himſelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spencer's Fairy Queen.*

Wholly abſtain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy luſt hath bounds and ſtays. *Herbert.*

A ſervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cauſe of eſteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to cloſe corruption. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the underſtanding, thus to receive a precept that enters, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

By-WEST. Weſtward; to the weſt of.
Whereupon grew that *by-word*, uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-wayſ* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

By-WORD. *n. f.* A ſaying; a proverb.
Duke of York, be king;
And baſhful Henry be depofed; whole cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakſp. Henry VI.*

I knew a wife man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he ſaw men haſten to a concluſion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the ſooner. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous ſcuds and animofities. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It will be his lot often, to look ſingular, in looſe and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

By-ASS. *n. f.* See *BIAS*.
Every inordinate luſt is a falſe *by-aſs* upon men's underſtandings, which naturally drawn towards atheiſm. *Tilletſon.*

By's, BE's, come immediately from the Saxon, *by, byng, i. e.* a dwelling. *Gilſon's Camden.*

By-ZANTINE. See *BIZANTINE*.



C.

C A B

C The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *c*, as, *call, clock, craft, crab, companion, caneism*; the other as *s*, as, *Cesar, cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *c* before *a, e, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *i*, and *y*.

CAB. n. f. [2p.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. n. f. [*cabal*, Fr. *cabale*, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs

from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals*

which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison*.

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove

To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden*.

To **CABA'L. v. n.** [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to

intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,

Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council:

What those *caballing* captains may design,

I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden*.

CABALIST. n. f. [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of

the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: With care and pain

We form'd this name, renowned in rhyme,

Not thine, immortal Neufgermain! *Swiss*.

CABALLISTICAL. adj. [from *cabal*.] Something that has an

occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is

proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison*.

He taught him to repeat two *caballistical* words, in pronoun-

cing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spettator*.

CABALLER. n. f. [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close de-

sings; an intriguer.

Factions and rich, bold at the council board,

For cautious in the field, he shun'd the sword; } *Dryden*.

A close *caballer*, and tongue valiant loud. }

CABALLINE. adj. [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as,

caballine aloes, or horse aloes.

CABARET. n. f. [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing by some *cabaret*, or tennis-court,

where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with

them, and drink or play away his money. *Etienne*.

CABBAGE. n. f. [*caulus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the

flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper

pericarpia, containing several round acid seeds. The species are,

1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3.

The Russian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-headed *cabbage*. 5. The sugar

loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Battersea *cabbage*. 7. The

white Savoy *cabbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cabbage*. 9. The

brussels. 10. The green *brussels*. 11. The Italian *brussels*.

12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage*. 13. The *cauliflower*. 14.

The turnep *cabbage*. 15. Cured *cabbage*. 16. The musk

cabbage. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea coast. 18.

Brown *brussels*. 19. Common *cauliflower*. 20. Perennial

Alpine *cauliflower*. 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, with a white

flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The

common white, red, flat, and long-sided *cabbages*, are chiefly

cultivated for winter use; the heads of which must be sown

in the middle of March, in beds of good firm earth. The Rus-

sian *ca* *bage* was formerly in much greater esteem than at pre-

sent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Battersea

and sugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called *Michalmas ca bages*; the

season for sowing them is in the middle of July, in an open spot

of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter use,

as being generally esteemed the best, when punched by frost.

The *brussels* is never eaten till the frost has rendered it tender.

The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England

than at present; and scarce esteem'd this kind nor soups, but it is

generally too strong, and seldom good, except in hard winters.

The cured *cabbage* is more generally esteemed, and is fit for

C A B

use after Christmas, and continues good until April. The

musk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almost lost in Eng-

land, though, for eating, it is one of the best kinds we have;

for it is always looser, and the leaves more crisp and tender,

and has a most agreeable musky scent when cut. It will be fit

for use in October, November, and December. The branch-

ing sea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the sea coast,

and is sometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the spring,

and eaten; but it is apt to be firing and bitter. The brusa

brussels is by many esteemed, though it does not deserve a place

in the kitchen garden, where the Roman *brussels* can be ob-

tained, which is much sweeter, and will continue longer in sea-

son. The Roman *brussels* has large heads, which appear in the

center of the plants like clusters of buds. The heads should

be cut before they run up to seed, with about four or five

inches of the stems; the skin of these stems should be strip-

ped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and

little inferior to asparagus. The common *cauliflower* is now al-

most lost near London, where their markets are usually sup-

plied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants instead of them; which,

being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating.

The perennial Alpine *cauliflower* is also little cultivated at present.

The other two sorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botan-

ical garden, but are plants of no use. The *cauliflower* share,

of late years, been so far improved in England, as to exceed,

in goodness and magnitude, what are produced in most parts of

Europe; and, by the skill of the gardeners, are continued for

several months together; but the most common season for them

is in May, June, and July. *Misc.*

Cole, *cabbage*, and *coleworts*, which are soft and demulcent,

without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage*, baked

in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

Artusius on *Aimetus*.

To **CA'BUDGE. v. a.** [a cant word among taylors.] To flail in

cutting clothes.

Your tailor, instead of shreds, 'ca'bages' whole yards of

cloth. *Artusius's History of J. Ball*.

CA'BUDGE TREE. n. f. A species of palm-tree; which is

very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a

prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each

other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the

air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for

plaits for hats, &c. and the genuine, or young shoots, are pick-

led, and sent into England by the name of *cabbage*; but when-

ever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they

rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees

left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their

stems being exceeding straight, and their leaves being produced

very regularly at top, will afford a most beautiful prospect; for

which reason, the planters generally spare two or three of them

near their habitations. *Misc.*

CA'BUDGE-WORM. n. f. An insect.

CABIN. n. f. [*cabana*, Fr. *chambre*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *ca*bin there he held

Her captive to his sensual desire,

Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,

And bore a boy unto a savage fire. *Fairy Queen*.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself

ready, in your *ca*bin, for the mischance of the hour, if it so

happen. *Shakspeare, Tempest*.

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at

once, in the sea service. *Roderick*.

The chestboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it re-

main in the same part of the *ca*bin, in, though, perhaps, the ship

it is in, sails all the while. *Lucas*.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour

of anguish,

Unto a silly *ca*bin, though weak, yet stronger against woe. *Shakspeare*.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off

the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make

up their dishes. *Lucas*.

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairfax.*

To *CABIN*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakespeare.*

To *CABIN*, *v. n.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'kapt':

Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect;

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock;

As broad and general as the casing air;

But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,

To fussy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

CABINED, *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian sleep,

From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CABINET, *n. f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

At both corners of the further side, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, rich hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegance that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

Who fees a soul in such a body fet,

Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *Ben. Jonson.*

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,

With rings and hinges counterfeited,

To make it seem, in this disguise,

A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

I by breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,

Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Dryden.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mystery. *Taylor.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In *specie* it seems to signify a hut, or house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabin*,

The laurel song of careful Colinet. *Pastorals.*

CABINET-COUNCIL, *n. f.* A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some

kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from

the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay.*

CABINET-MAKER, *n. f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice work in wood.

'Tis root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CABLE, *n. f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the halving anchor loof,
And half our sailors frowl'd in the flood,

Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakespeare.*

True it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The *cables* crack, the sailors fearful cries

Afrend; and fable night involves the skies. *Dryden.*

CABUS, *n. f.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CACAO. See *CHOCOLATE*.

CACHETICAL, *adj.* [from *cachet*.] Having an ill habit of *CACHETICK*, *body*; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than rapid and *cachetrical*. *Arbutnot in Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of some persons who are generally *cachetick*. *Fleur.*

CACHEXY, *n. f.* [*καχξία*.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute dysentery. *Arbutnot.*

CACHINATION, *n. f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

CACKLE, *n. f.* A fifth, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To *CACKLE*, *v. n.* [*laelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,

When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought

No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plains,

I'd drive thee *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shakespeare.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,

And save the state, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

Nº XX.

Now to my story I return again:

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry, with horror heard,
Of those distracted damfels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to

kill himself, and seemed to be so pleased, that he fell a frisking

and dancing about the room. *Arbutnot.*

CACKLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate

There flew, and, by her *cackle*, sav'd the state. *Dryden.*

CACKLER, *n. f.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A tattler.

CACOCYMICAL, *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.] Having the hu-

CACOCYMIC, *adj.* mours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify

his blood with a laxative. *Harvey.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degene-

rate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wifeman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effluence happening in a figure *cacochymical* blood.

CACOCYMY, *n. f.* [*κακοχυμία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbutnot.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus, by an ill ferment. *Harvey.*

CACOPHONY, *n. f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

To *CACUMINATE*, *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADAVEROUS, *adj.* [*cadaverus*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they struggle to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous* and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbutnot in Aimenti.*

CA'ODDS, *n. f.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns; why, he hugs them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He especially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Waller's Angler.*

CADRE, *n. f.* [It is deduced, by *Stimmer*, from *cadere*, Fr. *an* old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly. I am; soft; delicate; as a *cadre* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To *CAOGE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADRE, *n. f.* [*cadre*, Lat.] A barrel.

We join *Cadre*, so termed of our supposed father—or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells

Of close press'd hulks is freed, thou must refrain

Thy thirstily soul; let none persuade to broach

Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cadre*. *Philips.*

CADZ-WORM, *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CADZEVY, *n. f.* [*cadetiv*, Fr.]

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low

From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours

To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *preter expirationem*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs;

Sententious show'th! O! let them fall,

Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Cresswell.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the verifications, and all the other elegancies of found, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epic poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain

The sound of blustering winds, which all night long

Had round the sea, now with horse cadence lull
Paradise Lost.
 Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd.
 He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the
 university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them
 together with no regard, except to their cadence. *Swift.*
 5. In horsemanship.
 Cadence is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse
 observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.
Farrier's Dict.

CA'DENT. *adj.* [cadens, Lat.] Falling down.

CADET. *n. f.* [cadet, Fr. pronounced *cadé*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the
 eleventh son, and the cadet of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 3. A volunteer in the army, who leaves in expectation of a com-
 mission.

CA'DEW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See CADDIS. *Dict.*
 CA'DGER. *n. f.* A huckler; one who brings butter, eggs, and
 poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems
 to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADILLACK. *n. f.* A lot of *pear*; which see.

CAECIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,

Boreas and Caecias loud

And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn.

Paradise Lost.

CESAREAN. See CESARIAN.

CESURA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short
 syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. *n. f.* [Perick.] A Persian vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five
 gallons.

CAGE. *n. f.* [cage, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a cage can please a bird? or whether a dog
 grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage
 of ruffles, I am sure, you are not a prisoner.

Shakspeare. As you like it.

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a cage,
 They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
 Homers again and Pindars may be found,
 And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,

And singing birds in silver cages hung;

And ev'ry fragrant flower, and odorous green,

Were forced well, with lumps of amber laid between.

Dryden's Fables.

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment,
 a beall, bird, or fish, by the cage, or court-yard, or cistern,
 wherein it was kept.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because
 young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making
 cages. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palisades.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He twain, and pamper'd with high fare,

Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

CAIMAN. *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE. *v. a.* [cageoler, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth; to
 coax; a low word.

Though he, 'tis no mean part of civil

State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him;
 takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, clasps his hand
 upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Estrange.*

CAJOLER. *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY. *n. f.* [cagleria, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *n. f.* [French.] A chest of bombs or powder, laid
 in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

CAITIFF. *n. f.* [cattiv, Ital. a slave, whence it came to signify
 a bad man, with some implication of meanness; and as *knave* in
 English, and *far* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy
 virtue.

ἡμεῖς τὴν αἰνίαν ἀπεινολίαν δόλιον ἔμαζον. *Homer.*

A slave and a foundered are signified by the same words in
 many languages. A mean villain; a despicable knave.

Vile caitiff, vassal of dread and despair,

Unworthy of the common breathed air;

Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,

And dost not unto death thyself prepare. *Spenser.*

'Tis not impossible

But one, the wicked 't caitiff on the ground,

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,

As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched caitiff, all alone,

As he believ'd, began to moan,

And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. f.* [cakh, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christians? do you look for ale and
 cakes here, you rude rascals? *Shakspeare.*

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest,

Cut of hope of all, but my share of the feast.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare

Their haven'd cakes, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is
 sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree,
 that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chestnut
 colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon.*

Then when the fleecy skies new cloth the wood,

And cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Bacon.*

Dryden's Virgil.

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in
 the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to
 cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth
 of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison.*

This is that very Mah,

That plucks the manes of hoariness in the night,

And cakes the clocks in foul flutth hairs,

Which once entangl'd much misfortune bodys. *Shakspeare.*

He ris'd the wound,

And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,

That caid'd within. *Addison.*

CALABASH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim
 into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the
 hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy
 fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-
 five or thirty feet in the West-Indies, where they grow natu-
 rally in woods, and the savannas. The shells are used by the
 negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of music, by
 making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with
 which they make a sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMANCO. *n. f.* [a word derived, probably by some acci-
 dent, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signi-
 fied a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red
 coat, slung open to shew a calamanco waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CALAMINE, or Lapis Calaminarius. *n. f.* A kind of fofille blue-
 minous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it in-
 to brass; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found
 in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is used as an ab-
 sorbent and diuretic, in outward medicinal applications, but is
 seldom given inwardly.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much
 beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of
 all kinds, limestones, calamine, or lapis calaminarius. *Locke.*

CALAMINT. *n. f.* [calaminta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top in-
 to two lips; the upper lip is roundish, and divided into two
 segments: these flowers are produced from the joints of the
 stalks, at the footstalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty
 long pedicles, or footstalks. This plant grows wild, and is
 used in medicine. *Miller.*

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [calamitosus, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity;
 unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in
 favour of the necessitous and calamitous; the state of some,
 in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if
 compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circum-
 stances.

What calamitous effects the air of this city wrought upon us
 the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague.

Harvey on Conjunctions.

Strict necessity

Subdues me, and calamitous constraint!

Left on my head both sin and punishment,

However insupportable, be all

Devolv'd. *Milten.*

Much rather I shall chuse

To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,

And be in that calamitous prison left. *Milten.*

In this sad and calamitous condition, deliverance from an
 oppressor would have even revived them. *South.*

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. f.* [calamitas, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of
 misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the
 corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common,
 inasmuch as the word calamity was first derived from *calama*,
 when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

Which infinite calamity shall cause

To human life, and household peace confound. *Milten.*

From

From adverse flows: in safety let her hear

Foreign calamity, and distant war;

Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion hear. *Prior.*

CALAMUS, *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet flavored wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred incense. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. The sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their stem differs from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the nostrils. *Cabot.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus. *Exodus.*

CALASH, *n. f.* [*caliche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flath

The vigorous floods, that drew his lord's calash. *King's Middy of Mounton.*

The ancients used calasies, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot.*

CALCIATED, *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONITE, *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calcedonite is of the agat kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward.*

TO CALCINATE. See **TO CALCINE**.

CALCINATION, *n. f.* [from *calcinare*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtle particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Direct references of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as from as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it by art into a subtle powder. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CALCINATORY, *n. f.* [from *calcinare*.] A vessel used in calcination.

TO CALCINE, *v. a.* [*calcinare*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See **CALCINATION**.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it indurates, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it doth calcine. *Bacon.*

The folds seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be calcined, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Alvatus on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

Fury disputes that union have calcin'd, *Denham.*

Almost as many minds as men we find.

TO CALCINE, *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. *Newcom's Opticks.*

TO CALCULATE, *v. a.* [*calcular*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did calculate my birth, *Shakespeare.*

And told me, that by water I should die.

Why all these fies, why all these gliding ghosts,

Why all men fools, and children calculate,

Why all these things change from their ordinance?

Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their natiivities, as they sprang out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends to do so to the happiness of men, and its, upon all accounts, *Tillotson.*

CALCULATION, *n. f.* [from *calcular*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation. *Hilder.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true: for so they reckon. *Hilder.*

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CALCULATOR, *n. f.* [from *calcular*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY, *adj.* [from *calcular*.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULUS, *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.

The general calculus, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Hewel.*

CALCULOUS, *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or calculus concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a calculus person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Starp.*

CALCULUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDROM, *n. f.* [*chaldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all

There placed was a caldron wide and tall,

Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Spenser.*

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil;

The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldron boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden.*

In late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast caldron, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

CALCEH. See **CALASH**.

CALIFACTION, *n. f.* [from *califacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALIFACTION, *adj.* [from *califacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALIFACTION, *adj.* [from *califacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

TO CALIFY, *v. n.* [*califico*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will calify unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CALENDAR, *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and fixed times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day decreed? what hath it done,

That in its golden letter should be set

Among the high tides, in the calendar? *Shakespeare.*

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Brown's Vulgar Err.

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the calendar, *Dryden.*

Left it pollute the month.

TO CALENDER, *v. a.* [*calender*, Fr. *stinner*.] To dress

cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALENDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which eluthers smooth their cloth.

CALENDER, *n. f.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CALEND, *n. f.* [*calende*, Lat. it has no singular.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, *n. f.* [from *calis*, Lat.] A disemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,

But to be cast into a calenture. *Denham.*

So, by a calenture misled,

The mariner with rapture fies,

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;

With eager haste, he longs to rove

In that sunnyside scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF, *n. f.* calves in the plural. [calf, Saxon; calf, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The calf hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condors, which will, of themselves, kill and eat up a whole calf at a time. *Willis's Mathematical Magick.*

Ah! Bouzelind, I love thee more by half,

Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calvert.*

Take away your words, and turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips. *Hosea.*

3. The thick, plump, fleshy part of the leg. [half, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,

And all her calf into a gouty small.

The calf of that leg blistered. *Sackling.*

CALIBER, *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE, *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablation of the body and

and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CALICO. *n. f.* [from *Calcuta* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calicoes, when the finest are in finks. *Addison.*

CALID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. f.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will coagulate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidity of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALIPH. *n. f.* [*khaliifa*, Arab. an heir or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGATION. *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darknefs; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darknefs.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *caliginosus*.] Darknefs; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux.*

CALIPERS. See **CALLIPERS.**

CALIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your caliver. *Shakespeare.*

CALIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the calix of a flower.

TO CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *calk*, Sax. the keel, *skinner*.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *Relief.*

So here some pick out bullets from the fide;

Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;

Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,

The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

CALKER. *n. f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gubal, and the wife men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezekiel.*

CALKING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

TO CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. Be not amazed, call all your senses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Why came not the slave back to me, when I called him? *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Are you call'd forth from out a world of men,

To lay the innocent?

Lodronius, that famous captain, was called up, and told by his servants, that the general was fled. *Kneller.*

Or call up him, that left half told

The story of Cambuscan bold.

Drunkennes call'd off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Milton.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to call to mind what she is to treat of. *Taylor.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,

The salutations of the morning tide

Call up the sun; those enclod, to the hall

We wait the patron, hear the lawyers brawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by counsel, abstain from further toils,

Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addison.*

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison.*

Why dost thou call my sorrows up afresh!

My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addison.*

I am call'd off from publick dissertations, by a domestick affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æschylus has a tragedy, entitled *Perseus*, in which the shade of Darius is called up. *Brome.*

The passions call away the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Harris.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now call we our high court of parliament. *Shakspeare.*

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be called to account for all his miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, call yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained. *Harris.*

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah xxii. 12.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church.

Paul a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I call God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Corinthians.*

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publish.

Nor ballad-finger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish-clerk, who calls the psalm to clear. *Gay.*

9. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben. Jonson's Calisto.*

He ordered her to call at his house once a week, which he did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Tempe.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I fill of all *calles* in at St. James's. *Addison.*

We called in at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addison in Italy.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He swells with angry pride,
And calls forth all his spots on every side. *Caesar.*

Sie Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To fligmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deal with unqualities men for all company, except friends; whom I can call names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wife, and will bring evil, and will not call back his words; but will arise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth call for you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakspeare.*

You see, how men of merit are fought after; the wisestest may sleep, when the man of action is called for. *Shakspeare.*

Among them he a spirit of phrensy lent,
Who hurt their minds,

And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To call in hails for their destroyers. *Milton.*

For master, or for servant, here to call,
Was all alike, where only two were all.

He commits every tin that his appetite calls for, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Dryden.*

14. To call in. To resume money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he called in all his money; but what was the event of it? when, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be called in all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade, and put our affairs all at a stand. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of calling in their money, when they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to invite.

The heat is past, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pious, good cousin, Westmoreland. *Shakspeare.*

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must call in strangers. *Denham.*

17. To call on. To solicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that calls not on me? *Shakspeare.*

18. To call on. To repeat solemnly.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the bottom. *Boetes.*

shores, and, calling thrice on their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broom.*

10. *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

20. *To call out.* To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel calls 'em out,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

21. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.
Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms i. 15.*

CALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address.

But would you fong, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again;
The moving mountains hear the pow'ful call,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the call, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons. *Hester, Preface.*

But death comes not at call; justice divine

Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Par. Lost.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous call,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Par. Regained.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a call to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Lact.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a call? *Roscomm.*
Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a call to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my call, or your's. *Domb.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Adams.*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or calls, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are perceived. *Watkins.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call:

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the sergeants feast at Ely place, there being nine sergeants of that call. *Bacon.*

CALLER. *n. f.* A trull.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his caller. *Shakspeare.*

CALLING. *n. f.* [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interposed such a pleasure with our ordinary calling, how much superior must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves oblig'd to go on in honest industry in our calling. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons; because many of your calling have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I let no calling for this idle trade,

No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their callings. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impute celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammoud.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the Gentiles. *Hatwell on Providence.*

CALLIPERS. *n. f.* [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is clipped, inclosed or embraced.] Compasses with bowed limbs.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part less than the extreme; so that, when work men use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the callipers fit just over their work. *Moxon.*

CALLOSTITY. *n. f.* [*callositas*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without

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pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour, and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce fungules, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquours are useful, in the last hurtful. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CALLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.
In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wifeman.*

2. Hardened; inflexible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the confidence is grown *callous*. *L'Estr.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep;
Fatten'd in vice, *so callous* and so gross;
He sins, and fees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

CALLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *callus*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.
The often we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and is a *callosities* grows upon it. *Clyne.*

2. Inflexibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callosities* and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CALLOW. *adj.* Unfedged; naked; without feathers.

Burbling with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *calm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did alay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

2. Undisturb'd; untroubled; applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the flood-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. f.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather flood in a *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Railings.*

Every pilot
Can steer the ship in *calm*; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms.
Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose; applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent storms: and therefore, since storms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

TO CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms within our breasts. *Deacy of Percy.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,

The sacred rites and lecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. *n. f.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Wolsten.*

CALMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenity.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*
2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *n. f.* [from *calm.*] *Denham.*

1. Tranquillity; serenity.
While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion,
I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in anger. *Shakspeare.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrors of your face;
Till *calmness*, to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. *adj.* [from *calm.*] *Calmy* ; peaceful.

And now they high approached to the flood,
Where as those mermaids dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on th' one side sheltered. *Fairy Queen.*

CALOMEL. *n. f.* [*calomele*, a chymical word.] *Mercury fix*

times sublimed.
He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomele*, once in three or four days. *Wifeman.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

Calorific principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. *Silver* will grow hotter than the liquor it contains.

Grex's Candelgia Sacra, b. i. c. 2. §. 9.

CALOTTE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A cap or coil, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depression, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harri.*

CALOYERS. *n. f.* [*καλοῦ*] Monks of the Greek church.

CALOTROPS. *n. f.* [*calotropis*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound hoofs &c.

The ground about was thick sown with *calotrops*, which very much incommoded the fleecy flocks. *Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on most of the arable land, and is very troublesome to the feet of cattle, for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's *Georgick*, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

TO CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calv.*]

1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.
When she has *calv'd*, then let the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans; as they are not;
Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' Capitol. *Shakspeare.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOT. See **SNAPDRAGON.**

CALVILLE. *n. f.* [French.] A fort of apple. See **APPLE.**

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumniar*, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakspeare.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden's Fables.*

DO CALUMNIATE! thou ungrateful Vanoc! —

Perfidious prince! — Is it a calumny
To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first offer'd to Valens? *A. Philippi.*

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal,
shall make it their business to *calumniate* another. *Seyat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *calumniare*.] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, in an offensive purpose. *Asch.*

CALUMNIATOR. *n. f.* [from *calumniare*.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Esfrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Asch.*

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny*.] Slandering; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shakspeare.*
With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus hold their ears. *Milton.*

CALUMNY. *n. f.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shakspeare.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby on Metals.*

CALYCLE. *n. f.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *D.D.*

CAMATEU. *n. f.* [from *camachia*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they had another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent bas-reliefs. *Chemists.*

CAMBER. *n. f.* [See **CAMBERING**.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a straight. *Mason.*

CAMBERING. *n. f.* A word mentioned by *Stinner*, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean *arched*. [from *cam'rr*, French.]

CAMBRICK. *n. f.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inks, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakspeare.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Teller.*

Confederate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay.*

CAME. The *proterite* of *to come*.

Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, growling on the ground. *Asch.*

CAMEL. *n. f.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called *dromedaries*, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality. See **DROMEDARY**.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard; in the spring, their hair falls entirely off, in less than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneasy to them. *Camels*, it is said, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment.

It is reported, that nature has furnished them, for this purpose, with a very large ventricle, with many bags closed within the coats of it, round about it, for reserving the water. But the Jesuits in China, where they dissected several *camels*, found no such bags. When a *camel* is upon a journey, his matter follows him, going and whistling; and the louder he sings, the better the *camel* goes. The flesh of *camels* is served up at the best tables, among the Arabians, Persians, and other eastern nations, but the use of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moses among the unclean creatures, *Levit.* xiv. 7. *Cantab.*

Patient of thirst and toil,
Son of the desert! even the *camels*,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. *Thompson.*

CAMELOPARD. *n. f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Assyrian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a *camel*; he is spotted like a *pard*, but his spots are white upon a red ground. *Freyer.*

The *Camels* call him *giav'as*.

CAMELOT. *n. f.* [from *camel*.] A kind of stuff originally made of silk and wool and silk.

CAMELOT. *n. f.* [from *camel*.] A kind of stuff originally made of silk and wool and silk.

This habit was not of *camel* skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camels*, goat, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown.*

Meantime the pastor hears their hoary beards,
And eases, of their hair, the loaden herds;
Their camlets warm in tents the soldier hold,
And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold.

Dryden.

CAMERA *Obscura*. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.

Martin.

CAMERADE *n. f.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *camade*.

Camader with him, and confederates in his worthy design,

Rymer's Tragedies of Ipsi Age.

CAMERATED *adj.* [from *cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed floe-wile.

CAMERA'TION *adj.* [from *cameratus*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMIA DO *n. f.* [from *camia*, a thirt, Ital. *camisum*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their thirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English.

His word.

CAMISATED *adj.* [from *camisado*, a thirt.] Dressed with the thirt outward.

CAMLET. See **CAMLEOT**.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water

camlet, of an excellent azure colour.

Bacon.

CAMMOCK *n. f.* [from *cammoec*, saxon.] An herb; the same with

pernithia, or *rythbarrow*.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and succeeded by a swelling pod, sometimes long, and sometimes short, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds.

There are many species of this plant, of which four sorts grow wild in England; and that called the *prick y rylbarrow*, with purple flowers, is used in medicine. The roots of this plant spread far under ground, and are so tough, that, in ploughing, it often forces the oxen.

Miller.

CAMOUS *adj.* [from *camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only

used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camous* nose unto this day.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAMP *n. f.* [from *camp*, Fr. *camp*, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The

order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We

use the phrase to *pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds.

Shaksp.

Next, to secure our camp, and naval powers,

Raise an embattled wall, with lofty towers.

Pope.

CAMP *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in

tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To *camp* this host, we would ill put together.

Shaksp.

CAMP-FIGHT *n. f.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial.

Hastivill.

CAMPANIA *n. f.* [from *campagna*, French; *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campania*, where there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings.

Temple.

Those graceful groves, that shade the plain,

Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,

And fountains, as he runs, the fair *campagna*.

Garth.

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without enter-

ing into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made

a fair conclusion of the *campagna*.

Cia endu.

An illud rising out of one *campagna*.

Addison.

CAMPANIFORM *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A

term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

Harris.

CAMPANULATE *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPYSTRAL *adj.* [from *campystris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campystra*, or

white beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable.

Alcristen's Husbandry.

CAMPURE TREE *n. f.* [from *camphora*, Lat.]

It hath leaves like those of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of

one leaf, divided into five or six segments; the fruit is shaped like a nut, the shell tender, and the kernel bish. There are

two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be

a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The

other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempter describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a

simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into

small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*.

CAMPHORATE *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with *camphire*.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquours together, we easily conjoined them into one high coloured liquor.

Boyle.

CAMPION *n. f.* [from *champion*, Lat.] A plant

The leaves are whole, and grow opposite by pairs upon the stalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulose or swelling; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart-shaped; the ovary, which rises in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapped up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with seeds, which are roundish, angular, and kidney-shaped.

CAMPUS *n. f.* [probably from *campus*, Lat.] A thin dress, mentioned by *Spenser*.

And wasyclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in silken *campus*, lilly white,
Purged upon with many a folded plight.

Fairy Queen.

CAN *n. f.* [from *canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can.

One tree, the coco, affordeth fluff for housing, cloathing,

shipping, meat, drink, and can.

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,

Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day.

Dryden.

CAN *v. n.* [from *canen*, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone, but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, *I can do*, thou *canst do*, *I could do*, thou *couldst do*. It has no other terminations.

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to *can*.

Bacon.

2. *Can*, O, there's the wonder!

Mecenas and Agrippa, who can most

With Cæsar, and his foes. His wife Octavia,

Driv'n from his house, solicits her revenge,

And Dolabella, who was once his friend.

Dryden's All for Love.

He can away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dulcetness inspires.

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, *I can do*.

If the *can* make me blest? She only can do it.

Empire, and wealth, and all the things beside,

Are but the train and trappings of her love.

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; *I can do* it; it is in my power: *I may do* it; it is allowed me; but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used; of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, *I can do* it, it *may be done*.

CANAPILLE *n. f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L *n. f.* [from *canali*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply.

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL *n. f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet.

Woodward on Fossils.

CANALICULATED *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter.

Diet.

CANARY *n. f.* [from the *Canary islands*.] Wine brought from the Canaries; *canary*.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance.

Shaksp.

CANARY *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to frolic.

Matter, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou bawling in French?—No, my comely matter; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyes.

Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost.

CANARY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else, but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other.

Cæsar's Survey of Cornwall.

CANCEL *v. a.* [from *cancelli*, Fr. from *cancelli*, Lat., to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,

That long day's labour dots at last defray,

And

And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has summ'd in one, and cancelled for aye.
Know then, there forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeat thee home again.

Shakep. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thou whom avenging pow'r's obey,
Cancel my debts, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day.
I pass the bills, my lords,
For cancelling your debts.

Spenser.

Reforman.

Soutbern.

CANCELLED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Crossed with lines crossing each other.
The tail of the caistor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and cancelled, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes.

CANCELLATION. *n. f.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross.

CANCER. *n. f.* [*cancer, Lat.*]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,

And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,

Short is the doubtful empire of the night.

3. A virulent swelling, or force, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a cancer.

As when a cancer on the body feeds,

And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;

So does the chiliness to each vital part,

Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart.

TO CANCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't.

CANCERATION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS. *n. f.* [from *cancer.*] Having the violence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are stumous, schirrhous, or cancerous, you may see in their proper places.

CANCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of being cancerous.

CANCERISE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT. *adj.* [from *candens, Lat.*] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fuligin.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according to that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively requires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally candent.

CANDICANT. *adj.* [from *candicans, Lat.*] Growing white; whitish.

CANDID. *adj.* [from *candidus, Lat.*]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives a black; but, pour'd from thence,

The flames came cand forth, the hue of innocence.

2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead candid and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it.

A candid judge will read each piece of wit,

With the same spirit that its author writ.

CANDIDATE. *n. f.* [from *candidatus, Lat.*] A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many candidates there stand for wit,

A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

One would be surpris'd to see so many candidates for glory.

3. It has generally for before the thing fought.

What could thoust high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise?

Sometimes of.

Thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,

To make thyself a welcome inmate there,

While yet a young probationer,

And candidate of heav'n.

CANDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal candidly with us;

for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland.

CANDIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It frequently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the candidness of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions.

TO CANDIFY. *v. a.* [from *candifico, Lat.*] To make white; to whiten.

CANDLE. *n. f.* [from *candela, Lat.*]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light.
We see that wax candles last longer than tallow candles, because wax is more firm and hard.

Take a child, and, setting a candle before him, he shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest candles of the night,

Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.

CANDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,

Tickle the senseless ruffles with their heels;

For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,

To be a candleholder, and look on.

CANDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.

In darkness, candlelight may serve to guide men's steps,

which, to use in the day, were madnes,

Before the day was done, her work the sped,

And never went by candlelight to bed.

The bowing old

Steals from her private cell by night,

And flies about the candlelight.

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and candlelight.

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and candlelight.

CANDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *mas.*] The feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candlemas.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day.

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago the day's,

And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side.

CANDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,

With torch flaves in their hands; and their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

These countries were once christian, and members of the church; and where the golden candlesticks did stand.

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks.

CANDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Kitchen stuff; grease; tallow.

But then you will say, that their vapour can last but a short time; to that it may be answered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other candlestuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn.

CANDLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] That which consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk

With candlewaster.

CANDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grays may grow on the pond's bottom.

CANDOUR. *n. f.* [from *candor, Lat.*] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural candour and sweetness,

mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation.

TO CANDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candore*, a word used in later times, for to whiten.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the candy'd tongue lick absurd pomp,

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,

Where thrift may follow fawning.

They have in Turkey confections like to candied conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and some mixture of amber.

With candy'd plantanes, and the juicy pine,

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.

2. To form into congelations.

CAN

CAN

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?

Shakspeare.

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which cawdy every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen.

Dryden.

TO CAN'DY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CAN'DY *Lin's foot.* [*canance*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is squamose; the florets round the margin are much longer than those in the middle of the flower; the seeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy substance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till August or September.

Müller.

CANE. *n. f.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff. See REED.

The king thrust the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went home.

Harvey.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane.

Swift.

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though some have been mentioned in the island of Tabago twenty four feet high. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually fall as the cane rises. The ground fit for sugar canes is light, soft, and spongy, lying on a descent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the sun. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates.

Chambers.

And the sweet liquor on the cane bellow,

From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.

Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish *inaga de cañas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,

Of which thy age is now spectator grown;

Judge like thou wilt fly, to praise or to arraign,

The flying skirmish of the darted cane.

Dryden.

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes or troughs conveyed into their hives.

Mortimer.

TO CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto some, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariseth, when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

Brown's vulgar Errors.

CANINE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are foids, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way.

Addison.

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*.

Arbutnot.

CANISTER. *n. f.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

My lovely care,

Take the presents, which the nymphs prepare:

White lilies in full *cassidors* they bring.

With all the glories of the purple sycing.

Dryden.

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancer*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits.

And loathful illenness he doth detect,

The canker worm of every gentle breast.

Spenser.

That which the locust hath left, hath the canker worm eaten

Juel, i. 4.

NO XXI.

A huffing, thining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,

A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Orway.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and bear flies.

Wilton's Angler.

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud

The eating canker dwells; so eating love

Inhabits in the finest wits of all

Shakspeare.

It is the canker and ruin of many mens estates, which, in

process of time, breeds a publick poverty.

Bacon.

Sacrilege may prove an eating canker, and a consuming moth,

in the estate that we leave them

Attiebury.

No longer live the *cankers* of my count;

All to your several states with speed resort;

Walle in wild riot what your land allows,

There ply the early feast, and late caroule.

Pope.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose.

I'll put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,

And plant this thorn, this canker Boleynbrake.

Shakspeare.

Draw a cheery with the leaf, the thall of a sterple, a single

or *canker* rose

Pasdam.

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a fore of time

Should seek a plaister by a content'd trowl,

And heal th' inveterate canker of one wound,

By making many

Shakspeare.

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,

So his mind with *cankers*.

Shakspeare.

7. A disease in trees.

TO CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

'Tis that cunning architect of *canker's* guide,

Whom princes late displace left in bands,

For falsed letters, and fustured wile

Fairy Queen.

I will lift the down trod Mortimer

As high 't' th' air as this unthankful king,

As this ingrate and *canker'd* Boleynbrooke.

Shakspeare.

Silvering will fully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if

it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable.

Bacon's typical Remains.

Or what the cross dire looking planet imite,

Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite.

Milton.

To some new clime, or to thy native fly;

Oh! friendless and forsaken virtue, fly:

The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;

Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne.

Dryden.

Let envious jealousy, and *canker'd* spite

Produce my actions to severest light,

And tax my open day, or secret night.

Prior.

TO CANKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithe and time:

A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole estate.

Herbert.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction.

Addison's Spectator.

CANKERBIT. *particp. adj.* [from *canker* and *bite*.] Bitten with an venomous tooth.

Know thy name is lost;

By treason's tooth baregawn and *canker'd*.

Shakspeare.

CANNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabi* us, Lat.] Hempen.

Ditt.

CANNIBAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh, of those that die

of themselves, but of such as are slain.

Bacon.

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Davies.

It was my bent to speak,

Of the *cannibal*: that each other eat;

The anthropophagi, and men whose heads

Lid grow beneath their shoulders.

Shakspeare.

The captive *cannibal*, oppress with chains;

Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;

He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;

And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.

Gravil.

If an eleven commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have effected it more difficult than all the rest?

Fenly.

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a *cannibal*.

Before Cortioli, he scotcht him and notcht him like a carabado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

CANNIPERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which see]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers

clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between

them.

Mortimer's History.

CANNON.

CANNON. *n. f.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.
He had left all the *cannons* he had taken; and now he lent all his great *cannon* to a garriſon.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly.

Willis's Mathematical Magick.

CANNON-BALL. } *n. f.* [from *cannon*, ball, bullet, and shot.]
CANNON-BULLET. } The balls which are shot from great
CANNON-SHOT. } guns.

He reckons those fur wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*.
Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room.

To **CANNON'ADE** *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.

To **CANNON'ADE** *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

CANNONIER. *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:

And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannons* without.

The *cannons* to the heav'n, the heav'n to earth.

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king.

CANNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all.

CANOA. } *n. f.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree in

CANOE. } to a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the river

Roan, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army.

They maintained a war against Semiramis, in which they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber.

Alsatian on Caint.

CANON. *n. f.* [*κάνων*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them or no.

His books are almost the very *canons* to judge both doctrine and discipline by.

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,

Then what should war be?

Canons in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.

Watts's Logic.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church.

These were looked on as laps'd persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others.

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Gospel* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture.

4. A dignity in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their first institution, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical.

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean,
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all.

5. *Canon Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries.

6. *Canon Secular.* Lay *canons*, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgians.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds.

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of *canons*; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

CANON BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit, let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fast,
His *barbican* freed with *canonit*.

Who under him did trample as the air.

CANONIES. *n. f.* [*canonists*, low Lat.]

There are also, in popish countries, women which they call secular *canonists*, living after the example of secular *canons*.

Boyle's Paragon.

CANONICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonic*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation.

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures.

Raleigh's History of the World.

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number summeages of the church took their pattern for their *canon* hours.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience.

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonicus*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be cap, and then very *canonically* eat it.

CANONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonicus*.] The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife: thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam est contrahitum, &c.*

Camden's Remains.

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,
In what communion men's large contents they dwell.

CANONIZATION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very superstitious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in their *canonization*.

Addison on Italy.

To **CANONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster ecclesiastical honour, became tutor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint.

By those hymns all shall approve

Us *canoniz'd* for love.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints.

CANONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in

CANONSHIP. } some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

CANONIED. *adj.* [from *canon*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopied*, and in eruvé

With flaunting honey-suckle.

CANOPY. *n. f.* [*canopium*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*.

The warlike feats of both those knights to see.

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*.

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.

Nor will the raging leff's fire abate.

With golden *canopies*, and beds of state.

To **CANOPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display,
To *canopy* the place.

CANOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throat, and short.

CAN I. *n. f.* [probably from *canta*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quant*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A parti'cular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy,

8

which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.

Addison's Freeholder.

Aitrologers, with an old pultry *cant*, and a few pot-books for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predilection for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critic.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,

And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengze.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Swift.

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their defendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives.

Swift.

To *CANT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endlessly about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.

Glanville's Stepby Scientific.

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party.

Sanderjous.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law,

Did first my mind from true rebeldence draw;

While I did limits to the king prescribe,

And took for oracles that *canting* tribe.

Refcommen.

Unskilful in fables, by planets to forebaw,

Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Javen.*

CANTA'LIVER. See *CANTILIVER*.

CANTA'TA. *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTATION. *n. f.* [from *cant*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. *n. f.* [from *cant*, Lat.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See *BELLEVIER*.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hard gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a *canter*; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and absterive.

Bacon's Nat. History.

CANTHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the lesser *canthus*.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye.

Weyman.

CANTICLE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTILIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

Mason's sole technical Etymology.

CANTLE. *n. f.* [Hart, Dutch, a corner; of *hantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners.

Skinner.

See how this river comes, me cranking in,

And cuts me from the best of all my land,

A huge halloo, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shakspeare's H. IV.*

To *CANTLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,

That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden's Juu.*

CANTLET. *n. f.* [from *cant*, Lat.] A piece; a fragment.

Raging with high disdain, repeats his blows;

Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,

And no defence in his *cantled* arms is found.

Dryden.

CANTO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem.

Why, what would you do at?

—Make a willow cabin at your gate,

And call upon my soul within the house;

Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakspeare's Tw. Night.*

CANTON. *n. f.* [from *canton*, Fr. the corner of the eye; and hence came the *cantons* of the Swissers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Pezdam*]

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small flures, did maintain a bordering war with the

Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rivers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to flairs and ways.

Bacon's Holy War.

To *CANTON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves.

Locke.

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *canton*ed out into petty states and principalities.

Addison on Italy.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *canton*ed out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France.

Swift.

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To *CANTONIZE*. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.

Davies on Ireland.

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* among a very few in number, of whom some had regal right.

Hewell.

CANTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as a hundred in England.

For *cantred*, in the British language, significeth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrant to him all that province, referring only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns.

Davies on Ireland.

CANVASS. *n. f.* [*canova*, Fr. *canavali*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

He maller *canvassed* forthwith to set on all the *canvasses* they could, and fly homeward.

Sidney.

And ere the pens that did his pinions bind,

Were like main yards with flying *canvasses* bind. *Fairy Queen.*

Their *canvasses* cattles up they quickly rear,

And build a city in an hour's space.

Fairfax.

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,

Homage to thee, and peace to all the brins.

Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,

And spreads the flying *canvass* to the found;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;

Now absent, every little nife can wound.

Dryden.

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,

The foremost of thy art, halt v'y'd

With nature in a generous strife,

And touch'd the *canvass* into life.

Addison.

To *CANVASS*. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *canavasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence.

Woodward.

2. To debate; to controvert.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it.

L'Estrange.

To *CANVASS*. *v. n.* To follicite.

This crime of *canvassing*, or folliciting for church-preference, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CANY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains

Of Sericana, where Chinese drive,

With sails and wind, their *cany* wagons light. *Parad. Lost.*

CANZONET. *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*.

Pincburn.

CAP. *n. f.* [*cap*, Welch; *ceppe*, Sax. *copper*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *capa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *cappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—

Why, this was moulded on a porringer,

A velvet dish.

Shakspeare's Taming the Shrew.

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—

—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith.

First, lolling sloth, in woollen caps.

Taking her after-dinner nap.

Swift.

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,

For which they roughen to the fence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did sometimes prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakspeare's H. VI.*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive.

Shakspeare's Timon.

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They

They more and less, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*
Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose
him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a *cap*.
It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain
eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter
of an hour.

6. *Cap* of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole,
to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap* of maintenance. One of the regalia carried before the
king at the coronation.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.
The bones next the joint are *cap*ped with a smooth cartilagi-
nous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To snatch off the *cap*.
If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another,
as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight
felony. *Speiser on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verses*. To name alternately verses beginning with a
particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderson, and th' other maffes, *Hudibras.*
Were sent to *ap* texts, and put calves.
Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept
up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to
be able to *cap* texts. *Governor of the Tongue.*

This is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to
read, before he ventures at *cap*ping characters. *Asterbury.*

CAP à pi. { *cap à pi*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pi*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakspeare Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent,
Arm'd *cap à pi*, with reverence how they bent;
He said on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A wood-louse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pi* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper.
Having, for trial face, blazed it through *cap-paper*, there remain-
ed in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of
being capable.

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.
To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deservet, hath
such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the
less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or
capable to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

When you hear any person give judgment, consider with
yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to understand.
Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shakspeare Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or understand.
I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one
capable of the best instructions. *Digby.*

4. Susceptible.
The soul, immortal substance, to remain,
Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.
There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must
be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long
a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.
Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

7. It has the particle *of* before a noun.
What secret furies their eager passions move,
How *capable* of death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This fence is not now in use.
Lean but upon a rush
The cicatrice, and *capable* imprefure,
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare As you like it.*

CAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of
being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
Beneath the incessant weeping of those drains,
I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.
There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious*
mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of hold-
ing or receiving; largeness.

A cneave measure, of known and denominate capacity,
serves to measure the *capacities* of any other vessel. In like
manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may
be reduced, and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

To CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable;
to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those
errors. *Dryden.*

I hese sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued
with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the
rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPACITY. *n. f.* [*capacitas*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch so'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakspeare.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Devin.*
Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think,
may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. The power or power of the mind.
No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by *capacit*, to
do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hobbes, l. i. § 5.*

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much
there is also of *capacit* to receive. I do not say, there is always
a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire; for that may be
impossible. *Swiss.*

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some ex-
traordinary undertaking; which requires the strength and vi-
gor of the body, the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and
prudence of a general. *Dryden's Jaro. Delia.*

3. Power; ability.
Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cause o'er nature must prelide. *Blount.*

5. Room; space.
There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder,
store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

6. State; condition; character.
A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a
triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of mafons, smiths,
and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what
as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *Swiss.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of
parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPARISON. *n. f.* [*caparazon*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-
cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his
furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quiver, *caparison*, and steeds,
Bales, and tinsel trappings; gorgeous knights,
At joust, and tournament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;
Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.
At his command,
The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And clasp between their teeth the flaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; in a ludicrous sense.
Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have
a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakspeare As you like it.*

CAPE. *n. f.* [*capra*, Fr.]

1. Heading; promontory.
What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wooded froud. *Shakspeare Othello.*

The parting fun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant isles,
Hesperian fets; my signal to depart. *Paradise Lost.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged
them by treaty not to fall beyond the *cape*. *Arrian's Hist. Alex.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.
He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with white
sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. *n. f.* [from *capra*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a
skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all
is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Shakspeare As you like it.

Flinnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *capra* on the great
rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole
empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CAPER. *n. f.* [*caparris*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See *CAPER-BUSH*.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the
animal.

animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers.

Feyr on the Humours.

CAPER BUSH. *n. f.* [*cappari*, Lat.]

In flower consists of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundish seeds. Its plant grows in the south of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.

Miller.

TO CAPER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicsomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shakespeare.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Cav'ring to eyer her.

Shakspeare. Tempst.

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string

A cap'ring cheerfulness, and made them sing

To their own dance.

Crafsu.

The family tript it about, and *cap'rd*, like hailstones bound-

ing from a marble floor.

Arbutnot.

3. To dance; spoken in contempt.

The flage would need no force, nor fong, nor dance,

Nor *cap'ring* monieur from active France.

Revue.

CAPERER. *n. f.* [from *cap'ring*.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;

No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord;

But these are still insipid stuff to thee,

Cop'd in a ship, and told'st upon the sea.

Dryd.

CAP'PIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment.

Cecil.

CAPILLAROUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAMENT. *n. f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*.

Quincy.

CAPILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.

Quincy.

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CAPILLATION. *n. f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure

capillaries, but in a vessel.

Brown.

CAPITAL. *adj.* [*Capitulis*, Lat.]

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise

Expect with mortal pain.

Paradise Lst.

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee

On capital treason.

Shakspeare. K. Lear.

Several cases deferve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us.

Swift.

3. That which affords life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

Bacon.

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most capital, and commonly occurant both in the life and conditions of private men.

Spenser on Ireland.

As to serve in the least points, is error; so the capital enemies thereof God hanceth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition.

Hooter.

They are employed by me, and do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a capital crime in religion.

Atterbury.

5. Chief; metropolitan.

1. His had been

Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread

All generations; and had hither come,

From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate

And reverence thee, their great progenitor.

Par. Lst.

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginning of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye.

N° XXI.

Taylor.

The first whereof is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAPITAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the ovoli of the Doric, mixed, without any regularity, on the same capital.

Addison in Italy.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CAPITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. *n. f.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered also for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God 3 shekel.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAPITE. *n. f.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feignity in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

Crash.

CAPITULAR. *n. f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*.

Taylor.

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.

Ayliffe.

TO CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,

The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,

Capitulate against us, and are up.

Shakspeare.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thiers should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies.

Heywood.

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, the thought fit to *capitulate*.

Speiteler.

CAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulation*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion.

Hale.

CAP'VI TREE. *n. f.* [*capiva*, Lat.]

It hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two seeds, which are surrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthage. There are great numbers of these trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of sixty feet; some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam, which will all flow out in a short time. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam.

Miller.

CAPON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord flicks his knife;

The capon fat delights his dainty wife.

Garr.

CAPONNIERE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support a little battery with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterescarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harris.

CAPOT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

TO CAPOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at piquet, he is said to have *capoted* his antagonist.

CAP'OUCH. *n. f.* [*capouch*, French.] A monk's hood.

Diz.

CAPPER. *n. f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPROULATE. *adj.* [from *capriulus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *caproulate* plants.

CAPRICE.

n. f. [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.]

CAPRICHO. *n. f.* [*capricho*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.]

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and

unexpected *caprichos* of diffirent nature, when pursued by a

close and well managed experiment.

4 A

Glanville.

Heaven's

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and caprice,
That disappoints th' effect of every vice.
If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from
the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice
or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration.

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er caprice or folly fleers.
All the various machines and utensils would now and then
play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper
structures, and design of the artificers.

CAPRICIOUS, *adj.* [*capriciosus*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; hum-
mour-me.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *capriciosus*] Whimsically; in a
manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *capriciosus*] The quality of be-
ing led by caprice; humour; whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he
be not apprised of them; or otherwise he must tax his prince
of capriciousness, inconsistency, or ill design.

CAPRICORN, *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the
zodiac; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the
day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Cress's Monist.*

CAPRIGLE, *n. f.* [French. In horsemanship.] *Caprile* are
leaps *ferma à ferma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the
same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a man-
ner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks
or flukes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *caprile*
is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is
different from the *crouade* in this, that he does not throw
his shoes; and from a *balade*, in that he does not jerk out in
a *balade*.

CAPSTAN, *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstan*; *capstan*, Fr.] A cy-
linder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly
to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh.

CAPSULAR, *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULARY, *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.
It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first
into a *capsular* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again
into the neck.

CAPSULATE, *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPSULATED, *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.
Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this
agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in
their husks.

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which
incloses the heart, as the skull doth the brain.

CAPTAIN, *n. f.* [*captain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo?

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain*! these villains will make the name of *captain* as
obscure as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look
to it.

The grim *captain*, in a fury tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone.

3. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the
lightness of his vessel, peck'd, in open day, through all the
guards.

4. It was anciently written *captain*.

And evermore their cruel *captain*
Sought with his rascal routs to include them round.

5. *Captain General*. The general or commander in chief of an
army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant*. The commanding officer of a colonel's
troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as
youngest captain.

CAPTAINRY, *n. f.* [from *captain*] The power over a certain
district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties,
nor no flatters of bulwicks for nominating of bishops.

CAPTAINSHIP, *n. f.* [from *captain*]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend
to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment.

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore to I have thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

The *captainship*.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain dis-
trict.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended
and usurped *captainships*.

CAPTATION, *n. f.* [from *captus*, Lat.] The practice of catch-
ing favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

Thou content my heart should be discovered, without any of
those dretches, or popular *captations*, which frame a new life in their
speeches.

CAPTATION, *n. f.* [from *captus*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking
any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take
care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by a
tious or fallacious way of talking with him.

2. Intimidating; enflaming.

She taught him like a wife how to avoid sundry *captivus* and
tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him.

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *captivus*] In a captivous manner;
with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captivus* as you can, in your arguing on
one side, and apply dissolutions on the other.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *captivus*] Inclination to find fault;
inclination to object; peevishness.

Captivus is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces
misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage.

TO CAPTIVATE, *v. a.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill befelcoming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian troll,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*?

That hall by tyranny thine many years
Walled our country, slain our citizen,
And sent our fous and husbands *captivate*.

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the royal
sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, to be *cap-*
tivated.

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *cap-*
tivate or disturb them.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the list, and so *captivates* him with her ap-
pearance, that he gives himself up to her.

3. To enslave; to win.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their under-
standings to mistake, falsehood and error.

CAPTIVATION, *n. f.* [from *captivus*] The act of taking one
captive.

CAPTIVE, *n. f.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife.

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to
his conqueror, a slave to his lord.

Free from shame
Thy *captives*; I ensure the penal claim.

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Caesar, or not *captive* to him.

My mother, who the royal scepter sway'd,
Was *captive* to the cruel victor made.

3. One chained, or enlured by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Gleefully grew *captive* to his honey words.

CAPTIVE, *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept
in bondage or confinement.

But late *captives*; the Stygian flood's oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captives* souls inclose.

TO CAPTIVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with
the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first. To
take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all dead I have a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, her self the flew.

Of heathen and profane, their carcases
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*.

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, fit me free.

Still by the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,

How the vagrant might intrude,
And *captiv'd* him, who *captives* all.

CAPTIVITY, *n. f.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captivus*, Low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the state of war; bondage; servitude to ene-
mies.

This is the serf, ant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought

'Gardill my *captivity*.

I have in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;

Remembering mercy.

'The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *cap-*
tivity, than in his greatest triumphs.

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a
lead

kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hosier.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decey of Piety.*

When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love:

The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison's Cato.*

CAPTOR. *n. f.* [from *capto*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. f.* [capture, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great fagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Devin's Phys. theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently *ecullated* and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAPUCHIN. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *car*, a city. *Gilpin's Camden.*

CAR. *n. f.* [car, Welch; *carra*, Dut. *carre*, Sax. *carra*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two. When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a car loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph. Henry is dead, and never shall revive:

Upon a wooden coffin we attend;

And death's dishonourable victory,

We with our flately preference glorify,

Like captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakespeare.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly car,

And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded car of day,

His glowing axle duth along,

In the deep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!

See millions crowding round the gilded car! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Every fox and every wand'ring star,

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car. *Dryden.*

CARABINE. *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,

CARABINE. } shorter than a fustil, and carrying a ball of twenty-

four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the

left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and

the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carrying

longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish] A large ship of burden; is

the same with those that are now called *galions*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride

about ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like huge *carack* lays,

Which wasteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Water.*

CARACOLE. *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.]

An oblique tread, traced out in semi-circles, changing from

one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes

in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt,

whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the

flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To move in caracoles.

CARAT.

CARAT. *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expelling the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four

equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains;

by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their

gold; for, if to the fineness of gold be put two *carats* of alloy,

both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*,

then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Coker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakespeare.*

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [caravane, Fr. from the Arabic.] A troop

or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth

Their airy *caravans*, high over fash

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing

Edging their flight. *Paradise Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their

most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred

and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the

Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the

Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*.

Spectator, N^o 289.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CARAVEL. *n. f.* [caravel, Span.] A light, round, old fashioned

CARVEL. } ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain

and Portugal.

CARAWAY. *n. f.* [caravi, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and

placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalk; the petals

of the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are

long, slender, smooth, and furrowed. It is sometimes found

wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincoln-

shire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the

confectionary. *Aster.*

CARBONADO. *n. f.* [carbonade, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.]

Meat cut into small pieces, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of

me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll *carbonado*

Your thanks. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,

Were not to rich a jewel. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

His head

Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Paradise Lost.*

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does

shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its

name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red

colour. *W's Discard.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncles*,

no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not

being tainted. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,

And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave her, friends,

An armour all of gold; it was a king's—

—He has deliver'd it, were it *carbuncled*

Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a

carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *n. f.* [carbunculation, Lat.] The blighting

of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat

or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *n. f.* [carcanet, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewel.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,

To see the making of *her carcanet*. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*

I have seen her beauteous and bedecked all over with emeralds and

pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CARCASS. *n. f.* [carcasse, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his *carcass* flame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lie,

With *carcasses* and arms, th' infanguin'd field,

Deserted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a

vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,

Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

Today how many would have given their honours,

To've sav'd their *carcasses*? *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of

fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for

a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, fail, nor mast. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as

the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an

eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions

of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Blasphemy.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually oblong, consisting of a

shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly

filled with combustible, and thrown from a mortar.

CARCERAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Harris.*

CARCINOMA. *n. f.* [from *carcinoma*, a crab] A particular

ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder like-

wise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by some writers.

CARCINOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tend-

ing to a cancer. *Quincy.*

C A R

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.
A vengeance on your crafty wifery'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling card.

Soon as the spreads her hand, th' aerial guard

Defend, and sit on each important card;

First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore.

Pope.

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his cards and compass firms his eye;

The masters of his long experiment.

The very points they blow;

All the quarters that they know,

I' th' shipman's card.

How absolute the knave is? we must speak by the cards, or

equivocation will undo us.

On life's vast ocean diversely we fail,

Reason the cards, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

3. [*kaards*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for spinning.

To CARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute

wool with a piece of wood, thick fet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit

Beside them, carding wool.

And leave the business of the war to men.

Dryden.

To CARD. v. n. To game; to play much at cards; as, a card-

ing wife.

CARDIACOMUM. n. f. [Latin.] A medicinal feed, of the

stomatich kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East

Indies.

CARDER. n. f. [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. adj. [*καρδια*, the heart] Cordial; having the

CARDIACK. n. f. quality of invigorating.

CARDIALGIC. n. f. [from *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.]

The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but

more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along

from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimo-

nious matter.

Quincy.

CARDINAL. adj. [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers,

according to the cardinal interfections of the zodiac; that is,

the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

His cardinal perfection was industry.

Clarendon.

CARDINAL. n. f. One of the chief governors of the Romish

church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number,

which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons,

who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A cardinal is so called, because serviceable to the apostolical

see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the

church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge

and government of all the affairs of the Romish church.

Boyle's Paragon.

You hold a fair assembly;

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,

I should judge now unhappily.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

CARDINAL FLOWER. n. f. [*rapuntium*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, of an anomalous figure,

hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts,

in the shape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds

the point; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to

a fruit, divided into three cells, full of small seeds, which ad-

here to a placenta, divided into three parts. The species are,

1. Greater rampion, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly

called the scarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's flower.

The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson

flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness.

Milner.

CARDINALATE. n. f. [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank

CARDINALSHIP. n. f. of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was

advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his eminence

upon his new honour.

L'Estrange.

CARDMAKER. n. f. [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a cardmaker?

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

CARDMATCH. n. f. [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by

dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have

the least to tell; which is very observable in the venders of

card-matches.

Addison's Spectator.

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. n. f. [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care should be,

For wit that would the world, and liv'd like me.

Dryden.

C A R

Not fallen discontent, nor anxious care,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*
It will raise in your soul the greatest care of fulfilling the di-
vine will. *Walt's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution.

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself.

The foolish virgins had taken no care for a further supply,

after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent,

as the wife had done. *Milton.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—

But, tyrant, have a care, I come not thither.

Philips's Disobedient Master.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preferen-

tion.

You come in such a time,

As if propitious fortune took a care

To swell my tide of joys to their full height.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and

we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty com-

fort to us. *Timon.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination,

in any degree more or less.

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary hopes and

prospects of future happiness. *Addison.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, fick with civil blows!

When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,

What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care?

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:

Is the thy care? is the thy care? he cries.

Your safety, more than mine, was then my care:

Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,

Your ship should run against the rocky coast.

Dryden.

The wily fox,

Who lately filch'd the swart's callow care,

None taught the trees a nobler care to bear,

Or more improv'd the vegetable care.

Pope.

- To CARE. v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any

thing.

She cared not what pain he put her body to, since the better

part, her mind, was laid under so much agony.

As the Germans, both in language and manners, copied

from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with

them; and therefore much cared not, though they were by him

subdued. *Keller's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;

If thou care'st little, less shall be my care.

Dryden's Persius.

2. To be inclined to; to be disposed; with *for* or *to*.

Not caring to observe the wind,

Or the new sea explore.

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the worth

of an author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised

at the expense of another's reputation.

Having been now acquainted the two sexes, did not care in

part.

Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in

the fashion.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for*.

You dote on her that cares not for your love.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

There was an ape that had twins; the doted upon one of

them, and did not much care for the other.

Where few are rich, few care for it; where many are in

many desire it.

Trapp.

CARECRAZED. adj. [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care

and solicitude.

I held both put off, a poor petitioner,

A care craz'd mother of a many children.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

To CAREEN. v. a. [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*. Lat.] A term us-

ed in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to creak, slip

up leeks, tilt, or trim the other side.

Clement.

To CAREEN. v. n. To be in the state of careening.

CAREER. n. f. [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back

again the same career.

Sidney.

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,

When down the hill he holds his fierce career?

Shakespeare.

3. Full speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a

horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back.

Wilson's Mathematical Miscell.

Practice them now to curb the turning speed,

Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed

To give the rein, and, in the full career,

To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear.

Prior.

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain

swe a man from the career of his humour?

Shakespeare's Asch ad about Nature.

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and flopt him in the *career* of his fortune.

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere, } *South.*
And still continue what at first they were;

Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. } *Dryden.*

7. CAREER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels

Of berry, and *careering* fires between.

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things.

Luke.

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;

A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,

And charm my *careful* thoughts.

Denham.

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with of or for. Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee?

2 Kings.

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent

To rule a distant province, each alone:

What could a *careful* father more have done?

Dryden.

3. Watchful; with of.

It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversations.

Ray.

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,

From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre and ill complexion'd.

Calder.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come *carefully* upon your hour.

Shakespeare.

By considering him *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint remembrance of him.

Dryden.

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it.

Atterbury.

CA'REFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates.

Knox.

CA'RELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he himself found all *carelessly* display'd,

In secret shadow from the sunny ray.

Spenser.

Not content to see,

That others write as *careless* as he.

Waller.

CA'RELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; easy manner; void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly fee it.

Shakespeare.

Who, in the other extreme, only doth

Call a rough *carefulness* good fashion;

Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,

He cares not.

Denne.

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*.

Taylor.

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the matter disappointed.

Temple.

I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,

Divided between *carefulness* and care.

Pope.

CARELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; careless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with of or about.

Knowing that if the worst befall them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *careless* they seem very *careless*.

Spenser.

Not lose the good advantage of his grace,

By getting cold, or *careless* of his will.

Shakespeare.

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house.

Bm. Johnson.

A father, unaturally *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man.

Locke.

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus *carelessly*, innocently gay,

Cheerful he play'd.

Pope.

In my cheerful morn of life,

When rais'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,

And sung of nature with unceasing joy,

Pious'd have I wander'd through your rough domain.

Thomson's Autumn.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; uncon sidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being to severely remarked upon.

Pope.

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Nº XXI.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break.

My only omen: from your looks I talk.

To CARESS. *v. a.* [*carresser*, Fr. from *carer*, Lat.] To caress;

to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *carress* my mind with the speculations of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let go moods and malice vex and abridge me, if they can.

CA'RESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute

With conjugal *carres*.

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds, without up in human shapes; their very *carresses* are crude and unpolite.

After his success he had publicly owned himself a Roman catholic, he began with his first *carress* to the church party.

CARET. *n. f.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. f.* [*cargason*, Spanish.] A cargo.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours.

CA'RGON. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*.

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, which carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity.

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek.

CA'RIOUS Tumor. [from *caries*, a fig., Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone.

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone.

CAROTIDITY. *n. f.* [from *carotis*.] Rottenness.

This being too general, taking in all *carotid* and ulcer of the bones.

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*carisus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth.

CARK. *n. f.* [cease, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness.

This word is now obsolete.

And Klaus taking for his youngling *cark*,

Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,

Busy with oker did their shoulders mark.

Down did lay

His heavy head, devoid of *careful cark*.

To CARK. *v. n.* [cease, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious.

It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carling* agonies, to states which still be adherent.

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carling* for the unprofitable goods of this world?

Nothing can supersede our own *carlings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us.

CARLE. *n. f.* [cearl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *clerk*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest

Would fide depart, for all his subtle sleight.

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,

I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price.

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogues of simples in the college dispensatory, but rarely ordered in medicine.

CA'RINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast.

CA'RKMAN. *n. f.* [from *cark* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cause support thy walking hand,

Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;

E'en sturdy *carman* shall thy nod obey,

And rattling coaches stop to make thee waver.

CA'RMELITE. *n. f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear; which ice, CA'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vin carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same times, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts. Whatever promotes intestine perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body.

Carminative and diuretic

Will damp all pain in sympathetick.

4 B

CA'RK

CARMINE, *n. f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastic, and of an excessive price. *Chem. ers.*

CARNAGE, *n. f.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havoc; massacre.
He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the feditious were slain. *Hayw.*
2. Heaps of flesh.
Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable I and taste
The favour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*
His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant fill'd. *Pope.*

CARNAL, *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Latin.]

1. Fleishly; not spiritual.
Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to
thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred myste-
ries and commands. *King Charles.*

Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience.

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no meat for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had no doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye.
He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things a-
venges, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and en-
couraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but
even the power of tastful proud delights. *Attorney.*

2. Lushful; lecherous; libidinous.
This *carnal* cut
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakespeare.*

CARNALITY, *n. f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleishly lust; compliance with carnal desires.
If godly, why do they wallow and steep in all the *carnalities*
of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*
2. Grossness of mind.
He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the
carnality of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to
idolatry. *Tillotson.*

CARNALLY, *adv.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not
spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or
any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they
reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker, Preface.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we
receive him spiritually; and that of itself is a conjugation of
blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor.*

CARNALNESS, *n. f.* The same with *carnality*. *Diet.*

CARNATION, *n. f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh
colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name
of a flower. See *CLOVEGILLFLOWER*.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose infect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust!

O punish him! or to th'Elysian shades
Dismiss his soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNELION, *n. f.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour;
which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the
female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Hesiodus.*

CARNEOUS, *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleishy.

I have observed in a calf, the umbilical vessels to terminate
in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ.
Ray.

To CARNIFY, *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh;
to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I com-
mand: in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest,
I sanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale.*

CARNIVAL, *n. f.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish
countries before Lent.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are volup-
tuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit
and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNIVOROUS, *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Fleish-eating;
that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no modification or comminution of the meat
in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is imme-
diately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous*
animal. *Arbutnot.*

CARNOSITY, *n. f.* [*carnositæ*, Fr.] Fleishy excrescences.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorifics,
the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wijeman.*

CARNOUS, *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering,
like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and a sterculous coat,
commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself toge-

ther, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle,
extended to the ear. *Ray.*

CARON, or *St. John's Bread*. [*foliqua*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many flamina, which grow
from the divisions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which
rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which
is plain and fleshy, containing several roundish plain seeds.
This tree is very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy,
as also in the Levant, where it grows in the hedge, and pro-
duces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which
are thick, mealy, and of a twelfth tall. These pods are many
times eaten by the poorer sort of inhabitants. *Sims.*

CAROCHE, *n. f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of
pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Alibon-zar*, but now it is
obsolete.

CAROL, *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorola*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.
And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser.*

Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you
shall hear as many heart-like airs as *carols*. *Bain.*

Oppos'd to her, on either side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion.
No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest.
They gladly thither haste: and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sing. *Milton.*

3. A song in general.
The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower,
In the spring time. *Shakespeare.*

To CAROL, *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing
in joy and felicity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

'Tis done, the sung, and *caroll* d'out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

How ring swans their throats relax'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To CAROL, *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate.
For which the shepherds at their festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*

CAROTID, *adj.* [*carotidis*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out
of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian
arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenic arteries, are not only
violently contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate
the motion of the blood; so the veins are also variously di-
lated. *Ray.*

CAROUSAL, *n. f.* [from *carotæ*.] It seems more properly pro-
nounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden*
accents it on the first. A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Africanus taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden.*

To CAROUSE, *v. n.* [*carousar*, Fr. from *gar anse*, all out,
Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a healthy, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates *Shakespeare.*

After a storm.
Learn with how little life may be preserved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house, *Swilley.*

The birds came thick and thick.
Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

To CAROUSE, *v. a.* To drink.
Now my fick fool, *Roderigo*,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Deidamonia hath tonight *carous'd* *Shakespeare.*

Potations pottle deep.
Our cheerful quaffs *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grapes, whilst musick chains their cars. *Deane.*

CAROUSE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.
He had for many eyes watching over him, as he could not
drink a full *carouse* of sack; but the state was advertised there-
of within few hours after. *Deane.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon
And quaff *carouses* to our mistresses' health. *Shakespeare.*

CAROUSE, *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dam;
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame; *Swift.*

C A R

Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety.

Granville.

CARP. *n. f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with
carps and tench.

Hale.

† CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavi; to find
fault; with at before the thing or person censured.

Tertallian, even often through discontentment, *carpet* inju-
riously at them, as though they did it even when they were
free from such meaning.

Hooker.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth

Shakespeare.

In rank and not to be endured riots.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,

And at my actions carp or watch.

Herbert.

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were carp'd, and censur'd,
For want of courtly title.

Dryden.

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a
builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner,

as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advantage good,

Godfrey his carpenter, and men of skill,

In all the camp, sent to an aged wood.

Fairfax.

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred car-
penters employed for a year together.

Wilkins.

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,

His plentiful stores do season'd timbers send,

Thither the brawny carpenters repair,

And, as the fargeous of main'd ships, attend.

Dryden.

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a car-
penter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carentry*
before *joinery*, because necessity did doubtless compel our fore-
fathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the ex-
travagancy of the last.

Atterton.

CARPER. *n. f.* [from *to carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not thee these weeds,

Shakespeare.

By putting on the cunning of a carper.

CARPET. *n. f.* [*carpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the jacks fair within, the jills fair without, carpets laid,

And every thing in order.

Shakspeare.

Against the wall, in the middle of the hall-space, is a chair

placed before him, with a table and carpet before it.

Bacon.

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march

Upon the grassy carpet of this plain.

Shakspeare.

The carpet ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,

And boughs shall weave a covering for your head.

Dryden.

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with

a lovely carpet of green grass, and other herbs.

Roy.

4. Carpet is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as,

a carpet knight, a knight that has never known the field, and

has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unlicked rapier, and on carpet

consideration.

Shakspeare.

5. To be on the carpet, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is the subject of con-
sideration; an affair in hand.

† CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hang'd and carpeted

under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon

a throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his

head, of blue satin embroidered.

Bacon.

The dry land surface we find every where almost naturally

covered over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants.

Dehman's *Physico-theology*.

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *to carp*.] Captious; censorious.

No carping critic interrupts his praise;

No real flatter, but for a second place.

Granville.

Lay aside therefore a carping spirit, and read even an adver-
sary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not

snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake.

Watts.

CARPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We dive out of the Latin at second hand by the French,

and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, current-
ly, actively, colourably.

Garden.

CARPMAINS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North

of England.

Phillips.

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists,

which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and

thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are

strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the

radius, and by the annular ligament.

Quincy.

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the

wound.

CARACK. See CARACK.

CARAT. See CARAT.

CARAWAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we

will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of

C A R

carraways, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to
bed.

Shakspeare.

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*carriage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the

carriage of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the

articulation.

Bacon.

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space,

what may we think of the carriage of it out of Egypt?

Wilkins's *Mathematical Magick*.

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by

the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without re-
sistance, be yielded.

Knelser.

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or carriage can take up and bear away all the

loppings of a branchy tree at once?

Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He comman'd the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages,

which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings

fastened thereto, and could not handily be removed to or

fro.

Knelser.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation,

and by the carriage of his youth, that expected a natural prin-
cely behaviour.

Bacon.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,

Nor in my carriage a feign'd niceness shewn,

I keep my honour still without a stain.

Dryden.

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that

which will most influence their carriage, will be the company

they converse with, and the fashion of those about them.

Locke.

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly

Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage.

Shakspeare. *Henry VIII.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in

his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exer-
cise of his religion.

Clarendon.

7. Management; manner of transacting.

The manner of carriage of the business, was as if there had

been feign'd inquisition upon him.

CARRIERS. *n. f.* [from *to carry*.]

Bacon.

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which

is but a *vehiculum carum*, a carrier of the sounds, and the sounds

conveyed.

Bacon.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive

The loaded carriers for their evening hive.

Dryden.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to

venture the loss of my originals by post or carrier.

Pierce.

The roads are crowded with carriers, laden with rich manu-
factures.

Swift.

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;

The carrier's not commission'd to expand;

It speaks itself.

Dryden.

4. The name of a species of pigeon, so called from the reported

practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to

their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred,

however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are

croppers, *carriers*, *runts*.

Watts's *Angler*.

CARRION. *n. f.* [*carcass*, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carriam*, and one another's son after;

infirm that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves.

Spenser on *Ireland*.

It is I,

That, lying by the violet in the fun,

Do, as the *carrian* does, not as the flower.

Shakspeare.

This foul deed shall fill me about the earth,

With *carrian* men groaning for burial.

Shakspeare.

You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have

A weight of *carrian* flesh, than to receive

Three thousand ducats.

Shakspeare.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrian* lies, and wolves in

herds to run down a deer.

Temple.

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,

The dusting species in confusion lie,

Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,

To lodge their loathsome *carrian* under ground.

Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural incli-
nation to *carrian*.

Page.

2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrian*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and

excuse his throwing into the water.

Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown up real;

Nor

Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,
Sill all thy *carion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to satisfy. *Dryden.*
For love has made me *carion* ere I die.
CARNION, *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carion* kites and crows; *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n of the bonny beats he lov'd so well.
The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is
much at a rate with that of a *carion* crow to a sheep; we
smell a carcase. *L'Estrange.*

CARROT, *n. f.* [*carotte*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]
It hath a fleshy root; the leaves are divided into narrow seg-
ments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a
umbel; when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, ap-
pear; somewhat like a bird's nest; the seeds are hairy, and in
pearling of lice. The species are; 1. Common wild carrot. 2.
Dwarf wild carrot, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted
Garden carrot. 4. The orange coloured carrot. 5. The white
Garden carrot. The fluff grows wild upon arable land, and is seldom
cultivated. This is the particular root which should be used in
medicine, and for which the druggists commonly sell the seeds
of the garden carrot. The third and fourth sorts are com-
monly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth sort, though
not so common in England. The white is generally preferred for
the sweetest. But, in order to preserve carrots for use all
the winter and spring, about the beginning of November, when
the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in sand
in a dry place, where the frost cannot come to them. *Müller.*
Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields
for feed, though the land for them should rather be dug
than plowed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and
greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of carrots. *Dennis.*

CARROTINESS, *n. f.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair.

CARROT, *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account
of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARRIAGES, *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrivats* are a kind of people that wander up and down
to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who,
though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they
play for much money. *Sponser.*

To *CARRY*, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See *CAR*.]

1. To convey from a place; opposed to bring, or convey to a place.
When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Psalms.*
And devout men *carry* Stephen to his burial.
I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of these
two fellows. *Dryden.*

As in a hive's vimeous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

They expended their goods with the price marked upon them,
then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they
would give upon the goods, and likewise retired; the Seres re-
turning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked
best. *Arbutnot.*

2. To transport.
They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick.
Mark, vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly
through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound
will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out boxes like furgeons I have met with, who
carry them about in their pockets. *Wilmot.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with
us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex
minds thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to
an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence
out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet; *Shakespeare.*

Take all his company along with him.

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone,
or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little
hand in it, they think it is that they *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Off-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well
thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben. Jonson.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve
them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakespeare.*

How many stand for consulships? — Three, they say; but
it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakespeare.*

I see not yet how many of these six reasons can be
voided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to
the cause. *Saunders.*

He latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint
commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *car-*
ried away every thing against him. *Clericus.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count votes your daughter,

Lays down his waiston siege before her beauty;

Relieves to *carry* her; let her consent,

As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakespeare.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,

If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakespeare.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if

it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the

town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon.*

9. To prevail; with it. [*le porteur*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?

But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakespeare.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that

they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house

all the morning with other debates. *Clericus.*

If the numerosness of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go

follow Altraxa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Guar.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, while

willis shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and to

at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through; to outface

If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved; and

if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the

lick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To preserve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may

carry it thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Shakespeare.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of com-

mons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are

teldom known. *Addison.*

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried*

themselves ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry* him-

self with much singular sweetness and temper. *Hume.*

He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the

house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clericus.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man;

however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to

break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them

to a great degree of elegance and politeness in their language.

Locke on Education.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild ex-

trems, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from,

the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from

the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faith-

ful Abraham. *Hammel.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in

punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed

government to restrain the partiality and violence of men.

Locke.

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of

analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold;

they open them to the favourable heat. *Hall.*

17. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to let to

view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satis-

faction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or

folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, pre-

sently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot imme-

diately answer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove

that doctrine. *Watts.*

20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbid-

ding such practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the

divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry* with them to my

mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses,

carry with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by com-

munication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind; and

1

and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon.*

12. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction. *Bacon.*

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison.*

13. To push on ideas in a train.

Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale.*

14. To receive; to endure.

Some have in readiness for many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

15. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon flicks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon.*

16. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more *shoes* upon the stem. *Bacon.*

17. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

18. To carry off. To kill.

Old Part lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him off. *Temple.*

19. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It *carries* on the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

20. To carry on. To continue; to advance from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried* on by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Sp. att.*

Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried* on through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

21. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry* on the war. *Temple.*

22. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

TO CARRY, v. n.

1. A hare is said, by hunters, to *carry*, when the runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it flicks to her foot.

2. A horse is said to *carry* well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry* low.

3. To carry it high. To be proud.

CARRY-TALE, n. f. [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tales*, some plebeian, some slight zany, told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*

CART, n. f. See CAR. [*cartes*, *carte*, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *arts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Troilemus, so sung the Nine, srew'd plenty from his cart divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now waking my friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*, He stoop'd a little— *Dryden.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a *sageen*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are those that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter-flav'd sheep, Tur'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The fquire, whose good grace was to open the scene, Now fitted the halter, now travelers'd the *cart*, And often too leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

TO CART, v. a. [from the noun.] To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

Demetrius ne'er laugh'd so loud,

To see bawls *carted* through the crowd. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;

She chuck'd when a bawd was *carted*;

And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,

Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

TO CART, v. n. To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE, n. f. [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be *carried* upon the *cart-horse*. *Kneller.*

CART-JADE, n. f. [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*. *No XXI.*

jades, so furnished, I thought if that were timely, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD, n. f. [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were observed to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY, n. f. [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL, n. f. [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the fitterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison.*

CARTER, n. f. [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,

Let me be no assistant for a state,

But keep a farm, and *carters*.

The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *arter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

The criminals are seiz'd upon the place:

Carter and host contrived face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden.*

CARTILAGE, n. f. [*cartilage*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it fleshy, as the bones are.

The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Those canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilage* bones. *Art without an Account.*

CARTILAGINEOUS, } adj. [from *cartilage*.] Consisting of cartilage.

CARTILAGINOUS, } ulages.

But what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Kay.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the *cartilages*, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Heller.*

CARTOON, n. f. [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watt.*

CARTOUCH, n. f. [*cartouch*, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, gilt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

CARTRAGE, } n. f. [*cartage*, Fr.] A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our careful monarch stands in person by,

His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder loses to try,

And ball and *cartage* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CARTWHEEL, n. f. [from *cart* and *wheel*.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, n. f. [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, n. f. [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Gordon.*

TO CARVE, v. a. [*carpan*, Sax. *kerum*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Isidore xiii. 13.*

Had Demetrius really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Beattie.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the uncle of ill,

In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill; *4 C*

And *carv'd* in iv'ry such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work.

Dryden.

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue writ in every tree.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unespous'd lie.

Shakespeare.

5. To carve one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence
of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved*
themselves their own food.

South.

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of
providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of
life and death?

South.

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare sub-
sistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle
with the richer, unless when some common and great distress
emboldens them to *carve* to their wants.

Lact.

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat.

Spenser.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carv'd* out his passage.

Shakespeare.

TO CARVE, v. n.

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from
the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment
in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invita-
tion.

Shakespeare.

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mittels for the strangers *carv'd*.

Prior.

CARVEL, n. f. [See CARAVEL.] A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send
in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with
our great ships, we durst not approach the coast.

Kaleigh.

CARVER, n. f. [from *carve*.]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Perseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the *carvers* came.

Dryden.

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet so raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl directs.

Dryden.

3. He that chooses for himself.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.

Shakespeare.

CARVING, n. f. [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

L'Estrange.

They can no more fall like the ancients, than excellent *carv-
ings* in wood, like those in marble and brass.

Temple.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.

Dryden.

CARUNCLE, n. f. [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of
flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by
the erosion made by viscid acid matter.

Wise.

CARYATIDES, n. f. [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks,

CARYATIDES, } who led away the women captives; and, to
perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charg-
ed with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the
figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support en-
tablements.

Chambers.

CASCADE, n. f. [*casade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *casare*, a low
word, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *casades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd dome, or breathing gold.

Prior.

The most enlivening part of all is the river Teverone,
which throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cas-
cades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of
the valley.

Addison.

CASE, n. f. [*causa*, Fr. 2 box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a cover-
ing; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,

Crack thy frail *case*.

Shakespeare.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen.

Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made
themselves up in *cases*.

Ray.

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle.

Brome.

Just then Clarissa drew, with re-tying grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*.

Pope.

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed
by great masters.

Addison.

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair
case for such monuments, and to furnish it with other choice
collections from all parts of his own charge.

Hester.

CASE-KNIFE, n. f. [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case knife* stuck in his
girdle, which the lady matches from him in the scuffle, and
so defends herself.

Addison.

CASE-SHOT, n. f. [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets inclosed in a
case.

In each seven small brais and leather guns, charged with
case-shot.

Carleton.

CASE, n. f. [*causa*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace
How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Spenser.

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and provoke a son.

Shakespeare.

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*.

Dryden.

These were the circumstances under which the Countess
then were, and the argument which the apostle advances, is
intended to reach their particular *case*.

Astrucy.

My youth may be made, as it never fails in execution, a
case of compassion.

Pope.

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality be-
tween man and man, as there is between man and beast, or
between soul and body, it invetheth a right of government,
which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sen-
tence.

Bacon.

Here was the *case*, an army of English, wasted and
with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater num-
ber than themselves, both in strength and in vigour.

Bacon.

I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that taken or not
taken, 'till all a *case* to me.

L'Estrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no
need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for
with the provision of an angel.

Taylor.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world,
whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is
generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your
mind.

Swift.

3. In physics; state of the body.

It was well; for we had rather met with calm and con-
trary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and
in very ill *case*.

Bacon.

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypo-
chondriacal *cases*.

Astrucy.

4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or
health.

Thou liest, most ignorant monster, I am in *case* to juggle a
conffable.

Shakespeare.

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little bet-
ter *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you.

L'Estrange.

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In *case* for action, now be here.

Halliwell.

For if the fire be faint, or out of *case*,
He will be copy'd in his famili'd race.

Dryden.

The priest was pretty well in *case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;

Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen.

Swift.

5. Contingence.

The atheist, in *case* things should fall out contrary to his be-
lief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; it is,
contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that
there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.

Tillotson.

6. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wife in his own *case*.

Scribner.

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to
this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way
for the ending of controversies.

Tillotson.

7. Representation of any fact or question.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one
things, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the law-
yers *cases*: to every defect of the mind may have a special re-
ceipt.

Bacon.

8. I he variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin
and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*,
and are designed to express the several values or relations un-
der which the mind considers things with regard to one an-
other; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is call'd
declension.

Clark.

In *case*. [*ad case*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the suppo-
sition that: a form of speech now little used.

L'Estrange.

For is *case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew
to white we shall find it; that we may say they were the
orders of the apothecary.

As to his forces, in *case* they should have an ill
day, or unluckily chance in the field.

This would be the accomplishment of their common fel-
lows, in *case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffer-
ed not the occasion to be lost.

75. *CASE*, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Cry ye, *case* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of
the king's coming down the hill

The cry went once for thee,

And still it might, and yet it may again,

If thou wouldst not entomb thyself alive,

And *case* thy reputation in a tent.

On whose luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,

Like a fall'n cedar, far didst thou'st train,

Could in green scales, the crocodile extends.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;

As broad, and general, as the *casings* air,

To lucky doubts and fears

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the
interior.

Then they began to *case* their houses with marble

4. To slip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him.

76. *CASE*, v. n. To put cases; to continue representations of
facts.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casings* upon the matter
with him, and laying distinctions before him.

77. *CASHER*, v. a. [from *case* and *harden*.] To harden
on the outside.

The manner of *case-hardening* is thus: Take cow horn or
horn, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; *then*
pour about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them
together with stale chamberly, or else white wine vinegar.

Take some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all
over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon
the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the
fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have
become a blood-red heat.

78. *CASIMATE*, n. f. [from *casu armatus*, Ital. *casamato*, Span. a
vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and
upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work,
in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat
raised or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion,
serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion,
and the moat or ditch.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the
pillage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air
given to the mine.

79. *CASIMENT*, n. f. [from *casamenti*, Ital.] A window opening upon
high.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber
window, where we play open, and the moon may shine in
the *casement*.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *casements* which admit most light.

They, waken'd with the noise did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently opening lids, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

There is as much difference between the clear representations
of the understanding than, and the obscure discoveries
that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement*
and a key-hole.

80. *CASINGS*, n. f. [from *casus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *casius* parts of the chyle.

81. *CASERN*, n. f. [from *caserna*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erect-
ed between the rampart and the houses of fortified town; to
serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison,
with beds.

82. *CASFORM*, n. f. [from *case* and *form*.] A grub that make it-
self a case.

Caddises, or *casiforms*, are to be found in this nation, in fev-
erol difficult countries, and in several little brooks.

83. *CASH*, n. f. [from *cash*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready mon-
ey; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*

Of some rich baron.

He is at an end of all his *cash*; he has both his law and his
daily bread now upon trust.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,

And punish'd him ther put it in his way.

84. *CASH-KEEPER*, n. f. [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted
with the money.

Dispendator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-parler.

85. *CASHMENT*, n. f. [from *cash* and *ment*.] A suit of cloth.

CASHMENT, n. f. A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity
of a footstalk, is oblong and quincunx; the flower consists of
one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow segments;
in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a foot
pear-shaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a vessel, in
which is contained one kidney-shaped seed. This tree is very
common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very
large, but in England will rarely stand through our winters.
The inhabitants of the West Indies plant them from branches
taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very
well, and in two years time produce fruits.

86. *CASHIER*, n. f. [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bring-
ing him to a reckoning, such a fortify forbearance will teach
him to shuffle.

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, or-
dered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what
he could count when he received it.

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;

And knows no losses, while the mule is kind.

79. *CASHIER*, v. a. [from *cash*, Fr. *cashier*, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with re-
proach.

Does't not go well? *Cassio* hath beaten thee.

And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* *Cassio*.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many
times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashier'd*.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words be-
ing thus *cashier'd* in my hands, he had no longer been Lu-
cretius.

They have already *cashier'd* several of their followers as
mutineers.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*,

Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to
annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the deri-
vation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother
her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly
and balance of nature; if the name of nature may be allow-
ed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and devia-
tion from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of
humanity.

Some, out of an overfondness of that darling invention,
cashiers, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other argu-
ments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or
fallacious.

80. *CASK*, n. f. [from *casque*, Fr. *cadet*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind
of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*.

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whole tide, and whole age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commo-
dity or provision of *casks*.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being com-
monly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of
the beer is ever lost and cast away.

81. *CASK*, n. f. [from *casque*, Fr. *casque*, Lat.] A helmet; armour

82. *CASQUE*, n. f. [from *casque*, Fr. *casque*, Lat.] A helmet; armour

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*

Of thy pernicious enemy.

And these
Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.

What are his aims? why does he loze with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*

His wrinkled brows?

83. *CASKET*, n. f. [a diminutive of *casque*, a chest, *casque*, *casquette*, Fr.]

A small box or chest for jewel, or things of particular value.

O ignorant poor man! what dust thou bear,
Lock'd up within the *casket* of the breast?

What jewels, and what riches halt thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest?

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, like,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away.

84. *CASKET*, n. f. [from *casque*, Fr. *casque*, Lat.] A helmet; armour

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135. *CASKET*, n. f. [from *casque*, Fr. *casque*, Lat.] A helmet; armour

To **CASUATE**. *v. a.* [*casare*, Fr. *casare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

'His opinion supercedes and *casuats* the best medium we have.

CASSATION. *n. f.* [*casatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *D.*
CASSAVI. } *n. f.* An American plant.
CASSADA. }

It has a short spreading bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, cut into several parts, whose point afterwards becomes a roundish fruit, composed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong seed. To these notes should be added, male flowers having no point, and which, growing round the female flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The species are six: 1. The common *casavi*, or *casada*. 2. The most prickly *casavi*, with a chaste-tree leaf. 3. Tree-like less prickly *casavi*, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a stinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby *casavi*, without prickles, and smooth leaves, which are less divided. 5. The first sort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The *casada* is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or sixteen inches long, taken from those plants whose roots are grown to maturity. These cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy seasons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, must be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the size of good pastures.

CASAWARE. See **CASAWARY**.

CASSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. 'His aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*. *Ps.* xlv. 8.

CASSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.
 It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed obliquely. The species are nine; 1. The American *cassia*, or pudding pipe tree, &c. Many of these plants will flower the second year, and some of them will produce ripe seeds with us. The second sort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but also in the West Indies. This is what produces the purging *cassia* of the shops.

CASSIDONY, or *Stickadore*. *n. f.* [*Stachos*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

CASOWARY. *n. f.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies. Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *casowaries* in St. James's Park.

CASOCK. *n. f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns. Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *casocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *casock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities.

CASWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To **CAST**. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; particip. pass. *cast*. [*castrum*, Danish.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chide to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy *casts* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient milkings.

They had compassed in his hull, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening.

'Then cast thy sword away, And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague, Have made Verona's ancient citizens *Cast* by their grave becoming ornaments.

I have bought Golden opinion from all sort of people, Which would be worn now in their newest gloss, Not cast aside so soon.

When men, presuming themselves to be the only matters of

right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning.

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And *Joshua cast lots* for them in Shiloh.

4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence Into destruction *cast* him.

5. To throw in wrangling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him.

6. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as thou they would have *cast* anchor.

8. To expose.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs.

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must *cast* upon a certain island.

What length of lands, what ocean have you passed, What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*?

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it.

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery.

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain.

11. To put into any certain state.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,

Having his salt-hound found too late, 'twas he That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me.

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own furnishes and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal.

He could not, in this stormy case, have made use of the very last plea of a criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy!

Lord, mercy!

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *cast*, And this irrevocable sentence pass'd.

13. To condemn in a law-suit. [*after*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *cast* our London *elcheatour*.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*.

14. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise, Can ever be attempted twice;

Nor *cast* design serve afterwards, As gamblers tear their losing cards.

15. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affront an imperious lion.

16. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind, You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind.

17. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moul.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears, The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*.

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves.

The *casting* of the skin is, by the antients, compared to the breaking curd of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth; and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year Could such a crop of wonders bear!

Which might it never have been *cast*, Each year's growth added to the last, These lousy branches had supply'd

The earth's bold fons prodigious pride.

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*.

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude, That though my homely ancestors were rude, Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace To make you father of a generous race.

And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd; to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden*.
The ladies have been in a kind of moulding season, having
cast great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the
human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison*.

18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer.
So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of penion. *Dryden*.
He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be
worn by vallets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison*.
19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.
Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young, and
the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen. xxxi. 38*.
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by
over-balancing.
Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within
themselves the *casting* tale, and a power to command the conclu-
sion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*. *South*.
How much interest *casts* the balance in scales dubious. *South*.
Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falsehood. *Dryden*.
Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the
casting vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graci-
ously gave on the merciful side. *Addison*.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior*.
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.
Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare*.
Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—
Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakespeare*.
You *cast* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And sum'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakespeare*.
The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friend-
ship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a
man cannot do himself. *Bacon*.
I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhap-
pinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those
of infancy. *Addison*.

22. To continue; to plan out.
The cloister facing the south, is covered with vines, and
would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I
doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of garden-
ing had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple*.
23. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.
If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a found and pristine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again. *Shakespeare*.
Peace, brother, be not over-exquisite
To *cast* the fathoms of uncertain evils. *Milton*.
24. To fix the parts in a play.
Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and man-
kind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison*.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.
Zelmene's languishing countenance, with crossed arms,
and sometimes *cast* up eyes, the thought to have an excellent
gaze. *Sidney*.
As he pass along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me. *Shakespeare*.
Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden*.
Far eastward *cast* thine eyes, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope*.
Then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top
of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou
seest. *Addison*.

26. To found; to form by running in a mould.
When any such curious work of filver is to be *cast*, as re-
quires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be
taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the filver be
barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a
strong fusion. *Boyle*.
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artill. *Waller*.
The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice clay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden*.

27. To melt metal into figures.
Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior*.
This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and
then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet*.
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28. To model; to form.
We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure
of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an
equal depth every where. *Lu net*.
Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies,
some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their meta-
physical, and their theological and moral learning into this
method. *Watts*.

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.
So bright a splendour, to divide a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden*.
We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same
scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some
points of moment. *Watts*.
30. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.
The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of
satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a
conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence,
to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South*.

31. To inflict.
The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an
indifference for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke*.
32. To *cast* away. To shipwreck.
Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm,
it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the south, where
he was *cast* away. *Raleigh*.
His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been
cast away upon the coast of England. *Kneller*.

With pity mov'd, for others *cast* away
On rocks of hope and fears. *Rescamm*.
But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes away;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dryden*.

33. To *cast* away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn
to no use.
They that want means to nourish children, will abstain
from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast* away their bod-
ies upon rich old women. *Raleigh*.

France, halt thou yet more blood to *cast* away?
Say shall the current of our right run on? *Shakespeare*.
He might be silent, and not *cast* away
His sentences in vain. *Ben. Jonson*.
O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not *cast* away a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison*.

34. To *cast* away. To ruin.
It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some
one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites,
utterly to *cast* away themselves for ever. *Hobbes*.
35. To *cast* down. To deject; to deprecate the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incur'd the worst;
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast* down;
Myself could else outflow false fortune's crown. *Shakespeare*. *King Lear*.

- The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast*
down, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison*.

36. To *cast* off. To discard; to put away.
The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare*.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast* me off, as never known. *Milton*.
How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man
strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction,
to *cast* off my father, when I am great. *Dryden*.

- I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her off. *Addison*.

37. To *cast* off. To reject.
It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should
publicly and professedly disown, and *cast* off a rule, which
they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke*.

38. To *cast* off. To disburthen one's self of.
All conspired in one to *cast* off their subjection to the crown
of England. *Spenser*.

This maketh them, through an unweariable desire of re-
ceiving instruction, to *cast* off the care of those very affairs
which do most concern their estate. *Hobbes*.

- The true reason why a man is an atheist, is because he is
a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and
therefore he *casts* it off, and puts all the scorn upon it he
can. *Tillemont*.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to
the agent; and so much as the funner gets of this, so much
he *casts* off of shame. *South*.
We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast* off
the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison*.

39. To *cast* off. To leave behind.
Away he scours cross the fields, *casts* off the dogs, and gains
a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him
by

by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down.

L'Estrange.

40. To *cast off*. [hunting term.] To let go, or let free; as to *cast off* the dogs.

41. To *cast out*. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it.

Shakespeare.

42. To *cast out*. To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms

Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Addison.*

43. To *cast up*. To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life,

in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

44. To *cast up*. To vomit.

Thou, beasty feeder, art so full of him,

That thou provok'st thyself to *cast him up*. *Shakespeare.*

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast it up*. *Shakespeare.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*

Her errors *up*, this fortune to prevent.

Ben. Jonson.

Thy foolish error find;

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

TO CAST, v. n.

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave

The court, not asking any pains or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,

To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spenser.*

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;

Which else might work him danger or delay. *Milton.*

As a fox, with hot pursuit

Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about

To fave his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to fave my friends,

Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with proper ore or cinders. *Woodward.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Morgan.*

CAST, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw

The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo

So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,

Their emulation and their pasture falls. *Hunter.*

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,

A *cast* of dreadful dull will soon allay. *Dryden.*

2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own inllance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is, *Norris.*

4. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and knelt down and prayed. *Luke xxii. 41.*

5. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politics, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics; for his information was wholly false and groundless, which he knew very well. *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a fluxion or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathsomeness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby.*

There held in holy passion still,

Forget thyself to marble, till

With a sad leaden downward *cast*,

Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* or an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Hand.*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the cast of dice.

Were it good,

To fet the exact wealth of all our states

All at one *cast*; to fet to rich a main

On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakespeare.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *Smith.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Speyer.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield

The long contended honour of the field,

Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,

And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? you must *slang.*

10. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Pratt.*

11. A shade or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the tincture makes the greater part of the mass. *Woodward.*

The quantities of blood in a healthy state are to be found, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*. *Arbucut.*

12. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shakespeare.*

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,

Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outcast d

The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verbe, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, not sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit care common any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of nestlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that sat, down to the bushes, as falcons will do with loud over a river. *Stacy.*

CASTA'NET, n. f. [*castaneta*, Sp.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*. *Cayre.*

CASTAWAY, n. f. [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Holt.*

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *Cor. ii. 17.*

CASTAWAY, u. f. [from the subst.] Useless; of no value. We only pize, pamper, and exalt this sinful and flesh of death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the improved immortal soul. *Rail.*

CASTED. The participle *preterite* of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,

The organs, though detest'd and dead before,

Break up their drowsy graves, and newly move

With *casted* thought and fresh leguety. *Shakespeare.*

CASTELLAIN, n. f. [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CASTELLANY, n. f. [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle, the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Pindar's World of Wonders.*

CASTELLATED, a. f. [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a battlement, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*. *Dur.*

CASTER, n. f. [from *cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

He, with this throw, the strongest *caster* yet

Still, further still, I bid the dices fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them let up for a *cofter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?

CASTIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigare*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well.

CASTIGATION. *n. f.* [from *castigare*.] A chastise; discipline.

1. Penance; discipline.

A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer, with *castigation*, exercise devout.

2. Punishment; correction.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation.

3. Emendation.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.

CASTIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigare*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.

CASTING-NET. *n. f.* [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water.

Casting-net did rivers bottoms sweep.

CASTLE. *n. f.* [*castellum*, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff I will surmise.

2. *CASTLES in the air.* [*châteaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

They were but like *castles in the air*, and in mens fancies vainly imagined.

CASTLE SOAP. *n. f.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *castle soap*.

CASTLEB. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.

The hories neighing by the wind is blown, And *castle* elephants crook the town.

CASTLEWARD. *n. f.* [from *castle* and *ward*.]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

CASTING. *n. f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *casting's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended.

CASTOR, CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. *ceastre*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.

CASTOR. *n. f.* [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See **BEAVER**.

2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes flicking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is more properly called *Helena*, which portends the kevelst part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm.

CASTOREUM. *n. f.* [from *castor*.] In pharmacy.] A liquid matter included in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. These bags are about the bigness of a goose's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenses, so as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a sharp bitter taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and used to fortify the head and nervous parts.

CASTRAMETATION. *n. f.* [from *castrametatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

CASTRATE. *v. a.* [*castrare*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. *n. f.* [from *castrare*.] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatic vessels in *castration*.

CASTREL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

CASTREHAN. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *D.*

CASUAL. *adj.* [*casus*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Whether found, where *casual* fire Had wasted woods, on mountains, or in vale Down to the veins of earth.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and *casual* discourses.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

The expenses of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form.

CASUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too *casually* Hath left mine arm.

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

CASUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentals.

CASUALTY. *n. f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice.

That Octavius Caesar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall, Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*.

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles.

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree, And foundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me?

CASUISTICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion favours very little of spirituality.

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

Concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn, Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.

CAT. *n. f.* [*catas*, Teuton. *kat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the konite species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble; Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those mystiques, which heav'n Will not have earth to know.

Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd.

A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

CAT. *n. f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipon*, as coming from *Catipani*, revolted governors. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age, You awful cat o' nine tails to the flage,

This once be just, and in our cause engage.

CATACHRESIS. *n. f.* [*καταχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *cataphrasis* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
CATAclysm. *n. f.* [κατάκλυσμος.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataphys* and empyrotes universal, was such, as held, that it put a total conformation into things in this lower world. *Hæ.*

CATAcombs. *n. f.* [from κατά and κομῆ, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catombs* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the *Cato Monro*, in the *Philosophy of Translations*, supposes the *catombs* to have been originally the sepulchres of the first Romans. Places like these might afford convenient resorts to the primitive christians, but could never be built by them. *Chambers.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [κατάγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catamantic* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, feathered the pitted swelling, and strengthened it.

Wifeman's Surgery.
CATALEPSIS. *n. f.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *cataplexy*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
 As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
 Shoughs, water rages, and duny wolves, are cleft
 All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare.*

Make a *catalogue* of all the prosperous facileious persons,
 and I believe they will be repeated much sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

I was in the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Tygete, and the shining Deert,
 With all the failors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison.*

CATAMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [from cat and mountain.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountains*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot.*

CATAPHRACT. *n. f.* [καταφράκτης, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,
 Both horse and foot before him and behind,
 Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and fears. *Milton.*
CATAPLASM. *n. f.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an union of a mountebank,
 So moral, that but dip a knife in it,
 Where it draws blood, no *cataplasim* so rare,
 Collected from all simples that have virtue
 Under the moon, can save. *Shakespeare.*
 Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot.*

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [καταπύλη, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapulte*. *Candem.*

CATARACT. *n. f.* [κατάρακτης.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cataract.

Flow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
 You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,
 Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

What if all
 Her forces were open'd, and this firmament
 Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
 Impendent horrors! *Milton.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
 Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
 And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
 Of heav'n's oft open, on the earth shall pour
 Rain, day and night. *Milton.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
 Through roads abrupt, and rude unshallow'd tracts,
 Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
 And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

CATARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, moles, and flies, seem to float about in the air; when, confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which bath likewise much aci-

mony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *catarrhs*. *Bute's N. teral History.*
CATARRH. *n. f.* [κατάρρη, deflux.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatever occasions too great a quantity of serum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
 Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*.
 Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*
CATARRHAL. *adj.* [from *catarrh*.] Relating to a *catarrh*.

CATARRHOUS. *adj.* [proceeding from a *catarrh*.] The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Figer.*
 Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhus*, leucophlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

CATASTROPHE. *n. f.* [κατάστροφη.]
 1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.
 Pat!—He comes like the *catastrofhe* of the old comedy.

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrofhe* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*
 2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and potentous *catastrofhe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward.*

CATACAL. *n. f.* [from cat and call.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.
 A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catals*. *Spitteler.*

Three *catals* be the bribe
 Of him, whose chat'ring shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*
TO CAT'CH. *v. a.* *pteter.* I *catch'd*, or *caught*; I have *catch'd* or *caught*. [*catchen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Samuel.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
 To Tusculum or Algidio repair;
 Or in moist Tivoli's retirement find
 A cooling shade. *Addison.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *catch'd* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *catch'd* it again. *Shakespeare.*

4. To stop any thing.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spettler.*

5. To enmesh; to intangle in a snare; to hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Matt.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Lock.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
 At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
 The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *catch'd* hold of the oak. *2 Samuel.*

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassadors, *catch* hold of every amicable expression? *Dennis.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Lock.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Ejley in Horat.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
 The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
 And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
 But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

I've persud' her well;
 Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
 That they have *caught* the king. *Shakespeare.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
 Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare.*

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
 The very way to *catch* them. *Shakespeare.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad :
It wearies me ; you say it wearies you ;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakespeare.*
The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms
to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching
cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison.*
Or call the winds through long acadies to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door, *Pope.*
12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.
Saucy liitors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakespeare.*
Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.
Addison.

TO CATCH, *v. n.* To be contagious ; to spread infection.
'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown too catching. *Shakespeare.*

Sickness is catching ; oh, were favour so !
Your's would I catch, fair *Hermina*, ere I go. *Shakespeare.*
Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it
may be enumerated with the world of epidemics. *Harvey.*

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The catching fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*
The palace of *Deiphobus* ascends
In flaming flames, and catches on his friends. *Dryden.*
Does the feditious catch from man to man,
And run among the ranks ? *Addison.*

CATCH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Seizure ; the act of seizing any thing that flies, or hides.
And surely taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
'Tis that would fain the catch of *Srephon* fly. *Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another.
Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking
the voice by *catches* anthem-wise, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*
3. A long fun in succession, where one catches it from another.
This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of nobody. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden j. n.*
The meat was ferv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

4. Watch ; the posture of feizing.
Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action ; it is no
wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one sub-
ject. *Addison.*

5. An advantage taken ; hold laid on.
All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things,
which are most obvious to men's observations. *Bacon.*
The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few instances ;
as the manner is in the philosophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments. *Dryden.*
6. The thing caught ; profit ; advantage.
He that shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of
your brains ; he were as good crack a fuffy nut with no ker-
nel. *Shakespeare.*

7. A snatch ; a short interval of action.
It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. *Locke.*
8. A taint ; a slight contagion.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened
imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glaville.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds as a hook.
10. A small swift sailing ship.
CATCHER, *n. f.* [from catch.]
1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.
Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of
the catcher wherein they are caught. *Grew.*
CATCHFLY, *n. f.* [from catch and fly.] A plant ; a species of
campan ; which fee.

CATCHPOLE, *n. f.* [from catch and poll.] A serjeant ; a bum-
ballif.

Though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in an-
cient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for
such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that
uses to arrest men upon any cause. *Covel.*
They call all temporal busineses under the officiousness, as if they
were but matters for underofficers and catchpols ; though many
times those underofficers do more good than their high spe-
culations. *Bacon.*

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A catchpoll, whose polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magic charms,
Ere have endu'd, if he his ample palms
Should haply on ill-lasted shoulder lay
Of debitor. *Philips.*

1. A word, *n. f.* [from catch and word.] With printers.
The word at the corner of the page under the last, which
is repeated at the top of the next page.
N° XXII.

CATECHETICAL, *adj.* [from *κατεχέω*.] Consisting of questions
and answers.

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing ; he
would ask his adversary question upon question, till he con-
vinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were
wrong. *Addison.*

CATECHETICALLY, *adv.* [from catechetical.] In the way of
question and answer.

TO CATECHISE, *v. a.* [κατεχέω.]
1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.
I will catechise the world for him ; that is, make questions,
and bid them answer. *Shakespeare.*

Had those three thousand souls been catechised by our modern
caluists, we had seen a wide difference. *Deacy of Priety.*

2. To question ; to interrogate ; to examine ; to try by inter-
rogatories.
Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My piked man of countries. *Shakespeare.*

There lies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court ;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in ev'ry street. *Swift.*

CATECHISER, *n. f.* [from catechise.] One who catechizes.
CATECHISM, *n. f.* [from *κατεχέω*.] A form of instruction by
means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in
God's church, for the first introduction of youth to the know-
ledge of God ; the Jews even till this day have their catechisms.
Hoster.

He had no catechism, but the creation, needed no study but re-
flection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CATECHIST, *n. f.* [κατεχέω.] One whose charge is to instruct by
questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning reli-
gion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not
been instructed by the catechist in this foundation, which the
catechist received from the bishop. *Hammond.*

CATECHUMEN, *n. f.* [κατεχόμενος.] One who is yet in the first
rudiments of christianity ; the lowest order of christians in the
primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's
time, till the catechumens were dismiss'd. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUMENICAL, *adj.* [from catechumen.] Belonging to the
catechumens. *Dict.*

CAT'OG'ICAL, *adj.* [from category.] Absolute ; adequate ;
positive ; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the par-
liament's commissioners did believe, that bishops were unlaw-
ful ? to which they could never obtain a categorical answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also categorical, may be di-
vided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGORICALLY, *adv.* [from categorical.] Positively ; ex-
pressly.
I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts where-ever
trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally
profitable. *Child.*

CATEGORY, *n. f.* [κατηγορία.] A class ; a rank ; an order
of ideas ; a predicament.

The absolute infinite, in a manner, quite changes the na-
ture of beings, and exalts them into a different category. *Chrys.*

CATENARIAN, *adj.* [from catene, Lat.] Relating to a chain ;
resembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or
chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve,
by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the in-
cluded marrow. *Chrys.*

TO CATENATE, *v. a.* [from catena, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*
CATENATION, *n. f.* [from catena, Lat.] Link ; regular con-
nexion.

Which catenation, or conferring union, whenever his plea-
sure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their
existence. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

TO CATER, *v. n.* [from cates.] To provide food ; to buy in
victuals.
He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakespeare.*

CATER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Provider ; collector of provi-
sions, or victuals.

The oysters dredged in this Lynce, find a welcome accep-
tance, where the taste is cater for the stomach, than those of
the Tamar. *Carew.*

CATER, *n. f.* [quatre, Fr.] The four cards and dice.
CATER-COUSIN, *n. f.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the
ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a de-
gree.

His master and he, faving your worship's reverence, are
scarce cater-cousins. *Shakespeare.*
Poetry and reason, how come these to be cater-cousins ?
Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

CATERER. n. f. [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes.

Ben. Johnson.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and being him food.

King Charles.

Seldom shall one fee in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*.

South.

CATERESS. n. f. [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoffor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance: she, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good.

Milton.

CATERPILLAR. n. f. [This word *Skinner* and *Minsheu* are inclined to derive from *chett peluse*, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cater*, food, and *pillar*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when its gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed.

Bacon.

Autler is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture.

Peacham.

CATERPILLAR. n. f. [*scirpindes*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a snail or caterpillar.

Miller.

TO CATERWAUL. v. n. [from *cater*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.

Shakespeare.

Was no dispute between

The *caterwauling* bretheren?

Hudibras.

CATES. n. f. [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *bater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, fir, creates

Ben. Johnson.

The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

O wasteful riot, never well content

With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious

Of *cates* by land and sea far fetch and feat.

Raleigh.

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve!

Milton.

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip

Philips.

Their palatable bane.

With costly *cates* the stain'd her frugal board,

Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.

Arbutnot.

CATTISH. n. f. The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks.

Philips.

CATHARPINGS. n. f. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the throuds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main throuds; and their use is to force the throuds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls.

Harris.

CATHARTICAL. adj. [*καθαρτικόν*, Gr.] Purging medicines. The **CATHARTICK.** } vermicular or peristaltic motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how *cathartic* halves and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge.

Quincy.

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt at all, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's Septimal Chymistry.

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were fought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions.

Dancy of Piety.

The piercing caustics ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour.
Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks*
or purgatives of the soul.

Addison.

CATHARTICALNESS. n. f. [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CATHHEAD. n. f. A kind of fossil.

These nodules, with leaves in them, called *cathheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *caticaus*.

Woodward.

CATHHEAD. n. f. [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two flukes at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecable.

Sea Dict.

CATHEDRAL. adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat, a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

Methought I sat in seat of majesty,

In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

Shakspeare.

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the tharpness of weather.

Licht.

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,

And mount the hill in venerable rows;

'Twere the green infants in their beds are laid.

Pope.

CATHEDRAL. n. f. The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's.

Addison.

CATHERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For streaks of red were mingled there,

Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,

The tide that's next the fun.

Saunders.

CATHER. n. f. [*καθετήρ*, Gr.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.

Wijman.

CATHOLES. n. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes after above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the caplain, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

Sea Dict.

CATHOLICISM. n. f. [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. adj. [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικός.] Universal or general.

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholic*, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Calaneo.

Doublets the success of those your great and *catholic* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Gloverell.

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.

Re.

CATHOLICON. n. f. [from *catholic*; καθολικόν.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholic* against all; but we meet it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

CATHKINS. n. f. [*kattelen*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Chambers.

CATLIKE. adj. [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,

Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakspeare. As you like it.

CATLING. n. f. 1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.

Harris.

2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for catgut; the material of fiddle strings.

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none: unless the fiddler Apollo got his finewax to make *catling* of.

Shakspeare.

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATHMIXT. n. f. [*catharia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the nettle or betony, for the most part hoary, and of a strong scent. The flowers are collected into a thick spike; the crest of the flower is broad and bid;

and

and the lip divided into three segments. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL, *adj.* [from *catoptrik*.] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superior to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbutnot.*

CATOPTRICKS, *n. f.* [*catoptrikes*, a looking glass.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

CAT'S PIPE, *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The fame with *catel*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some fortifiers can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than time clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S EYE. A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Pissill.*

CAT'S FOOT, *n. f.* An herb; the same with *alebree*, or ground-ivy; which see.

CAT'S HEAD, *n. f.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Minnier's Husbandry.*

CAT'S PAW, *n. f.* A kind of fustile.

Cat's-paw is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Pissill.*

CAT'S TAIL, *n. f.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillip's World of Words.*

CAT'S TUP, *n. f.* A kind of pickle, made from mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer, Botargo, *catup*, and caviar. *Swift.*

CAT'TLE, *n. f.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Stinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitulus*, *que ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattel* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catheka price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestic.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakspeare.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen. i. 25.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

CAVALCADE, *n. f.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view, From their high standings, yet look up to you;

From your brave train each fingle out a ray, And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How mull the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own railing? *Addison.*

CAVALIER, *n. f.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd With one appearing hair, who will not follow Their cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adventures at first intend as a reproach: of this fort were the Gaults and Gibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALIER, *adj.* [from the subst.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Swickard.*

3. Didainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; didainfully.

C'VALRY, *n. f.* [*cavaleries*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cav*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison.*

CAVATE, *v. a.* [*cave*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVATION, *n. f.* [from *cave*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellars; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillip's World of Words.*

CAVARE, *n. f.* A fort of light huts, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillip's World of Words.*

CAUDLE, *n. f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wylman's Surgery.*

To CAUDLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *caudle*; to mix as *caudle*.

Will the cold brook, Canded with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste, To cure thy o'ernight's furest? *Shakspeare.*

CAVE, *n. f.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark, And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakspeare.*

Bid him bring his power Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakspeare.*

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Watson.*

Through this *cave* was dug with vast expence, The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon.*

To CAVE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that such as we *Cave* here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time May make some stronger head. *Shakspeare.*

CAV'ERAT, *n. f.* [*conceat*, Lat. *let him beware*.]

A *cav'erat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Asyl.*

The chiefest *cav'erat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *cav'erat*. *Trumbull.*

CAVERN, *n. f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakspeare.*

Monsters of the flaming deep, From the deep ooze, and geld *cavern* roars, They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CAVERNED, *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass Through flow'ry meads d-lighted; not distrust The smiling furrow; whilst the *cavern'd* ground Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war In fiery whirls. *Phillips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock, In living hills a gushing fountain broke. *Pope.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride, No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CAVERNOSUS, *adj.* [from *cave* n.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward.*

CAVESON, *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A sort of snaffle, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometime flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the fapping and breaking of him.

An iron *caveson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAVE, *n. f.* A chest with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillip's World of Words.*

CAUGHT, *partic. pass.* [from *to catch*; which see.]

CAVARE, *n. f.* [The etymology uncertain, unless it come from *cavare*, Lat. *hance*, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of aurgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *cavare*. *Grew's Myology.*

CAV'ER, *n. f.* A corruption of *cavare*. See *CAV'ER*.

To CAV'ILL, *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thee so much land To any well deserv'ing friend, But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me, I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare.*

My bad, you do not well, in obstinacy To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakspeare.*

He *cavil*'d with the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Amulius's rage. *Pope.*

To CAV'ILL, *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Thomson.*

Thou didst accept them : wilt thou enjoy the good,

Then *caut* the conditions ? *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL, *n. f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *caut*, when wit, possessed with disdain, have let them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *caut*s of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to offer farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLATION, *n. f.* [from *caut*.] The disposition to make captious objection ; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very *caavillation* itself should be fatished. *Hooker.*

CAVILLER, *n. f.* [*caavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections ; an unfair adversary ; a captious disputant.

The cavillor which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caaviller* ; he declares, that he is not offended at those little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.

There is, I grant, room left left for a *caaviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Addison, Guardian.*

CAVILLINGLY, *adv.* [from *caavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, *adj.* [from *caut*.] Full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *caavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Aylmer.*

CAVLY, *n. f.* [French.] In the military art it signifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dick.*

CAVITY, *n. f.* [*caavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness ; hollow ; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *caavity* of the mouth ; the said *caavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building ; even the *caavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *caavities* of the skull. *Addison, Spectator.*

An instrument with a small *caavity*, like a small spoon, dip in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbuthnot.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *caavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK, *n. f.* It denotes a coarse talky spar. *Westward.*

CA'URY, *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Westward.*

CAUL, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair ; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as the was, their eyes might her behold. *Fairy Q.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden.*

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Anatomy.*

3. The omentum ; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disarticulate

The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite ;

On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,

The choicest meats lay. *Pope.*

CAULFEROUS, *adj.* [from *caul*, a stalk, and *ferre*, to bear, Lat.]

A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULFLOWER, *n. f.* [from *caul*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*, which see.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs ; and plant forth your *caulflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Everett's Calendar.*

TO CAULK. See **TO CAUK**.

TO CAUPONATE, *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house ; to sell wine or victuals.

CAUSABLE, *adj.* [from *caus*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSAL, *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes ; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owing a dependence on prequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenations.

Glennville's Synopsis Scientifica.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles ; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed ; Rehobam was unhappy, because he followed evil counsel. *Watts's Logic.*

CAUSA'LITY, *n. f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause ; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existence. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interval of more immediate *causalities*. *Glennville's Synopsis.*

CAUSALLY, *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSA'TION, *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereto of independent *causation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSATIVE, *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer ; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invincible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the arcopony of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSE, *n. f.* [*causa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing ; the efficient.

The wife and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth ; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Huler.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire ; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason ; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakspeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir ! to see you landed here,

Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Aeneas wound ring flood : then all'd the *cause*,

Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,

Lamenting that there h'd been *cause* of enmity,

Will often with fate had ordain'd 'you friends.

Rever's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Cause of debate ; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse !

That *cause* sets up and against thyself !

Bifid authority. *Shakspeare.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut. i. 16.*

4. Side ; party ; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and there, my heart inclin'd,

Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tillot.*

TO CAUSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent ; to produce.

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,

What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care

To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden.*

Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *caus'd* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAUSELESSLY, *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause ; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason ; for he that does it *causeless* is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor.*

CAUSELESS, *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Without cause ; original to itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,

And make his *causeless* pow'r the cause of all things, known

Blackmore's Creation.

2. Without just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth ylight,

And love avow'd to other lady late,

That, to remove the same, I have no might ;

To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;
Thus *causif* hated endless is unceasing. *Fairfax.*
The *causif* dislike, which others have conceived, is no
frequent reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causif* fear,
Although that fuming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find.
Alas! my fears are *causif* and ungrounded, *Waller.*
Fantastic dreams, and melancholy fumes, *Denham.*
CAUSIF, n. f. [from *causif*.] He that *causif*; the agent by
which an effect is produced.

I act the *causif* of these timeless deaths,
As blamful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*
CAUSIF, n. f. [*causif*, Fr. This word, by a false notion of
CAUSIF, its etymology, has been lately written *causif*.]
A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest
of the ground.

To Shippin the lot came forth westward by the *causif*.
Chronicler.

Th' other way Satan went down,
The *causif* to hell-gate. *Paradise Lost.*

But that broad *causif* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*
Whole *causif* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whole seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CAUSIFICAL, adj. [*causifical*.] Medicaments which, by their
CAUSIFICAL, violent activity and heat, destroy the texture
of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away,
or burn it into an eschar, which they do by the extreme ni-
trogen, saltpetre, and quantity of motion, that, like those of
fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids themselves, and
change what they are applied to, into a substance like burnt
flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls
quite off, and leaves a vacancy in the part. *Quincy.*
If extrusion be safe, the best way will be by *causifical*
medicines or escharotics. *Wifeman.*

I proposed eradicating by escharotics, and began with a *causif*
acid stone. *Wifeman.*

Air too hot, cold and moist, abounding perhaps with *causif*,
nitrogen, saltpetre, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CAUSIFICAL, n. f. A *causifical* or burning application.
It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives
and *causifical*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causifical* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics rancid, and keen cathartics scour. *Garrick.*
CAUSIFICAL, n. f. [*causifical*, Lat.] Caution; scruple; a word dis-
tinct.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no foil of *causifical* doth belincher
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare.*

CAUSIFICAL, adj. [*causifical*, Fr.]
1. Cautious; wary; provident.

Fall's doth will, like a *causifical* artisan, that the inward
might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.
Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *causifical* and
with head, especially being men of so small experience and
prudence in law matters, that you would wonder whence they
borrow such subtilties and fly shifts. *Spenser.*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *causifical* bars and practice. *Shakespeare.*

CAUSIFICAL, adv. [from *causifical*.] Cunningly; slyly;
treacherously; cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not unwisely resolved of the sciatica side of
Jacob, do *causifical*, in their diet, abstain from both.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-
der pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *causifical*
get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all
things in *status quo prius*. *Bacon.*

CAUSIFICALIZATION, n. f. [from *causificalize*.] The act of burning
flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *causificalization*, no such bandage, as that
thouly you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wifeman.*

CAUSIFICALIZE, v. a. [*causificalize*, Fr.] To burn with the cau-
tery.

For each true word a blither, and each false,
Be *causificalizing* to the root of th' tongue,
Continuing it with speaking. *Shakespeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have such corrosive and *causifical*
quality; for there is not one other of the insects, that is
bred of a duller matter. *Bacon.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from clos-
ing; but the operators confess, that in persons *causificalized*, the
tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp.*

CAUSIFICALITY, n. f. [*causifical*, Fr.]
Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by
a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines. The actual
causificality is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the
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Dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by
searing up the vessels.

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual cau-
tery always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in
a moment. *Wifeman.*

CAUTION, n. f. [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]
1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care;
wariness.

2. Security for.
Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might as-
sure the people with as much assurance as worldly matter: bear.

The Cedar, upon this new acquiescence, gave him part of Bac-
charia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Quincy.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution*
that the war should be prosecuted. *Hovel.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the
means of sureties, that he will periculate in the prosecution of
such crimes. *Clarke.*

3. Provision or security against; direction. *Ayliffe.*
In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most
dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.
Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best
cautions and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.
CAUTION, v. a. [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice
of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution*'d soul declare
The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*

You *caution*'d me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms;
Your lessons found the weakest part,
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart.

CAUTIONARY, adj. [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in
security. *Swift.*

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern.*

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy
no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports, to give us for securing
trade? *Swift.*

CAUTIOUS, adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.
Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover,
because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CAUTIOUSLY, adv. [from *cautus*.] In an attentive, wary
manner.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CAUTIOUSNESS, n. f. [from *cautus*.] Watchfulness; vigilance;
circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect
to danger. *Swift.*

I could not but approve the generous constancy and *cautiousness*.
K. Charles.

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circum-
spection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be
deceived. *Addison.*

TO CAW, v. n. [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook,
raven, or crow.

Ruffet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakespeare.*

There is a walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks
and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region.
Addison, Spectator.

The rook, who high amid the boughs
In early springs, his airy city builds,
And caelestials *caw*. *Thomson.*

CAWMAN, n. f. The American name for the alligator or cro-
codile.

TO CEASE, v. n. [*cesser*, Fr. *cessare*, Lat.]
1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist.

The lives of all, who *cease* from combat, spare;
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct.
The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life,
sense and intellect *cease* from that *causa prima*, and are no
longer in it. *Hale.*

3. To be at an end.
But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To rest.
The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Spratt.*

TO CEASE, v. a. To put a stop to; to put an end to.
Haste you to lord Timon;
Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*
With slight denial. *Shakespeare.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion,
than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower,
than

than to make him stand still.

Craze then this impious rage.

But he, her fears to *craze*,

Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

The discord is complet, nor can they *craze*

The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

CRAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

The *craze* of majesty

Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws

What's near it, with it.

CRASELESS. *adj.* [from *crase*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual;

without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *craseless* fire,

On which my endless tears were bootless spent.

All thes, with *craseless* praise, his works behold,

Both day and night.

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ

Their *craseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,

Or masts, which the revolving spring restores.

CECITY. *n. f.* [cecitatis, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them

no *cecity*, yet more than a cecuteny; they have sight enough

to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects

or colours.

CECUTENY. *n. f.* [cecutis, Lat.] Tendency to blindness;

cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecuteny*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CEDAR. *n. f.* [cedrus, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of

the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle,

resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins,

produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree.

The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated.

The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar*

trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing

their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green

leaves, so regularly as to appear as a distance like a green car-

pet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is

surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in Eng-

land; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak moun-

tains, even in Scotland, where few other trees, would grow; it

being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues

most part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty

cedars, is no ways applicable to the stature of this tree; for we

find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of

travellers, that have seen those few remaining trees on Mount

Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend

their branches very far; to which the allusion, made by the

Psalmist, agrees very well, when, describing the flourishing

state of a people, he says, *they shall spread their branches like the*

cedar tree. Maundrell, in his Travels, says, he measured one of

the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve

yards six inches in circumference, and found, and thirty seven

yards in the spread of its boughs. At about five or six yards

from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which

was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is ac-

counted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The

law dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the moun-

tain-banks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This

wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving

books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon

to continue above a thousand years found. It is also recorded,

that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found tim-

ber of near two thousand years old; and the statue of the god-

dess, in the famous Epseian temple, was said to be of this ma-

terial, as was also the timber work of that glorious structure.

This sort of timber is very dry, and subject to split; nor does

it well endure to be fastened with nails; therefore pins of the

same wood are much preferable.

I must yield my body to the earth:

Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,

Whole arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;

Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,

Whole top branch overpeep'd Jove's spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind.

Shakep. Henry VI.

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar

tree.

TO CELL. *v. a.* [celo, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner

roof of a building.

And the greater house he *celled* with fir-tree, which he over-

laid with fine gold.

How will he, from his house *celled* with cedar, be content

with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

Deacy of Piety.

CEILING. *n. f.* [from *celi*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine but last.

And now the thickened fly

Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rust'd the rain

Impetuous.

Brown.

Paradise Lost.

Milton.

Dryden.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Snake out the polish'd buds their trembling light,
The glitt'ring species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flath the glazing day.

Dryden.

CE'LANDINE. [*gerani*] [*chelandium*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of two leaves, which soon

fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form

of a cross. It grows wild, and is used in medicine.

CE'LANDINE, (*the lesser*, or *Picquart*), [*chelandium minus*, Lat.]

It hath a gramose, or gramose root; the leaves are round-

ish; the flower stalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the

flower consists of three leaves.

CE'LATURE. *n. f.* [*calatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or

cutting in metals.

TO CELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebrare*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous,

The songs of Zion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that

adored or celebrated the Supreme Being.

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiqui-

ty, which have flood the test of so many different ages.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath.

2 Alcuin.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine ser-

vices, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sor-

row.

This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England *celebrates* your safe return.

CELEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.] A

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *ce-*

lebration of their marriage.

He shall conceal it,

While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our *celebration* keep,

According to my birth.

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend

not to what is done by the priest.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving

a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue,

have been attained by few.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have add-

ed a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have add-

ed to their alphabet.

CELEBRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always

so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivity, they were despoiled

of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and

Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom

that nation worshipped.

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the

marriage, were performed with great magnificence.

CELEBRICK. *n. f.* A species of parakey; it is also called *tor-*

mented ulery.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful

celerity of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some

of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are present;

in one and the same brief breath, resolved, that what beginning

soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good.

His former custom and practice was ever full of formalities

and *celerity*, to make head against them.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,

In motion with no less *celerity*

Than that of thought.

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the body,

the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved.

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without

encreaseth its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than

a rarer.

CE'LEBY. *n. f.* A species of parakey; which see.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*caelestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superlunary regions.

There fly, until the twelve *celestial* signs

Have brought about their annual reckoning.

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of good

climes to their own.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed fate.

Play that full note

I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating

On that *celestial* harmony I go to.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellency.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd

To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd?

2 *Dryden*

Telemachus

Telenachus, his bloomy face

Chewing *cellular* faces, with godlike grace. *Pope.*
CELLISTIAL. *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

This stable and mild, the prince precedes,
 And to the dome th' unknown *cellistial* leads. *Pope.*
CELLISTIALITY. *adv.* [from *cellistial*, Lat.] In a heavenly manner.
TO CELLISTIFY. *v. a.* [from *cellistial*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that
 heaven were but earth terrestrial, and earth but heaven *cellistial*,
 or that each part above had influence upon its affinity be-
 low. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CELLIACK. *adj.* [*celiaca*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.
 The blood moving slowly through the *celliack* and mesenterick
 arteries, produces complaints. *Arbushot.*

CELLIBACY. *n. f.* [from *celibis*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried
 state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent
 marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and
 generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations
 of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, with-
 out question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited
 man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest
 and strictest *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

CELLIPATE. *n. f.* [*cellipatus*, Lat.] Single life.
 Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themselves
 to *cellipate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.
 The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,
 In each some active faculty dwells.

How these for ever, though a monarch reign,
 Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.
 Besides, she did intend confession.

At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she was not. *Shakspeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
 Inempty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
 Any small place of residence.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
 Of fancy, my internal fight. *Paradise Lost.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts
 are lodged; common both to animal and plants. *Quincy.*

CELLAR. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores
 are deposited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his
 punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during
 his life. *Peacock on Drawing.*

CELLARAGE. *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building
 which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakspeare.*

Take care also, that it be well watered and wooded; that it
 have good ascent to it, which makes a house wholesome, and
 gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mervin's Husbandry.*

CELLARIST. *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious
 house. *Dict.*

CELLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or ca-
 vities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring mus-
 cles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CELSITUDE. *n. f.* [*celsum*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CEMENT. *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as,
 mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises
 confined into an augur's bore. *Shakspeare.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and
 bones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone
 between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together
 with a moist firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer,
 consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbushot.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set
 Between us, as the *cement* of our love,

To keep it builded, be the cause to batter.

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and dark-
 ness? *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the
 bond or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great
 and glorious fabric, is gratitude. *South.*

TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of
 something interposed.

But how the fear of us
 May *cement* their divisions, and bind up

The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakspeare.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose
 and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux; even an heap of sand,

or fine powder, will suffer no hollownefs within them, though
 they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

Cemented all the long contending powers. *Philips.*

Leave with white lead *cemens* his wings;
 White lead was sent us to repair

Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,
 A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by
 a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some
 time, reunite by inoculation, and *cemens* like one branch of a
 tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing,
 or uniting with cement.

CEMETERY. *n. f.* [*cemeterium*.] A place where the dead are re-
 posited.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and
 hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still
 hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again
 to enter the body.

CEN, and **CIN**, denote *kink*; so *Cinoph* is a key to his kin-
 dred; *Cinobolus*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinberg*, the de-
 fence of his kindred; *Cinris*, powerful in kindred.

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *cens*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory*
 garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.

CENOBIAL. *adj.* [*cenobium* and *gignis*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray,
 eremitical and *cenobial*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOTAPH. *n. f.* [*cenotaphos* and *laos*.] A monument for one bu-
 ried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
 As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;

A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
 And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cen-*
otaph, or empty monument. *Dryden's Fables.*

CENSE. *n. f.* [*cens* us, Lat.] Publick rates.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by
 that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are
 raised five ten times, yet twenty times told. *Bacon.*

TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*censere*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.

The Saffron, and *cense* his altars round
 With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound.

Grincus was near, and cast a furious look
 On the side-altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke

And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CENSEUR. *n. f.* [*censurer*, Fr.] The pan or vessel in which in-
 cense is burned.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and flish, and flush,
 Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.

Antonus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer*,
 before an altar. *Shakspeare, Tuning of the Shrew.*

Of incense clouds
 Fuming from golden *cenfers* hid the mount. *Milton.*

CENSOR. *n. f.* [*censor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting man-
 ners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobration.

I'll natur'd *censors* of the present age,
 And fond of all the follies of the past.

The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the pro-
 digality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have
 wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSORIAL. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the
 star-chamber had the *censorial* power for offences under the de-
 gree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSORIOUS. *adj.* [from *censor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is
 intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *cen-*
sorious, or vindictive? *Spratt.*

O! let my preference make my travels light,
 And potent Venus shall exalt my name

Above the rumours of *censorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* to his neigh-
 bours. *Harris.*

3. Sometimes *en*.

He treated all his inferiors of the clergy with a most fan-
 cied pride; was rigorously and universally *censorious* upon all his
 brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting
 manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to re-
 proach; habit of reprehending.

Sournefs of difpofition, and rudeneffs of behaviour, *cenforiousnefs* and finifter interpretation of things, all crofs and diftaffful humours, render the converfation of men grievous and uneafy to one another.

CENFORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *cenfor*.] *Tillotfon.*

1. The office of a cenfor.

2. The time in which the office of cenfor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenforfhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenfure*.] Worthy of cenfure; blameable; culpable.

A fmall miftake may leave upon the mind the lafting memory of having been taunted for fomething, *enurable*. *Lacke.*

CENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cenfurable*.] Blamablenefs; liable to be cenfured.

CENSURE. *n. f.* [*cenfura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateft of thefe days,

To fcape my *cenfure*, not expect my praife. *Pope.*

2. Judgement; opinion.

Maflans, and you, my fifter, will you go

To give your *cenfures* in this weighty bufinefs? *Shakefpeare, Richard III.*

3. Judicial fentence.

To you, loud governour,

Remains the cenfure of this hellifh villain. *Shakefpeare.*

4. A fpiritual punifhment inflicted by fome ecclefiaftical judge.

Upon the unfecclefiaftical of milder medicaments, ufe that

ftonger phyfick, the *cenfures* of the church. *Hammond.*

CENSURE. *v. a.* [*cenfurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *cenfures* and defpifings have embittered the fpirits,

and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againft another. *Sanderfon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial fentence.

CENSURER. *n. f.* [from *cenfure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muft not flint

Our neceffary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious *cenfurers*. *Shakefpeare.*

A ftateman, who is poffeff of real merit, fhould look upon

his political *cenfures* with the fame neglect, that a good writer

regards his critics. *Addifon.*

CENT. *n. f.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five per

cent, is at five in the hundred.

CENTAUR. *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, fuppofed to be compounded of a man and a horfe.

Down from the waffe they are *centaurs*, though women all

above. *Shakefpeare.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falfehood in it, than the

name *centaur*. *Locke.*

Feats, Theffalian *centaurs* never knew,

And their repeated wonders fhake the dome. *Thomfon.*

2. The archer in the zodiac.

The chearlef empire of the fky,

To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomfon.*

CENTAURY. (*g. cater.*) [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the *pantæ capitulæ*, or of thofe plants whofe

flowers are collected into a head, as the thistle, and hath

a perennial root; its leaves are without fpires, and are faw-

ed on the edges; the cup of the flower is fquamofe, but hath

no fpires; the florets are large and fpacious. One of the fpe-

cies, having cut leaves, is ufed in medicine. *Aillier.*

CENTAURY. (*g. tifer.*) [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, oppofite to each other; the flowers

confift of one leaf, funnel fhaped, and divided into five acute

fegments; they grow on the tops of the ftalks in clufters; the

feed vefel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells,

wherein many fmall feeds are contained. It grows wild, and

is ufed in medicine. *Miller.*

Add pounded galls, and rofes dry,

And with Cecropian thyme ftrong fcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CENTURY. *n. f.* [*centuriarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, fome fmall a-

batement fhould have been made. *Hakewill.*

CENTEFIMAL. *n. f.* [*centefimalis*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next

ftep of progreflion after decimal in the arithmetick of frac-

tions.

The neglect of a few *centefimalis* in the fide of the cube,

would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbutnot in Coins.*

CENTIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having

an hundred leaves.

CENTIFEDE. *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poifonous infect

in the Weft Indies, commonly called by the Englifh *faty-legs*.

CENTO. *n. f.* [*centis*, Lat.] A compofition formed by joining

fcrapes from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of fhreds of divers poets, fuch as

fholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the fame in jeft which Boileau did in earnest.

Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.

CENTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.

There is now, and was then, a fpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; fo large as to give reception to that mighty maf of water. *Woodward.*

Umbriel, a dufky melancholy fprite,

Down to the *central* earth, his proper fcene,

Repairs. *Pope.*

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moft commonly beats the weight,

yet we fee that the whole weight refts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Degenerate.*

CENTRE. *n. f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diftant from all extremities.

The heav'n's themfelves, the planets, and this *centre*,

Obtieve degree, priority, and place. *Shakefpeare, Twelfth and Coffer.*

If we frame an imagine of a round body all of fire, the flame

proceeding from it, would diftufe itfelf every way, fo that the

ffource, ferving for the *centre* there, would be round about as

huge fphere of fire and light. *Digby on Fire.*

TO CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd

Round through the vait profundity obfcure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis thown,

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw all that

wide air and circumffice of fin and vice, and *centre* it in his

own heart. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,

Whole thoughts are *centred* on thyfelf alone! *Dryden.*

TO CENTRE. *v. v.*

1. To reft on; to refofe on; as bodies when they gain an equi-

librium; to meet in a point, as lites in a centre.

Where there is no vifible truth wherein to centre, error is

as wide as mens fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;

Our hopes muft *centre* on ourfelves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length

centre in him, who appears fincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterley.*

It was attested by the vifible *centring* of all the old prophe-

cies fince, which he himfelf uttered. *Atterley.*

2. To be placed in the middle or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is *centre*, yet extends to all; fo thou,

Centring, receiv'ft from all thofe orbs. *Milton.*

CENTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,

ffay, where his *centrick* happinefs doth lie. *Dryden.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugis*, Lat.] Having

the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the

centre.

They defcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal

into a *centrifugal* force. *Chene.*

CENTRIPETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peta*, Lat.] Having a

tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in

their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be

very properly called attractive, in refpect to the central body,

and *centripetal*, in refpect of the revolving body. *Chene.*

CENT'RY. { See SENTINEL.

SEN'RY. { Who 'gaufft the *centry's* box difcharge their tea. *Gj.*

CENTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

TO CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatus*, of *centum* and *plo*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

TO CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurius*, Lat.] To divide into hundred.

CENTURIATOR. *n. f.* [from *century*.] A name given to titu-

larians, who diftinguifh times by centuries; which is generally

the method of ecclefiaftical hiftory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firft that difcovered

this grand impofture. *Agft.*

CENTURION. *n. f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among

the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, ffay you? — A moft royal one. The

centurions, and their charges, diftinctly billeted already in the

entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakefpeare, Coriolanus.*

CENTURY. *n. f.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; ufually employed to fpecify time; as, the fecond

century. The nature of eternity is fuch, that, though our joys, after

some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed by many ages, yet will they really still continue new.

And now time's whiter series is begun,

Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run.

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one

would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first

centuries, because the bishop very often ended in the martyr.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into

tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds.

Sperfer.

With wild woodleaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,

And on it said a century of prayers,

Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.

Shakespeare.

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or

vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in.

Gilpin's Camden.

CEPHALALGY. *n. f.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Diét.*

CEPHALICK. *adj.* [κεφαλικός.] That which is medicinal to the

head.

Cephalic medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so

as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the

brain.

Aristotot on Aliments.

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a cephalick

oil.

W. G. man.

CERASTES. *n. f.* [κεράστεις.] A serpent having horns, or sup-

posed to have them.

Scorpion, and asps, and amphibena dire,

Croglis, horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear.

Paradise Lost.

CERATE. *n. f.* [cera, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax,

with, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence

softer than a plaister.

Quincy.

CERATED. *adj.* [ceratus, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

3. CIRE. *v. a.* [from cera, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong

brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the

lip.

W. G. man.

CEREBEL. *n. f.* [cerebellum, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea,

of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon.

Derham.

CERECLOTH. *n. f.* [from cera and cloth.] Cloth smeared over

with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

Bacon.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a number

of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cere-*

cloth.

CEREMENT. *n. f.* [from cera, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in

melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they

were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,

Why canonized bones, hearsed in death,

Have burst their *cerements*?

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

CEREMONIAL. *adj.* [from ceremony.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,

To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,

To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage?

Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve

a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of

civility into the realities of religion.

South.

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that

was among the Jews.

Stillingfleet.

1. Formal; observant of old forms.

Ob monstrous, superstitious puritan,

Of resin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,

That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes

Drest fast, and, like a needy broker, prize

The silk and gold he wears.

Donne.

With dumb pride, and a fet formal face,

He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,

With Jew's embroidery'd coat upon his back.

Dryden.

CEREMONIAL. *n. f.* [from ceremony.]

1. Outward form; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy,

to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a

resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects.

Swift.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [from ceremonial.] The quality of be-

ing ceremonial; or much use of ceremony.

CEREMONIOUS. *adj.* [from ceremony.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God was more ten-

d of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship.

South.

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,

It was 'till offering!

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too fencible obdurate, my lord;

Too *ceremonious*, and traditional.

Shakespeare. Rich. III.

Nº XXIII.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally re-

spectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all

rank and degrees among them.

Addison's Guardian.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,

And losing farewell of our several friends.

Shakespeare.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old *ceremonious* was grown to *ceremonious*, as he would needs

accompany me some miles in my way.

Sidney.

CEREMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from ceremonious.] In a ceremonious

manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

CEREMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ceremonious.] Fondness of

ceremony; using too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [ceremonia, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may

The sacred *ceremonies* partake.

Sperfer's Epithalamium.

He is superstitious grown of late.

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*.

Shakespeare. J. Caesar.

Disrobe the images.

If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*.

Shakespeare. J. Caesar.

2. Forms of civility.

'Tis sauce to meat is *ceremony*;

Meeting were bare without it.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them

again, and so diminish respect to himself.

Bacon.

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?

What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more

Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?

Art thouught else but place, degree, and form?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

A coarser place,

Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,

Where greatness was shut out, and bigness well forgot.

Dryden's Fables.

CEROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with

white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose.

W. G. man.

CER'ALIN. *adj.* [ceruus, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which

cannot be questioned, or denied.

This is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or

less general.

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be de-

nie'd, without obstinacy and folly.

Locke.

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,

Certain to undergo like doom of death,

Comfort with thee.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad forever this fashion may justly be accounted, certain

of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it.

Carew's Survey.

I got them in my country's service, when

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran

From noise of our own drums.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses,

which, for the matter of them, should be tractable.

Wilkins.

4. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcynoe present,

To make her *certain* of the sad event.

Dryden.

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [from certain.]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by these legal means, cannot be secured,

can be much less so by any private attempt.

Deacy of Piracy.

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or fruga-

lity stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known.

Locke.

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. f.* [from certain.] The same with *certainty*.

CER'AINTY. *n. f.* [from certain.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement

of our ideas.

Locke.

2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more

Than to be sure they do; for *certainity*

Or are past remedies, or timely knowing.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

CERTES. *adv.* [certes, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth; an

old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his cause shame,

Whose living hands immortal'd his name.

Fairy Queen.

For, *certes*, these are people of the island.

Hudibras.

Certes, our authors are to blame.

CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*

2. Any testimony. *L'Estr.*
A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection.
I can bring certificates, that I behave myself soberly before
Aldison's Spectator.
company.

TO CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.
The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certified the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
God's favour.

2. It has of before the thing told.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received bad dealing in the said court. *Cowel.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*
There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the certitude we have of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Greus's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CERVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.
The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the cervical and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the defending trunk. *Croyn's Philosophical Principles.*

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [*ceruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky coloured.

CERULEOUS. }
It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of filer. *Bayle.*

From thee the sapphire solid ether takes
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thompson's Summer.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleus*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are separated one from another. *Greus's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. f.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.
A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruis*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESARIAN. *adj.* [from *Cæsar*.]
The *Cæsar*ian section is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called.

CESS. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cessi*; see *CENSE*; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *cessare*, to cease.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cessi* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cessi*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds, or limits.

I pray thee, Tom, beat Cutt's fiddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all *cessi*. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

TO CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.
We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cessi* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CESSATION. *n. f.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest; a vacation.
The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* to rest.
By theories, the practical part is lost. *Denham.*

I here had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward.*
The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics. *Aldison's Fireholder.*

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was compos'd will be regenerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A pause of hostility, without peace.
When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *K. Charles.*

CESSIVIT. *n. f.* [Latin]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to

perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowel.*

CESSANTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject struck be of a proportionate *cessivity*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing struck be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Seal.*

CESSILE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.
If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Seal.*

CESSION. *n. f.* [*cessio*, Fr. *cessus*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding *in cessio*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Relinquish; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.
A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cessio*.] As a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *cess*.] An abatement or tax. *Dial.*

CESSOR. *n. f.* [from *cess*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or ceasing, he incur the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cessavit*, such phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant ceaseth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

CESTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Aldison's Spectator.*

CETACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cetus*, whale, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the *cetaceus*, as whales and *cetaceus* animals. *Brown's i. n. l. Err.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceus* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAUT. A note in the scale of music.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection.

Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *ch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to define in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *c*, as *choleric*.

CHACE. See **CHASE.**

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eel, congar, miller. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO CHAFE. *v. a.* [*chaffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Fairy Queen.*

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mals to form, and frame to use. *Dryden.*

2. To heat.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat? *Shakspeare.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than snow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would furely swear Arabian spices grew. *Saunders.*

4. To make angry.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When for thy reply he was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of chafe, who were
revolv'd to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the others, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the defence of his soldiers. *Knight's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his nostrils flames expate,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

TO CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan fall terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser.*

CHA

My husband will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter.

Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Be lion mettle, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And swear; not addition himself was safe.

Pope.

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.

Shakespeare.

The murmuring furge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,

Shakespeare. King Lear.

CHAPE. n. f. [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.

Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,

Humbled.

CHAPE-WAX. n. f. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

Hudibras.

CHAFER. n. f. [ceapen; Sax. *æver*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

Harris.

CHAFERY. n. f. A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.

Phillips's World of Words.

CHAFF. n. f. [ceap; Sax. *lof*, Dutch.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*;

Shakespeare.

And good from bad find no partition.
Pleasure with infidelity should be join'd;

So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.

Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself.

Spectator.

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

CHAFFER. v. n. [tauffen, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,

Dryden.

Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold.
The *chaffering* with discontents, and dodging about this or

other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar.

Swift.

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less.

Swift.

CHAFFER. v. a. [The active sense is obsolete.]
1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let.

Spenser.

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
No *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.

Fairy Q.

CHAFFERER. n. f. [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFERN. n. f. [from *schaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

Diet.

CHAFFERY. n. f. [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

CHAFFINCH. n. f. [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

Phillips's World of Words.

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CHAFFLESS. adj. [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

CHAFFWED. n. f. [agnaphalium, Lat.] An herb; the same with *chamwed*; which see.

CHAFFY. adj. [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straw be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle.

Brown.

CHAFFINGDISH. n. f. [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chaffingdishes*, potnets, and such other silver vessels.

Bacon's Physical Remains.

CHAGRIN. n. f. [chagrine, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *chagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Helinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.

Pope.

CHA

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

Pope's Letters.

TO CHAGRIN. v. a. [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. n. f. [chain, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his rings, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck.

Genesis.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*.

Pope.

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyour may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinkings, comprehend it.

Locke.

4. A series linked together.

Those who mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

Hannum.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long.

TO CHAIN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up a d

restrain the poor.

The mariners he *chained* in his own gallies for slaves.

Kneller's History of the Turks.

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pasture, and the sport of war?

Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm.

Thomson.

2. To bring into slavery.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for *Cherub*, but for I'tus too:

And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he, whose virtue fight'd to lose a day?

Pope.

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral facing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordinance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

Kneller's History of the Turks.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CHA'INPUMP. n. f. [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

Glanville.

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.

Raleigh's Essays.

CHA'INSHOT. n. f. [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshots*, and splinters.

Higman's Surgery.

CHA'INWORK. n. f. [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chaapiers which were upon the tops of the pillars.

1 King's.

CHAIR. n. f. [chair, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choos't Cervantes' ferocious air,
Or laugh and flake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,

Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back.

Watts's Logic.

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
Is the chair empty? Is the sword unsway'd?

Is the king dead?

Shakespeare. Richard III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing gainst the sun;

For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chair* of justice

Supply with worthy men.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*.

Clarendon.

Her

- Her grace sat down to rest a while,
In a rich chair of state. *Shaksfp. Henry VIII.*
In this high audience, on a chair of state,
The feat of audient, old Latinus late. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair.
Pope.
- CHAIRMAN. *n. f.* [from chair and man.]
1. The president of an assembly.
In these assemblies generally one person is chosen chairman or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.
One elbows him, one jostles in the shole,
A rafter breaks his head, or chairman's pole.
Troy chairmen bore the wooden fload,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying chairmen, run them through. *Dryden.*
CHAIRSE. *n. f.* [chair, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.
Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaïse* of government; for a *chaïse* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Swift.*
Addison's Whig Examiner.
- CHALCOPHAGY. *n. f.* [χαλκοφάγος, of χαλκός, brass, and φάγειν, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.
CHALCOPHANY. *n. f.* [χαλκοφανία.] Engraving in brass.
CHALDER. *n. f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty six bushels heaped up, according to the CHALDRON. } sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The children should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chamberl.*
- CHALICE. *n. f.* [calic, Sax. calice, Fr. calix, Lat.]
1. A cup; a bowl.
When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the nonce. *Shaksfp. Hamlet.*
2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.
All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or chalices. *Stillingfleet.*
CHALICED. *adj.* [from calix, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by *Shaksfp.* to a flower, but now obsolete.
- Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic* flowers that lies. *Shaksfp. Cymbeline.*
CHALK. *n. f.* [ceale; cealcyren, Sax. calē, Welch.]
Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*
It maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah.*
Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for times; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Martimer.*
With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*
- TO CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk.
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Martimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Being not propit by ancestry, whose grace
Chairs successors their way. *Shaksfp. Henry VIII.*
His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*
With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design. *Dryden.*
The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural History.*
CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from chalk and cut.] A man that digs chalk.
Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*
CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from chalk and pit.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.
CHALKY. *adj.* [from chalk.]
1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.
As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shores the tempest beats us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shaksfp.*
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
2. Impregnated with chalk.
Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*
- TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [challenger, Fr.]
1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.
The prince of Wales stepped forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shaksfp.*

2. To call to a contest.
Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;
He scours along the field with loofen'd reins. *Dryd.*
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Lute.*
3. To accuse.
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shaksfp.*
4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]
Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*
5. To claim as due.
The utter disturbance of that divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hester.*
Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shaksfp.*
And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the moor, my lord. *Shaksfp. Othello.*
Had you not been his father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shaksfp.*
So when a tiger sucks the bullocks blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden's Fables.*
- Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.
I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacock.*
CHALLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A summons to combat.
I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* us'd more modestly. *Shaksfp.*
2. A demand of something as due.
There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Calder of Friendship.*
3. In law. An action taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Concil.*
You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*. *Shaksfp.*
You shall not be my judge. *Shaksfp.*
CHALLENGER. *n. f.* [from challenge.]
1. One that defies or summons another to combat.
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—
No, fair prince; he is the general *challenger*. *Shaksfp. As you like it.*
- Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly *challenger*. *Dryd.*
2. One that claims superiority.
Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age, *Shaksfp. Hamlet.*
For her perfections.
3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.
Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some public disposition. *Hester, Preface.*
CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from χαλκήβη, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.
The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wines, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot.*
CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.
Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *charte blanche*. *Addison's Spectator.*
- CHAMBER. *n. f.* [chambre, Fr. camera, Lat. fimbria, Welch.]
1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.
Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your chamber. *Shaksfp. Richard III.*

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shakespeare.*
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own chamber. *Shakespeare.*
A natural cave in a rock may have something not much un-
like to parlours or chambers. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, ar-
gued against the possibility of a film's existence in the poste-
rior chamber. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted,
I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and al-
leged. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers,
arquebuses, mucket, &c. *Camden.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

8. CHAMBER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in tioting and drun-
kenness, not in chambering and wantonness. *Remant.*

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood chamber'd in his bosom. *Shakspeare.*

CHAMBERER, *n. f.* [from chamber.] A nian of intrigue.

[Have not those soft parts of conversation,

That chamberers have. *Shakspeare.*

CHAMBERFELLOW, *n. f.* [from chamber and fellow.] One that

lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamberfellow, with whom I agree

very well in many sentiments. *Spectator.*

CHAMBERLAIN, *n. f.* [from chamber.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the

crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation;

to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of

lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the

gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-

keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an here-
ditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all offi-
cers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of
the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakspeare.*

He was made lord reward, that the staff of chamberlain might

be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,

Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think thou,

That the black air, thy boisterous chamberlain,

Will put thy throat on warm? *Shakspeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains

We will with wine and wassail convince. *Shakspeare.*

He serv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain. *Dryden.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, a chamberlain of the ex-
chequer, of Cheller, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, *n. f.* [from chamberlain.] The office of
a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, *n. f.* [from chamber and maid.] A maid whose
business is to dress a lady, and wait in a chamber.

Men will not hiss,

The chambermaid was named Ciss. *Ren. Johnson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,

Trudges to town, and full turns chambermaid. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no,

he used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids. *Swift.*

If these rudies ever presume to entertain the girls with the
common follies practis'd by chambermaids among us, they are
publicly whipped. *Swift.*

CHAMBLET, *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To

vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and chamblet; as oak,

whereof waincot is made. *Bacon.*

CHAMBLE of a Horse. The joint or bending of the upper part
of the hinder leg. *Farrist's Diet.*

CHAMLEON, *n. f.* [*Chamaeleon*.]

The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws.

Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens

itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, and

made in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited,

and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail,

and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish,

it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon

air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, caught with its

tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick;

made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow

and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks,

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and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour
of those things to which it is applied; but our modern obser-
vers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the
shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others
green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the
sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a
dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon
them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain
of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth
mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled,
it seems to be speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If
it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour;
and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off,
it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the
body. *Calm.*

A chameleon is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary
lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he
moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflex-
ible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with
little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender
and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the out-
side, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length
in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will
launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky
yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with
blue, white, and red. *Bacon.*

I can add colours ev'n to the chameleon;

Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shakspeare.*

One part devoirs the other, and leaves not so much as a

mouthful of that popular air, which the chameleon grasp after.

Livy of Puty.

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives

the colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

CHAMFER, *v. a.* [*chanfrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make

furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHAMFER, *n. f.* [from to chamfer.] A small furrow or gut-

ter on a column.

CHAMLET, *n. f.* [See CAMELOT.]

To make a chamlet draw five lines, waved overthwart, if

your diapering consist of a double line. *Pea Lam.*

CHAMOTS, *n. f.* [*chamots*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind,

whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *summi*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep,

and wild ox, and the *chamot*. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE, *n. f.* [*chamaemelon*.] The name of an odorifer-
ous plant.

It hath a fibrose root; the cup of the flower is squamose,

which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are

radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the dish yel-

low; the leaves are cut into five segments. This plant was

formerly in great request for making green walks, and is still

cultivated in physick gardens for medicinal use, though it grows

wild in great plenty. *Müller.*

Cool violets, and opine growing still,

Embrathed balm, and chearful galingale,

Fresh coltsfoot, and breathful cham-mil,

Dull poppy, and drink quacking lettuce. *Spenser.*

For though the cham-mil more it is trodden on the fast-
est it grows; yet youth, the more it is watted, the sooner it
weans. *Shakspeare.*

Watery liquors force it, as distilled water with durticks,

posset drink with cham-mil flowers. *Flyder.*

CHAMPE, *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke,

and betle is but champe'd in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;

But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,

Champing his iron curb. *Paradise Lost.*

At his command,

The steeds caparison'd, with purple stand,

And champ betwix their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the

pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I

champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

CHAMPE, *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and champing, as though his cud had troubled him,

he gave occasion to Mulrobin to come near him. *Scotch.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irresolutely

champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Holier.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his

frequent motion and champing with them, it was evident they

were neither luxated nor fractured. *Weyman.*

CHAMPAIGN, *n. f.* [*Champagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meekness, you have a fair

champaign laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch
out your discourse. *Spenser.*

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,

We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an

open

CHANCEERY, *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chan. ellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Council.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chamery*, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal. *Allyffe's Paragon.*

CHANCRE, *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Weyman.*

CHANCROUS, *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancre* callus. *Weyman.*

CHANDELIER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The fact that thou hadst drunken me, would have brought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. *Shelley's Henry IV.*

But whether black or lighter dies are worn, The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born, With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHIFFRIN, *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANCE, *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *camis*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon.*

2. To resign any thing for the sake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curse, They *change* *for* better, and we *change* *for* worse. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moiety, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift's Intemperance.*

4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interit, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor.*

5. To alter.

Thou shalt not see me bluish, Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest; A heart unsoften'd is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Eccles. ii. 4.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of humors, like as in a psalmist notes *change* the name of the times, and yet are always found. *Hijim.*

6. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would he were in heaven, so he could Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curst Jew. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change* hands, is to turn or bear the bridle's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANG, *v. n.*

1. To undergo *change*; to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot, Would better fit his chamber. *Shakespeare.*

2. To *change*, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*

CHANGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last, There is a *change* upon you. *Shakespeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wondrous *change* of a fatal scene, Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Luck.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set; While thy abandon'd tribes shall rise and set; A different master, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize, And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Novelty.

The hearts Of all his people shall revolt from him, And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers did, *for change*, to France repair, And they, *for change*, will try our English air. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is founded.

Four bells admitt twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges, xiv. 12.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of change arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

CHANGEABLE, *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; but there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden's Aurengzeib, Preface.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Nox the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Adison.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hobbes.*

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHANGEFULLY, *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeable* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted or performed. *Spenser in Ireland.*

Britain, *changeable* as a child at play, Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGELING, *n. f.* [from *change*; the word arises from an old superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her babe elfin breed thee for the left; Such, men do *changelings* call, so *change'd* by fairies theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, hath A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king; She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out, Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long Before from world to world they swung; As they had turn'd from side to side, And as they *changelings* liv'd, they dy'd. *H. dibras.*

CHANGER, *n. f.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to *change* the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser.*

Draw

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
 Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
 Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakspeare.*
 So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted course,
 To gain some acres, avarice did force;
 If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
 No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*
 Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevat-
 ed, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or
channel in give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*
 The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed
 down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the
 streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.
 Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
 And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries; as the British
Channel between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* be-
 tween Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.
 To CHANNELED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in
 channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
 Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
 Of hostile paces. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*
 The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a
 thick plaited gown. *Watson's Architecture.*
 Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
 Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* sides,
 And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [chant, Fr.]

1. To sing.
 Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
 Do *chant* sweet music. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To celebrate by song.
 The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the
 mountains. *Bramhall.*
 3. To sing in the cathedral service.
 To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing, to make melody with the voice.
 They *chant* to the found of the viol, and invent to them-
 selves instruments of music. *Anon, vi. 7.*
 Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
 And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
 And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*
 CHANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Song's melody.
 A pleasant grove,
 With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
 CHAN'TER. *n. f.* [from chant.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
 That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*
 Jove's editorial days, refutless fire,
 The *chanter's* soul, and rapur'd song inspire,
 Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
 Warbling the Grecian words with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHAN'TICLEER. *n. f.* [from chanter and choir, Fr.] The name
 given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And cheerful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
 Had warn'd once, that Phœbus' fiery car
 In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Fairy Queen.*

Hark, hark, I hear
 The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakspeare.*
 Stay, the cheerful *chanticleer*
 Tells you that the time is near. *Ben. Jonson.*
 These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description
 of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock
 was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
 For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

CHAN'TRESS. *n. f.* [from chant.] A woman singer.
 Sweet bird, that flun'th the noise of folly,
 Most musical, most melancholy,
 Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
 I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHANTRY. *n. f.* [from chant.]
 CHANTRY is a church or chapel endowed with lands; or other
 yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests,
 daily to sing masses for the souls of the donors, and such others
 as they appoint. *Cowley.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
 Into the *chantry* by; to those before him,
 And, underneath that consecrated roof,
 Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakspeare.*

CHAOS. *n. f.* [chaos, Lat. chaos.]
 1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was
 divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.
 The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, with-
 out beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.
 Had I followed the world, I could not have brought church
 and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done.
K. Charles.

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
 Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
 From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd,
 The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.
 We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within,
 whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*
 Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
 One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit.

CHAOTICK. *adj.* [from chaos.] Resembling chaos; confused.
 When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the
 earthy particles subside, then those several beds were, in all
 probability, reposit in the earth. *Darwin.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [chappen, Dutch, to cut.] This word seems origi-
 nally the same with *chap*; nor were they probably distin-
 guished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now
 a meaning something different, though referable to the same
 original sense. To break into *chaps*, or gappings.
 It also weakened more and more the arch of the earth, dy-
 ing it immediately, and *chapping* it in sundry places.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 Then would unbalance'd heat licentious reign,
 Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the rusted plain. *Blackmore.*
 CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an open-
 ing; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the
 earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what
chaps are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet.*
 CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the
 singular.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound.
 And part he churns, and part he foams the ground. *Dryden.*
 The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader
 than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger
 muscle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Anatomy.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [chappe, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the
 hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by
 which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the
 war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chaps* of his
 dagger. *Shakspeare. All's well that ends well.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the
 scabbard of a sword. *Pulliam's World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [capella, Lat.]

A chapel is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a
 parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate
 from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is com-
 monly called a chapel of ease, because it is built for the ease of
 one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church,
 and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the
 charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the
 composition or custom is. *Cowley.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops to-
 gether, as they might seem a little chapel. *Waller.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go
 with you to your chapel? *Shakspeare.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rest up
 a chapel hard by. *Dryden.*

A chapel will I build with large endowment.
 A free chapel is such as is founded by the king of England.
Ascham's Peragon.

CHAPELESS. *adj.* [from chapel.] Without a chapel.
 An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with
 two broken points. *Shakspeare.*

CHAPELLANY. *n. f.* [from chapel.]
 A chapellany is usually said to be that which does not subsist of
 itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is
 dependent thereon. *Ascham's Peragon.*

CHAPELRY. *n. f.* [from chapel.] The jurisdiction or bounds of
 a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn
 by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state,
 parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Camden.*

CHAPEFALN. *adj.* [from chap and faln.] Having the mouth
 shut.

A *chapefaln* beaver loosely hanging by
 The cloven helmet. *Dryden.*

CHAPITER. *n. f.* [chapiteau, Fr.] The upper part or capital of
 a pillar.

He overlaid your *chapiters* and your fillets with gold.
Isidorus, xxvii. 8.

CHAPLAIN. *n. f.* [capellanus, Latin.] He that performs divine
 service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for
 the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and
 preach. *Cowley.*

Willing me to permit
 John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice-hour,
 To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakspeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood faves thy life.
Shakspeare. Henry VI.

A chief governor can never fail of some worthless illiterate chaplain, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzard with a fexton's spade. *Shakespeare.*

Shut me nightly in a channel-houfe,

With recky flanks and yellow *chapless* bones. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chaplet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and iey crown,

An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,

Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakespeare.*

I strangely long to know,

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,

Those that their mistresses' scorn did bear,

Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd

With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,

And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,

Flew dutifully back again, *Swift.*

2. A thing of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater noster and ave marias.

A different sort of *chaplet* is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made use of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the stirrups, every time a person mounts on a different horse and saddle, and to supply the want of academy faddies, which have no stirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PSMAN. *n. f.* [cepsman, Sax.] A chespnor; one that offers as a purchaser.

Fair Diomedes, you do as *chapmen* do,

Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,

And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do. *Ben. Jonson.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic; these were upon sale to the Jews at Amserp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Watson.*

He drick'd two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,

Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHA'P. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see

A hiffen'd hare from greedy greyhound go,

And pull all hope, his *chap* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will shake your shakings, I can tell you, and that soundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chap* again. *Shakespeare.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,

And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHA'PT. *particip. pass.* [from *to chap*.]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rub, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Jonson.*

Cooling ointment made,

Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden.*

CHA'PT. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burnet.*

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the *chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

N° XXIII.

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Milton.*

4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does not strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* house. *Adiſſon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.

6. A decretal epistle.

CHA'PTREL. *n. f.* [probably from *chapter*.] The capital of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called impost.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*.

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- The shining quality of an epic hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristic* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*
- CHARACTERISTICNESS.** *n. f.* [from *characteristic*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.
- CHARACTERISTIC.** *n. f.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others. I shall here endeavour to shew, how this vast invention exerts itself, in a manner superior to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar *characteristic* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*
- CHARACTERISTIC of a Logarithm.** The same with the index or exponent.
- TO CHARACTERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *character*.] 1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience. *Swift.*
2. To engrave, or imprint. They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale.*
3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbutnot.*
- CHARACTERLESS.** *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character. When water drops have worn the stones of Troy, And blind oblivion swallowed cities up, And mighty states *characterless* are grated To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare.*
- CHARACTERY.** *n. f.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark; distinction. Fairies use flowers for their *character*. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- All my engagements I will confute to thee, All the *character* of my fad brows. *Shakspeare.*
- CHARCOAL.** *n. f.* [imagined by *Stinner* to be derived from *char*, business; but, by *Mr. Lys*, from *to char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals. Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*, and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon.*
- Love is a fire that burns and sparkles, In men as nat'ally as in *charcoal*, Which footy chymists flop in holes, When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*
- Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desperate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*
- CHARD.** *n. f.* [*chard*, Fr.] 1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*
2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*. *Martimer.*
- TO CHARGE.** *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *curri*, Lat.] 1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. It has with before the thing entrusted. And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph with them, and he served them. *Genesis.*
- What you have *charged* me with, that I have done. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
2. To impute as a debt, with *en* before the debtor. My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon. That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder, Of innocent and kindred blood struck off, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill on me. *Dryden.*
- It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and the sower's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged* on the account of labour. *Locks.*
3. To impute; with *en* before the person to whom any thing is imputed. No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
- It is easy to account for the difficulties he *charges* on the pre-ripest doctrine. *Locks.*
- Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, *Charge* all their woes on absolute decree; All to the dooming gods their guilt translate, And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*
- We *charge* that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts.*
4. To impute as a task. It has with before the thing imposed. The gospel *chargeth* us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Tillotson.*
5. To accuse; to censure. Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Water.*
6. To accuse. It has with before the crime. And his angels he *chargeth* with folly. *Job.*
7. To challenge. The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numeri.*
- Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous, To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shakspeare.*
8. To command. I may not suffer you to visit them; The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakspeare.*
- Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*
- I *charge* thee, stand, And tell thy name and business in the land. *Dryden.*
9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onset. With his prepared sword he *charges* home My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*
- The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite; With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*
- Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems to despise all ornament, but intinck merit. *Graville.*
10. To burden; to load. Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sight is there? the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shakspeare.*
- When often urg'd, unwilling to be great, Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat, And sends to senate, *charg'd* with common care, Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*
- Like meat swallowed down for pleasure and greenness, which only *charges* the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*
- A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of childrens memories with rules and precepts. *Lact.*
11. To fill. It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphics. *Aldryn.*
12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.
- CHARGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Care; trust; custody. One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in charge, *Knutler's Hist. of the Turks.*
- A hard division, when the harmless sheep Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*
- He enquired many things, as well concerning the pinnos which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in love to defend the same. *Knutler.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hosier.*
- It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hosier.*
- The leaders having *charge* from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare.*
- He, who requires From us no other service than to keep This one, this easy *charge*, of all the trees In paradise, that bear delicious fruit So various, not to taste that only tree Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*
3. Commission; trust conferred; office. If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his establishment. *L'Estrange.*
- Go first the master of thy herds to find, True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*
4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust. I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah.*
5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust. Hast thou eaten of the tree, Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou shouldest not eat? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. It has *upon* before the person charged. He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor.*
7. Accusation; imputation. We need not lay new matter to his *charge*: What you have seen him do, and heard him speak, Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakspeare.*
- These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying

lying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to care or management.
Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescribed
To thy transgressions; and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some trellis pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they fate
Above the palace of our slumbering king;
He light'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*
This part should be the governor's principal care; that
an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may
be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes
out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which
you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so
many complaints. *Spenser.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid
out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Witness this army of such mafs and *charge*, *Shakespeare.*
Led by a delicate and tender prince.

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun,
will continue. *Bacon.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little
kind of harbour in this place. *Addison.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they
flew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen,
and put all the others to flight. *Massachusetts.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave *charges*;
as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of
valour. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to found a *charge*, and begins like the
clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing counters, daring of the spur,
Their armed flaves in *charges*, their beavers down. *Shakespeare.*

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farmers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the con-
sistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-
blades, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and
a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

17. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except
it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peasam.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coasts, in
peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought
with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be
chargeable to any of you. *2 Thess. iii. 9.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Si-
cilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it
cost nothing, but wit. *Watson.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their
numerous issues, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that
no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man,
but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accountable.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse
than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spellerham.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; cost;
costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their
chargeableness, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should
succeed. *Bayle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great
cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom;
not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others
by his means. *Ajcham.*

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from *charge*.] A large dish.

All the tributaries land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger* snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast;
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips;
With which in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irritate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARITELY. *adv.* [from *charity*.] Warily; frugally.

CHARITNESS. *n. f.* [from *charity*.] Caution; meekness; scrupulous-
ness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not
fully the *chariness* of our hostility. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *n. f.* [car-rhod, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is
known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleasure, or state.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall let thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakespeare.*

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loos'd reins,
Majestic moves along. *Dryden.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with back seats.

CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot.

This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton.*

CHARIOTS'ER. *n. f.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot.

It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in
the ancient publick games.

The gasping *chariotter* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

The burning chariot, and the *chariotter*,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handiome *chariotter*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A sport anti-
quently used; where chariots were driven for the prize, as now
horles run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of
the horse and *chariot race*. *Addison.*

CHARITABLE. *adj.* [charitable, Fr. from *chariti*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a
poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud
or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rosw.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live
over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them
with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; bene-
volent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that
charitable title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to
my heart! *Shakespeare.*

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to
bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answer'd;
By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our crosses patiently,
injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes you censure to refrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHARITY. *n. f.* [chariti, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind,
and such as my own *charity* has caus'd me to commit, that at
others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incom-
prehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ,
the Son of the living God. *Hick.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.—
—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

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Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Only add
 Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
 Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
 By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul
 Of all the rest. *Milton.*
 Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his
 promise; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*
 But lauding *charity's* more ample sway,
 Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
 In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*
Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our
 neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*
 4. Liberality to the poor.
 The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to
 the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden.*
 5. Alms; relief given to the poor.
 We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and pri-
 vily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke,
 that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakespeare.*
 The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothful-
 ness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress.
L'Estrange.

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burn-
 ed to make charcoal.
 Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head,
 or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him
 down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a
 coal. *Greiv.*
 CHARLATAN. *n. f.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciar-
 lare*, to chatter.] A quack; and maintain talk with an empirick.
 Salimbanchos, quack-salers, and *chartalans*, deceive them
 in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

For *chartalans* can do no good,
 Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*
 CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; igno-
 rant.

A cowardly siskier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the
 principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*
 CHARLATANRY. *n. f.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit;
 cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern constellation, called the
 Bear.

There are seven stars in Urfa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*,
 or Plautum of Urfa major, seven. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CHARLOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow
 flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. f.* [*charm*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]
 1. Words, or philtres, or charactres, imagined to have some oc-
 cur or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think
 you have *charms*.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attrac-
 tion of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

There have been ever used, either barbarous words, of no
 sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of simi-
 litude, that may seduce and feed the imagination: and this
 was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Alcyone he names amidst his prayers,
 Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
 Molt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*
 Antaeus could, by magic *charms*,
 Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the af-
 fections.

Well founding verses are the *charm* we use,
 Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Recommen.*
 But what avail her unexhausted stores,
 Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
 With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
 The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
 While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
 And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Adisson.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fortify with charms against evil.
 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
 I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
 To one of woman born. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.
 Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever
 should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

3. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze.
 I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
 Could not find death, where I did bear him groan;
 Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*

4. To subdue the mind by pleasure.
 'Tis your graces
 That from my muteest conscience to my tongue,
Charms this report out.
 Amoret! my lovely foe,
 Tell me where thy strength does lie:
 Where the pow'r that *charms* us fo,
 In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

CHARMER. *n. f.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of
 charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief
 Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
 She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
 The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*

'T he passion you pretended,
 Was only to obtain;
 But when the charm is ended,
 The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden.*

CHARMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest
 degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wicked-
 ness will be most odious. *Spratt.*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
 So many graces in fo green an age. *Dryden.*

CHARMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to
 please exceedingly.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of
 teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHARMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleas-
 ing.

CHARNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
 Oft found in *charnel* vaults, and sepulchres,
 Ling'ring and sitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *cora*, *carnis*, Latin.]

The place under churches where the bones of the dead are
 repositied.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must fend
 Those that we bury, back; our monuments
 Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed
 in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts,
 for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by re-
 presenting only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-
 Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments,
 geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbutnot.*

CHARTER. *n. f.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things done between man
 and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and
charters of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those,
 whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or
 to any body politic; as a *charter* of exemption, that no man
 shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby
 a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowley.*

If you deny it, let the danger light
 Upon your *charter* and your city's freedom.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
 All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Dimband.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
 And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
 Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wonder'd, that the great *charter* whereby God
 bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto
 the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath
 bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the
 creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
 Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
 To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
 And they that are most gauled with my folly,
 They most must laugh. *Shakespeare.*

My mother,
 Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
 When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakespeare.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. f.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating
 to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea,
 touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, be-
 long not to the admiral's jurisdiction.

Hales's Common Law of England.

CHARTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Invested with privileges by
 charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
 The air, a *charter'd* libertine is still. *Shakespeare.*

CHARY. *adj.* [from *car*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which
 bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required.

Cowley's Survey of Cerinval.

The *charist* maid is prodigal enough,
 If she unmake her beauty to the moon. *Shakespeare.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

3. To follow as a thing defirable.

4. To drive.

Thus *chafed* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisenis. *Knutles.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying flars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

7. CHASE *Metaph.* See *TE ENCHASER*.

CHASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game.

Willst he was halt'ning, in the *chafe*, it seems,

Of this fair couple, meets he on the way

The father of this ſcolding lady. *Shakespeare.*

There is no *chafe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe fight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet.*

2. Fitneſs to be hunted, appropriation to *chafe* or *ſport*.

Concerning the beaſts of *chafe*, whereof the buck is the

ſiſt, he is called the fiſt year a ſawn. *Shak.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;

Oh! let me ſtill that ſpoſeſs name retain,

Frequent the foreſts, thy *chaffe* will obey,

And only make the beaſts of *chafe* my prey. *Dryden.*

3. Pursuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them; inſomuch as of one hundred ſhips, there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chafe*. *Bacon.*

One day, upon the ſudden, he fall'd out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that, at the fiſt onſet, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chafe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knutles.*

They ſeek that joy, which uſ'd to glow

Expanded on the hero's face;

When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,

And William led the glorious *chafe*. *Prior.*

4. Pursuit of ſomething as defirable.

Yet this mad *chafe* of fame, by few purſu'd,

Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryden.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with ſuch a wrangler,

That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd

With *chafes*. *Shakespeare.*

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chafe*, went circling

about, riſing to with the leiſe fence of riſing. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick: ſeek thee out ſome other *chafe*,

For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shakespeare.*

Honour's the nobleſt *chafe*; purſue that game,

And recompence the loſs of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground flored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between

a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and

not endowed with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs,

and flored with greater diverſity of game than a park. A

chaf differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands

of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot; and

from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a

larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more

keepers and overſeers. *Crauel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,

Upon the northſide of this pleaſant *chafe*. *Shakespeare.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece,

uſen withinſide. *Chimber.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. f.* [from *chafe* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart

of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,

And raking *chafe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend. *Dryden.*

CHAS'ER. *n. f.* [from *chafe*.] Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began

A ſtop 't' *th' chafers*, a retire; anon

A rout, conſuſion thick. *Shakespeare.*

So fall he flies, that his reviewing eye

Has loſt the *chafers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,

At once the *chafers*, and at once the prey,

Lo Ruſus tugging at the deadly hart,

Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart. *Pope.*

CHASM. *n. f.* [*γάρμα*.]

1. A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chajms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean,

by means of certain ſtiffneſſes or *chajms* paſſing betwixt it and

the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground aduſt her riv'n mouth diſparts,

Horrible *chajm*! profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,

No action leave to buſy chronicles;

Nº XXIII.

Such, whole ſupine felicity but makes,

In ſtory *chajms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSE-LAS. *n. f.* [French.] A ſort of grape. See *V. n. a.*

CHASTE. *adj.* [*caſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chafte* virgin.

2. With reſpect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Without obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chafte*, others obſcene. *Watts.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be diſcreet, *chafte*, keepers at home. *Titus, ii. 5.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. f.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubuloſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt ſpherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like thoſe of hemp. This tree will grow to eight or ten feet high, and produce their ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

7. CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chafte*, Fr. *caſte*, Lat.] To correct;

to puniſh; to mortify.

Chafte thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Prov. vi.*

I ſhall thee, ſafe guide! the path

Thou lead'ſt me; and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,

However *chafte* thy ſon. *Milton.*

Some feel the rod,

And own, like us, the father's *chafte* hand. *Retire's Royal Convert.*

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide

Her cloſe decrees, and *chafte* human pride. *Prior.*

7. CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*caſte*, Lat. antiently accented on the

fiſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll buſt with ſtraining of my courage,

But I will *chafte* this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chynalls

thus diſcovered and *chafte*d. *Boyle.*

How ſeldom is the world affrighted or *chafte*d with ſigns or

prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? *Grew.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chafte* and bleſs,

He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hee thee hither,

That I may pour my ſins in thine ear,

And *chafte*, with the valour of my tongue,

All that impoſes thee. *Shakespeare.*

Know, fir, that I

Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,

Nor once be *chafte*d with the ſober eye

Of dull Oclavia. *Shakespeare.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe

By decency *chafte*d. *Thompson.*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*chafte*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment.

Theſe words are all commonly, though not always,

uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I ſo much diſhonour my fair ſiſter,

On equal terms to give him *chafte*ment? *Shakespeare.*

He held the *chafte*ment of one which moleſted the ſee of

Rome, pleaſing to God. *Raleigh.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or

ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall

bring him to the *chafte*ment of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of ſickneſs as the kind *chafte*ment and diſci-

pline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the

world. *Bentley.*

CHASTITY. *n. f.* [*caſtita*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,

To force a ſpooleſs virgin's *chafte*ty? *Shakespeare.*

*Chafte*ty is either abſtinenſe or continence: abſtinenſe is

that of virgins or widows; continence of married perſons;

chafte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chafte*ty retires,

Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chafte*ty enough in language,

Without offence to utter them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTISER. *n. f.* [from *chafte*.] The perſon that chaſtiſes;

a puniſher; a corrector.

CHASTLY. *adv.* [from *chafte*.] Without incontinence; pure-

ly; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs here: no, though it were as virtuous

to lie as to live *chafte*ly. *Shakespeare.*

Make fiſt a long of joy and love,

Which *chafte*ly flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chafly* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began.

Dryden.

CHA'FTNESS, *n. f.* [from *chafte*.] Chastity; purity.

7. CHAT, *v. n.* [from *chatter*, Fr. *Stinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their flocks,
Ylike as a monster of many heads.

Spenser.

Because that I familiarly sometimes,
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your fauciness will jest upon my love.

Shakspeare, *Comedy of Errors*.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared lights
Are spectacles to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,

Shakspeare.

While she *chats* to him.

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* on a ruffick row.

Milton.

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd.

Dr. den.

CHAT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tale.

Lords that can prate

As amply and unnecessarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make

Shakspeare.

A chough of as deep *chat*.

The time between before the fire they fat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*.

Dryden.

The least is no inconsiderable good, but such as he confesses
is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of
wine, or the idle *chat* of a smoking club.

L'Esprit.

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,

Pope.

With fingering, laughing, ogling, and all that.

CHAT, *n. f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLARY, *n. f.* [*châtellain*, Fr.] The district under the
dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance,
with their *châtellaries* and dependencies.

Dryden.

CHA'TTEL, *n. f.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a
term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor flare, nor fret;

I will be master of what is mine own;

Shakspeare.

She is my good, my *chattel*.

Honour's a leaf for lives to come,

And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*

Hudibras.

Not to be forfeited in battle.

7. CHA'TTER, *v. n.* [*chatter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom fly, the pie still *chattereth*.

Steele.

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis sings,

Begin his wileless not apace to *chatter*.

Spenser.

There was a crow fat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep;

Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to
a dog.

L'Estrange.

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter fatuity.

Dryden and Let's OEdipus.

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,

With *chattering* teeth, and hissing hair upright.

Dryden.

Dip but your toes into cold water,

Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*.

Prior.

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impatient
chattering, or useless trifles.

Watts.

CHA'TTER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimic he began his *chatter*,

Swift.

How civil tongues his life bespatter.

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTER, *n. f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD, *n. f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'TENDER, *n. f.* [*Chavender*, Fr.] The chub: a fish.

Warton.

There are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed
any great fish.

GHAMONTELLE, *n. f.* [Fr.] A fort of pear; which see.

7. CHAW, *v. a.* [*lauch*, Germ.] To champ between the
teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returned, fraught with foul despite,

And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.

Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us how draws;

He swallows us, and never *chaws*;

He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.

Donne.

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt
in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and
at a distance from his engine.

Boyle.

The man who laugh but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law.

Dryden.

CHAW, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under
part of a beal's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and
will bring thee forth and all thine army.

Ezek. xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WROON, *n. f.* Entrails.

For the ingredients of our cauldron,

Shakspeare.

CHEAP, *adj.* [capian, Sax. *keapan*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there
the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise
up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing
will immediately turn dear.

L'Esprit.

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes

Shakspeare.

Peauty brief in goodness.

Had I so lavish of my preference been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.

Shakspeare.

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another
occasion of satiety, maketh himself *cheap*.

Bacon.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye.

Dryden.

The usual titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned
into terms of derision and reproach, and every way is taken
by prophane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible.

Atturbury.

CHEAP, *n. f.* [*cheaping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Engl-*
cheap, *Chapfale*.] Market; purchase; bargain; as *good cheap*,
[*à bon marché*, Fr.]

The same wine that comes ought of Candia, which we pay
so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good
cheap.

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after
that absurd, which he carries about him all the while, and
may have it better *cheap* at home.

L'Estrange.

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *deas*,
may trample on those who give little resistance.

D'neij of Paris.

To CHE'APEN, *v. a.* [capian, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the
price of any commodity.

Rich he shall be, that's certain; wife, or I'll none; virtu-
ous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her.

Shakspeare.

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have
come at a very easy rate.

L'Estrange.

So in a morning, without bodice,
Slit sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,

Prior.

To *cheapen* tea.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.

Swift.

2. To sell value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem.
Can any brighter than the Roman be?

Dryden.

I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me.

CHE'APLY, *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By their I see

Shakspeare.

So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought.

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,

Dryden.

So might recompence your beauty brought.

CHE'APNESS, *n. f.* [from *cheap*.] Low price of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in com-
modities; having for end *cheapness*.

Bacon.

The discredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been
the great discouragement to other nations to transplant them-
selves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which
the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them.

Temple.

CHEAR, See CHERE.

7. CHEAT, *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from
a. chater, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making
bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly
of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at
first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by
learning to *cheat* others.

Dryden.

There are a sort of people who find that the most effectual
way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures.

Temple.

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd.

Shakspeare.

CHEAT, *n. f.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from
cheater, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the
lords of manours in procuring effects, *cheat* the abridgment
was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass,
though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not
grow ashamed to use it.

Temple.

L'Esprit.

Emp'rick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden*.
When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falser than the former day;
Lies worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,
With some new joys cuts off what we possess. *Dryden*.

B. A person guilty of fraud.

Diffimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed;
for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *Sauts*.

Like that notorious *cheat*, vault fums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden*.

CH'S'ATER. *n. f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.
I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers
to me. [It is here for *exchequer*.] *Shakspeare*.

They lay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised choaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakspeare*.

He is no swaggerer, hostess; I a tame *cheater* I faith.—
Chater, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house,
nor no *cheater*. *Shakspeare*.

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers
of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, false witnesses and
scoundrels. *Taylor*.

7. CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *chequer*, *cheff*; from whence
we use, at that game, the term *chessmate*, when we stop our
adversary from carrying on his play any further.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Refract thy state; with better judgment *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare*.
How fumes may be fown and raised, how they may be spread
and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead.
Bacon's Essays.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton*.
He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but
with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or
hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *Sauts*.

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brinsful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakspeare*.
His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't. *Shakspeare*.

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspondent
cipher.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.

7. CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*. *Shakspeare*.

With what wing the flannet *checks* at it.
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakspeare*.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either
is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous
undertaking ever after. *Lucie*.

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* once with business, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon*.

I'll avoid his presence;

It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden*.

CHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

t. Repellure; stop; rebuff.

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with falsity cast him. *Shakspeare*.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakspeare*.

We see also that kings that have been fortunate conquerors
in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their
fortunes. *Bacon*.

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dread
manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this
insolent impiety. *Triniton*.

It was this vicaroy's zeal which gave a remarkable *check* to
the first progress of christianity.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a
check to that sacrilege, which had been but too much winked
at. *Atterbury*.

The great struggle with his passions is in the first *check*.
Regerr.

2. Refrains; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the
check of their consciences must breaketh their spirit. *Hayward*.

The impetuosity of the new object's nature needed some
refrain and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences
and appetite of power. *Clarendon*.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope*.

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from with-
in, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift*.

3. A reproof; a flight.

Oh! this life

Is nobler than attending for a *check*;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shakspeare*.

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the pro-
gress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife subside?
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden*.

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forsakes her proper game to fol-
low rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her in her flight.

Chambers.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be
handsome, she is the more subjed to go out on *check*. *Suckling*.

When whil'd from the fill,

Some falcon stops at what her eye design'd;
And with her excrements, the quarry mis'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden*.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord
Coventry. *Clarendon*.

A fysical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests.
Dryden.

The letters have the natural production by several checks
or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath
or voice. *Holder*.

7. The correspondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges
the other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Check* of the *CHEQUE*, in the king's household, has the *check*
and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the
officers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Check* of the *CHEQUE*, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also
the name of an officer invested with like powers. *Chambers*.

7. CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *chequer*, *cheff*, Fr.] To variegates
7. CHE'QUER. } or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board,
with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
*check*ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakspeare*.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *chequer'd* shadow on the ground. *Shakspeare*.

As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *chequer'd* dross doth fling a clasp,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare*.

The wealthy lying yet never bore
That sweet, nor dainty bower,
That damask'd not the *chequer'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Dryden*.

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade. *Milton*.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess man is determined
only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Lucie*.

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds
are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Adison*.

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it
into earth and water. *Woodward*.

Hic waving groves a *chequer'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope*.

CHE'CKER. } *n. f.* Work vari'd alternately as to its co-
CHE'CKER-WORK } lours or materials.

Nets of *chequer-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the
chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *Kings*.

CHE'CKMATE. *n. f.* [*rebet et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the
chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from
moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenser*.

CHE'CKROL. *n. f.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, con-
taining the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to,
great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise
called the *chequer-roll*. *Cecil*.

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's
servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to
the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CHEEK. *n. f.* [cease, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakspeare*.

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. *Shakspeare*.

I shall survey and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Deane*.

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The differing tides of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden*.

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces
of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly
alike. *Chambers*.

CHEEK-

CHE'KBONE. *n. f.* [from *check* and *bore*.]

I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the flug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *HGeman.*

CHE'KTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *check* and *teeth*.] The hinder tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion.

CHEER. *n. f.* [*cheer*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Span. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better art.

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*,
poignant fauces, and delicious wines. *Shakespeare.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.

My royal lord,
You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is fold
'That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome.

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays

The least felt touch of a degenerate fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise.

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and his languish'd hope reviv'd.

At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.

Then were they all of good *cheers*, and they also took fume
meat.

TO CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complain'd in vain that he was betrayed: yet, for all
that, he was nothing discouraged, but *cheer'd* up his footmen.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.

2. To comfort; to console.

I died ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green.

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears.

The face d' tun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blas'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray.

TO CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.

CHE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *to cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,

Thou *cheerer* of our days,
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a
cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet
thoughts.

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest re-
viver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits.

Of all material beings first and best.
CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt fewest music to delight his mind.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: but by for-
row of the heart the spirit is broken.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with
willingness; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.

Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.
To their known stations *cheerfully* they go.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline
and men never go on so *cheerfully* as when they see where they
go.

That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour.

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage
and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the
first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of
the world, and embrace torments and death.

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I remember, then I marvel'd to see her receive my com-
mandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*.

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, content, or
gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My *cheerful* day is turn'd to *cheerless* night.

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,

From the *cheerless* dawn of morning,
Till the dews of night returning,
Cheerless towns, far distant, never blest'd.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] 1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient
situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and
cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both
more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcame;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo.

2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] *Cheerfully*.

In God's name, *cheer* you on, courageous friend,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,

By this one bloody trial of sharp war.
Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn.

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power
to make gay.

Come, let us lie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new with sorrow from my bowl.

CHEESE. *n. f.* [*cheese*, Lat. *caseus*, Sax. *casu*.] A kind of food
made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and salting
the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh
the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with bread.

CHE'ESCAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of
soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheesecake* diet.

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soiling meal and *cheesecake* ends the strife.

CHE'ESMONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who
deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,

By trusting.

CHE'ESPRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which
the curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheesepress* she could never turn,
Her awkward fill did ne'er employ the churn.

CHE'ESVAT. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vatt*.] The wooden cask in
which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no
bigger than a *cheesvat*.

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of
cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tephaceous chalybeate
mixture, but not a *cheesy* subsalt.

CHE'LY. *n. f.* [*chele*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chele*
or great claw, of one side longer than the other.

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CH'QUER. See CHEEKER.

TO CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cherish*, Fr.] To support and forward
with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to
nurture up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love.

I would I were thy bird.
Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*.

What doth *cherish* weeds; but gentle air?
Magistrates should always thought themselves concerned to
cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the be-
lief of a God and another life.

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Deviest*.
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of
his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings*
and encouragements to confirm and animate them.

Deuty of Pity.

CHERISH. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and
cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true
and decent piety. *Spratt's Sermons.*

CHERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support;
comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishments*,
Supports the praise of noble poudie. *Spenser.*

CHERRY.

CHERRY-TREE. *n. f.* [*crisje*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]

The tree hath large shining leaves: the fruit grows on
long pedicles, and is roundish or heart-shaped; the stone
is short, tumid, and roundish. The species are; 1. The
common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry.
3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry.
5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry.
7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazzard.
9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry.
11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry.
13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The
red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The double flowered
cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The com-
mon wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry,
with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry.
21. The cherry tree with striped leaves. And many other
sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukewarm, corouse,
Gaskoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for
preparing.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the
Mithridatic victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680;
and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterward,
which was *A. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through
most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its earliness,
being of the first tree-fruits that appears to welcome in
the fruit-season. *Miller.*

Some derive it from the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut,
a *cherry* stone; but this, more covetous, would have a chain.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating
cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peasam.*

All this done by a little spark of life, which, in its first
appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone.
Hall's Orig. of Manind.

All the ideas of all the sensible qualities of a *cherry* come
into my mind by sensation. *Locke.*

CHERRY. *adj.* [from the substantiv.] Resembling a *cherry*
in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a pouting pleasing tongue. *Shakspeare.*

CHERRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHERRY-CHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy
cheeks.

I warrant them *cherry-cheek'd* country girls. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHERRY-PIT. *n. f.* [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in
which they throw *cherry* stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit*.
Shakspeare Twelfth Night.

CHERSONESE. *n. f.* [*Χερσονεσος*.] A peninsula; a tract of
land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent
by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHERT. *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis
sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodw.*

CHERUB. *n. f.* [*כרוב* plur. *כרובים*.] It is sometimes written
in the plural, improperly, *cherubim*.

A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next
to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which
the Scripture gives us of *cherubim*, differ from one another;
as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions,
and in a composition of all these figures put together. The
hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains
of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Ex. d. xxvi. t.*
cherubim of cunning work. *Calmat.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gild *cherubim* is fretted. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the fightless co-souers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERUBICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the
cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
No XXIV.

Divine instructor! I have heard, that when
Cherubick songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aerial music fend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHERUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

This fell whore of shame,
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

CHERUVIL. *n. f.* [*cheraphyllum*, Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant,
whose leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of
the flower are bifid and heart-shaped; and each flower is suc-
ceeded by two long seeds, not furrowed. The species are;
1. Garden *cheruvil*. 2. Wild perennial *cheruvil*, or cow-weed.

The first of these species is cultivated for fallads. *Mittr.*

To *CHERUP*. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*; corrupted
to *cherup*.] To cheer; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenser.*

CHERUP. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or
tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. f.* [*eches*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which
two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom too express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*. *Denham.*

So have I seen a king on *chess*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shutting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHESS-APPLE. *n. f.* See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a species.

CHESS-BOARD. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The board or table
on which the game of *chess* is played.

And cards are dealt, and *chessboards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHESSMAN. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *man*.] A puppet for *chess*.
A company of *chessmen*, standing on the same squares of the
chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same
place, or unmoved.

CHESS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *player*.] A pannelor at *chess*.
Thus like a skillful *chessplayer*, by little and little, he draws
out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater per-
sons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poets.*

CHESSOM.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere
mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially
if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon.*

CHEST. *n. f.* [*cyg*, Sax. *chest*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.
He will seek there, on my word: neither *chest*, *chest*, trunk,
well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of
such places. *Shakspeare Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But more have been by as arctic oppress,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryden.*

2. A *CHEST* of Drawers. A case with boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the
belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have
seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and
breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's No. on the hind.*

To *CHEST*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regulate in a *chest*; to
hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It comes near
to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Lar. Dict.*

CHESTED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a *chest*; as, broad-
chested, narrow-chested.

CHESTER. See CASTOR.

CHESTNUT.

CHESTNUT-TREE. *n. f.* [*chestnoigne*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote dis-
tances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat
of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts
included in each husk or covering. This tree was for-
merly in great plenty, as may be proved by the old build-
ings in London, which were, for the most part, of this tim-
ber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many
purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for
liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned,
to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink
or swell, like other timber. *Mittr.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half to great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakspeare.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and
fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Pisc. am.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.—

—An excellent colour : your *cheffnat* was ever the only colour. *Shaksf. As you like it.*

Mérah's long hair was glossy *cheffnat* brown. *Cecil. Dav.*

CHESTON. n. f. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.

CHEVALIER. n. f. [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;

And I am lotted by a traitor villain, *Shaksf.*

And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shaksf.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. n. f. [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet.

Chambers.

CHEVEN. n. f. [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHEVERIL. n. f. [*cheveran*, Fr.] A kid; kiddleather.

A fence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit : how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shaksf.*

Which gifts the capacity

Of your *cheveril* confidence would receive,

It you might please to stretch it. *Shaksf.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHIEFISANCE. n. f. [*cheviance*, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement.

A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *cheviance*,

Schlom, said Guyon, yields to virtue's aid,

But in her way throws mischief and mischance.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

CHESTRON. n. f. [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harri.*

To *CHEW. v. a.* [*ceopian*, Sax. *kaewen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on displeasure,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eyes,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallowed, and digested,
Appear before us. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Pacing through the forest, *Shaksf.*

Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.

'Tis pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,

Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs. *Erylen.*

The vales

Descending gently, where the lowing herd

Chews verdurous pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, adjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He flabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shaksf.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention. *Bacon's Essays.*

To *CHEW. v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
'Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shaksf.*
Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Estrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom fast,

And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICANE. n. f. [*chicane*, Fr.] derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicanes* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His artifices have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicanes*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,

He drove to lengthen the campaign,

And fave his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To *CHICANE. v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER. n. f. [*chicanneur*, Fr.] A petty sophist; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

'Tis this the only way to distinguish the two most different

things I know in the world, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke on Human Understanding.*

CHICANERY. n. f. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean art of wrangle.

His anger at his ill success, caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Abbatot and Pope's Hist. Scri.*

CHICHES. n. f. See *CHICKPEAS*.

CHICHLING VETCH. n. f. [*chichlym*, Lat.] The plants of this species produce abundance of flowers, which are very ornamental in balcon or pots of flowers to place in chimnies, and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Müller.*

CHICK. } n. f. [*ciccn*, Sax. *kicken*, Dutch.]

CHICKEN. } n. f. [*ciccn*, Sax. *kicken*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!

What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam, *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

At one fell swoop!

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Dante.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, not yet hath seen the like motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Macle's Origin of Mania.*

Ev'n since she was a fen-night old they lay,

Was chaste and lumbie to her dying day;

Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryden.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Luft.*

On rainy days alone I dine,

Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:

On rainy days I dine alone,

And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Arick, *chick*, *Shaksf. Tempest.*

This is thy charge.

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloë, shall go on to practise

Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

I urge your trade of fennel-picking,

Your hints, that: tell is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHICKENHEARTED. adj. [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly;

timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,

To sit hit the ladies first, and then be parted. *Pope's Ep. F.*

The *CHICKENPOX. n. f.* An exanthematic disorder, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHICKLING. n. f. [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS. n. f. [from *chick* and *pea*.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by short swelling

pods, like the inflated bladder of a fish: the seeds are shaped

like a ram's head. It is seldom cultivated in England, where

peas will do well, which are much preferable. *Müller.*

CHICKWEED. n. f. [*chick* and *weed*.] The name of plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are common appellations, and

of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned

by milk. *Wifson of Tuxford.*

To *CHIDE. v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*

[*chcan*, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,

When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Shaksf.*

If he do set

The very wings of reason to his heels,

And fly like *chidden* scurry from Jove. *Shaksf.*

'Tis he, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;

He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,

I am a child to chiding. *Shaksf. Othello.*

Seylla wept.

And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune *chew'd* his face,

To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if you item philosopher

Had just now *chid* you. *Adelphi's Cat.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to

be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to

chide and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive away with reproach.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,

Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shaksf.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,

And fountains, o'er the pabbles, *chid* your stay. *Dryd.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;

For, the work pericited, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To *CHIDE. v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me. *Shaksf. As you like it.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:

The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid?

Swift.

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,

And he does *chide* with you.

Shaksf. Othello.

3. To make a noise.

My duty,

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,

Should the approach of this wild river break,

And stand unshaken yours.

Shaksf. Henry VIII.

CHIDER, n. f. [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, fir, at any hand, I pray.—

I love no *chiders*, fir.

Shaksf. Taming of the Shrew.

CHIEF, adj. [*chief*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

They were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's

works.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this

treachery.

King, ix. 23.

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;

At home, with moral, arts, and laws amend.

Pope's Epist.

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth

chief friends.

Proverbs, xvi. 28.

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are in-

feriour, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main

purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his dis-

course wherein he prosecuted it. *Luci's Pref. to St. Paul's Ep.*

4. It is used by some writers in the superlative degree; but, I

think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain

Here in the cheer and comfort of our eyes,

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.

Shakspeare.

Does an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdsmen.

Job, xxi. 7.

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the

army.

Clarendon.

CHIEF, n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A commander; a leader.

It pain to them

Left pain lefts to be fled? or thou than they

Left hardy to endure; courageous *chief*!

The first in flight from pain.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

After or before were never known

Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone.

Dryden's Fáb.

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

A prudent *chief* not always must display

His pow'r in equal ranks, and fair array;

But with th' occasion and the place comply,

Conceal his force, may seem sometimes to fly.

Pope.

2. In *CHIEF*, in law. *In capite*, without a superior lord.

All fums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be

made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such

alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the

way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. Animations.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as

I do part of my small fortune in Wildshire.

Dryden.

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a

mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?

The coloured chaplets wrought within a *chief*,

The knotth ruth-rings, and gilt rosemary.

Spenser.

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or

upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHIEFLESS, adj. [from *chief*.] Without a head; without a

leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,

And navies yawn'd for orders on the main.

Dunciad.

CHIEFLY, adv. [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more

than common.

Any man who will seriously consider the nature of an epic

poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are

chiefly whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty.

Dryden's Juven. Preface.

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates

of the dissenters *chiefly* lay.

Swift.

CHIEFRIE, n. f. [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord

paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield

her majesty reasonable *chiefries*, and also give a competent

maintenance unto the garrisons.

Spenser.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a

small *chiefrie*.

Swift.

CHIEFTAIN, n. f. [from *chief*, *n. f.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,

(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)

Unto the mighty stream him to betake,

Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Que.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains*

of the Irishy.

Davies on Ireland.

CHIEFVANCE, n. f. [probably from *chief* and *vance*, Fr. purchase]

Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now

obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the husband use of mone-

ney; and against unlawful *chiefvances* and exchanges, which is

bastard usury.

Luci's Henry VII.

CHILBLAIN, n. f. [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; Fr. blain; a sore]

seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong

to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy,

(which may be called the childrens gout) by burning at the

fire.

Temple.

CHILD, n. f. in the plural CHILDREN. [*child*, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to with for youth is full as vain,

As for a youth to turn a *child* again.

Prokem.

We should no more be kinder to one child than to another,

than we are kinder of one eye more than of the other. *L'Espr.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten,

for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then

runs ten times less risque than at sixteen.

Lasce.

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and

the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wale's Prop. for Death.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young,

and afterwards have approached to their parents' presence, the

parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret

joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance overtake such children. *Shaksf.*

So unexhausted her perle, sons were,

That for more *child* er, she had more to figure. *Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,

A long increase of children *children* told. *Add. Ovid's Met.*

3. In the language of Scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *IJa. x. 19. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.*

Such as are young in grace. *1 John, ii. 13.*

Such as are humble and docile. *Matt. xvii. 3, 4.*

The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called

children; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow

light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot

is among the saints! *W'flem, v. 5.*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children*

of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ.

Gal. iii. 26.

4. A girl child.

Mercy on's, a beanie! a very pretty beanie!

A boy, or *child*, I wonder! *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

6. To be with *CHILD*. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child*,

Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,

Least that their hopes prodigiously be cross'd. *Shaksf. K. John.*

7. *CHILD, v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,

The *child* autumn, angry winter, change

Their wont'd liveries. *Shaksf. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregu-

larities of diet, in such it begins with hemorrhages. *Arbushot.*

CHILDREARING, participial substantive. [from *child* and *rear*.]

The act of bearing children.

To thee,

Pains only in *childrearing* were foretold,

And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,

Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The timorous and irresolute Sybil has demur'd 'till she is

past *childrearing*.

CHILD-DIED, n. f. [from *child* and *died*.] The state of a woman

bringing a *child* or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who

died in *child* in the Tower. *Luci's Henry VII.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *child* it daim. *Par. Reg.*

Yet thine, tho' poor, the pain of *child* doth beat. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, 'till she has the *child* pil-

low. *Spenser.*

Women in *child* are in the case of persons wounded.

Arbushot m. Dict.

CHILD-BIRTH, n. f. [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour;

the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The

The mother of Pyrocles, shortly after her *childbirth*, died.

Sidney.

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the shapeliest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no fate exempt from sorrow.

He to his wife, before the time assign'd

For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind *Dryden.*

CHILDLED. *a. f.* [from *child*.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my beam, seems now,

When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

CHILDREN'S DAY. [from *child* and *masi*.]

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or such uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *children's day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CHILDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *child*; *childhood*, Sax.]

1. The state of infants; or, according to some, the time in which we are children.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of my joy

With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Shakspeare.*

The fons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhood*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milton.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.* *A. butnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,

And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHILDISH. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling, ignorant; simple. Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*; then its youth, when it is luxurious and juvenile. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. Misdemeanors being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps saw how he did bear,

And fell in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear. *Fairy Qu.*

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play

To me was pleasing; all my mind was set

Serious to learn and know. *Paradise Regained.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet's Defence.*

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,

Loves *childish* plays. *Rosamund.*

They have spoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Addison on Italy.*

By conversation the childish humours of thy younger days might be worn out. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him. *Hester's Preface.*

It is a thick misty error, supported by some men of excellent judgment in their own professions, but *childishly* unskillful in any thing besides. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

CHILDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholic religion. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more

Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare, Ciceronius.*

CHILDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women. *Samuel, xv. 33.*

A man shall fee the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: for the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. *Bacon's Essays.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death

Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She can give you the reason why such a one died *childless*:

Spektator.

CHILDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or becoming a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hester.*

I thought the remnant of mine age

Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakspeare.*

CHILDRIAD. *n. f.* [from *χίλια*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries,

childiads, &c. for the use of computation in history. *Heder.*

CHILIA'DRON. *n. f.* [from *χίλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chilia'dron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confuted, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHILIPACTIVE. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chilipactive* mutation, or alimental conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHILIPACTORY. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a *chilipactory* mentrum, or digestive preparation drawn from fishes or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendency to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,

Of noisom winds, and blasting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with despair. *Race's Royal Concert.*

3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Chills; cold.

I very well know one to have a fort of *chill* about his precordia and head. *Darban's Physico-theology.*

TO CHILL. *v. o.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet

So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,

But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams

And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Crotch.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;

Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum

Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill

Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

3. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers's Sermon.*

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,

Or soon decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,

By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackm. Crest.*

CHILLINESS. *n. f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbutnot.*

CHILLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHILNESS. *n. f.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chilness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,

A generous *chilness* seizes ev'ry part,

The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryd.*

CHIME. *n. f.* [*chims*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. f.* [The original of this word is doubtful.] *Janvier* and *Mingrew* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*, *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henshaw* from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chimes*, or *chourmes*, an old word for the found of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.

1. The consonant or harmonic found of many correspondent

instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;

That, as we do strike a tune,

In our dance, shall make a *chime*. *Ben. Jonson.*

The found

Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,

Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;

She can teach you how to climb

Higher than the sphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love hirt invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,

The motion mesur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.
We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shaksf.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Greiv.*

7. CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or concordance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,

Or bring the sum of Gallia's ills to rhyme,

To mighty hard.

Prior.

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbutnot.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,

And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.* To move, or strike, or sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

Withlited arms they order ev'ry blow,

And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:

With labour'd anvils *Æma* groans below, *Dryden.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *n. f.* [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In fouth, the force of dreams is a piece,

Chimeras all; and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *SpeSat.*

CHIMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wudly; fantastically.

CHIMINAGE. *n. f.* [from *chimim*, an old law word for a road.]

A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowd.*

CHIMNEY. *n. f.* [*chiminee*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruful: where we lay,

Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fireplace.

The *chimney*

In fouth the chamber; and the chimney-piece,

Chaff Dian bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh.*

Low officers, which some neighbours hardly think it worth fluting from their *chimney* sides to obtain. *Swift.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The freize; the seat on each end of the firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men

Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fireplace.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dip't in grease; nothing maketh them thine so well. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black:

And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shaksf.*

The little *chimneysweepers* skulk along.

And marks with sooty stains the heretics' throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy, and Tom

the Portugall duffman, put in their claims. *Arb.*

2. Is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Nº. XXIV.

Golden lads and girls, all must,

As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust.

CHIN. *n. f.* [*chine*, Sax. *china*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her wrist,

and thrusting out her *chin*. *Slaney.*

With his amazonian chin he drove

The bristled lip, b-fore him.

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,

And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his *chin*. *De den.*

CHINA. *n. f.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessel made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other relists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spicen, vapours, or small pox, above them all,

And misfires of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

After supper, carry your place and *china* together in the same basket. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. f.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The *china* orange; supposed originally of China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain.

CHINA-ROOT. *n. f.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China. *Morimer.*

CHINCOUGH. *n. f.* [*chings* more properly *kinough*, from *kinden*, to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chin-cough*, complicated with an inter-

mitting fever. *Fis or on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. f.* [*chine*, Fr. *china*, Ital. *china*, Lat. *cin*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the spine or backbone is found.

She strike him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she ordered

all his body.

He presents her with the tusk's head,

And *chine*, with rising bruises roughly spread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou

sleep. *Shakspeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *SpeSat.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into *chines*.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Appennine. *Fry.*

CHINK. *n. f.* [*cinan*, to gape, sax.] A small aperture long-

wide; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink* of a wall.

Shaksf. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of

doors, and the like. *Racem.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the

chink of their larynx, as to prevent the admission of wet or

dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In vain the search'd each cranny of the house,

Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many

chinks and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fa-

brick. *South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Slinner* from the found.] To

shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his feat of flate:

With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To found by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as

'quire South's. *Arbutnot.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,

And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHINKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening

into narrow clefts.

But plaster thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryden.*

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,

Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin. *Philips.*

CHINTS. *n. f.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed

with colours.

Let a charming *chint*, and Brussels lace,

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

CHIOPPINE. *n. f.* [from *chopin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly

worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last,

by the altitude of a *chippine*. *Shakspeare.*

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in

chippines. *Crowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a

market; from the Sax *cýpan*, ceapan, to buy. *Giles.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chip*.] To cut into

small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a

time.

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it

sometimes

sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addison.*

The critic strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n to the butcher *chips* his crutt. *King's Cookery.*

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone. *Thomf.*
CHIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.
Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeeth. *Bacon.*
That *chip* made the iron swim, not by any natural power.
Taylor's Weekly Communicant.

The straw was laid below:
Of *chips* and ferewood was the second row. *Dryden.*

2. A small piece, however made.
The manganeise lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarse spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CHIPPING *n. f.* [from *to chip*.] A fragment cut off.
They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Motimur.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Fulton on the Clocks.*

CHIRAGRICAL *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragri alwayms do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes fist of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
CHIROGRAPHER *n. f.* [*χίρ*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer*, to be engrossed. *Bacon.*

CHIROGRAPHER *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirophysist*, or *chiromaner*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirophysists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbutnot.*

CHIROGRAPHY *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.] The art of writing.

CHIROMANER *n. f.* [See **CHIROMANER**.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromaners* cheaper zit repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. vi.*

CHIROMANCY *n. f.* [*χίρ*, the hand, and *μανία*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy*, that fests in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CHIRP *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, her peeping flew away,
'Till hard by them both he and she did lay.
Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived found. *Shakespeare.*

No *chirping* lack the welkin thence invokes.
The careful hen

Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson.*
TO CHIRP *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnson.*
Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.

CHIRP [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.
Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Spenser.*

CHIRPER *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

TO CHIRRE *v. n.* [ecceyan, Sax.] See **CHURME**.
To coo as a pigeon.

CHIRURGEON *n. f.* [*χίρουργός*, from *χίρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeling his need of a *chirurgion*. *South.*

CHIRURGERY *n. f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Hijeman.*

CHIRURGICAL *adj.* See **CHIRURGEON**.

CHIRURGEON *n. f.* See **CHIRURGEON**.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts, As to the *chirurgal* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Motimur.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, confining in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgial* or manual, doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Waller.*

CHISEL *n. f.* [*scissus*, i. e. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her.

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. *Waller.*

Imperfect flaps: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

TO CHISEL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a *chisel*.
CHIT *n. f.* [according to Dr. Hickeys, from *chid*, Germ. *chid*, perhaps from *chis*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.
There will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all palinks to jest. *Assmann.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with milliners.
Barley, couched four days, will begin to show the *chit* or spit at the root-end. *Motimur.*

3. A freckle. [from chick pease.] In this sense it is found in use.
CHIT *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Motimur.*

CHIT-CHAT *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club. *Scatter.*

CHITTLERS *n. f.* without singular. [from *chit*, which Dut. *Alinghe*; from *kutts*, Germ. *Sinner*.] The guts, the bowels. *Sinner.*

CHITTY *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.
CHIVALROUS *adj.* [from *chevalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous, daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* empire. *Spenser.*

CHIVALRY *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *equer* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.
There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.
Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakespeare.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The general system of knightly.
Solennly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And what he did to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit.
'They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous,
because they were but private *chivalries*. *Shakespeare.*

5. The body or order of knights.
And by this light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakespeare.*

6. In law.
Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuds*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received, for rents and services as they thought good; and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, elowish and rustic. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called *ferageantry*, and is again divided into grand or petty, i. e. great or small. *Chivalry* that

may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called *scutagium*. *Couch.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVES. *n. f.* [*chive*, Fr. *stimmer*.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolix seed contained in the *chives*, or pieces of the flammula. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A species of small onion. *Stimmer.*

CHLORO'SIS. *n. f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The green-sickness.

See CHOLERA.

CHOCOLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and sit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the tropics, and grows wild. See *Cocoa*. *Miller.*

2. The cacao or mafe, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nut, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chambers.*

3. The liquor, made by a solution of chocolate in hot water. *Chambers.*

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exoticic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and antodycic. *Arbutnot.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lyfander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHOPE. [the old preterite, from *chide*.] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wrath, and *choke* with Laban. *Gen. xxxi.*

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryden.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stubble, it chooseth not to do so, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *Lucan.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Greus.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar had a collection of apophthegms; it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty:
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming war-ours. *Milton.*

Now Mars, the God, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hobbes.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Gen. xxiii. 6.*

Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

7. To make *CHOICE* of. To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes *choice*,
Nor is let captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisy*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and

fruits, told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guarigan.*

Thus in a sea of folly lost'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Spenser.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.

He that is *choicest* of his time, will also be *choicest* of his company, and *choicest* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round valuable form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it was supposed to be; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcilableness of fate with choice. *Hammond on Fundamenta's.*

CHOICEFULLY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicefully* from each county some. *Shakespeare.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicefully* good. *Watson.*

CHOICEINESS. *n. f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculars, seedlings or plants, as are of their *choiceiness* reserved in pots. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The fingers in divine worship.

The *choir*,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the church where the choirsters or fingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
At distance from her. *Shakespeare.*

CHOKE. *v. a.* [accacan, Sax. from *ceoca*, the *choke* or *mouth*. According to *Aldrich*, from *cho*, from whence, probably, the *panish*, *ahoga*.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I gave untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose parties's war *choke'd* with the resist. *Chapman.*

They are at a continual expense to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choke'd* up, by the help of several engines. *Swalson.*

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sovereign's way. *T. Wall.*

3. To hinder by obstruction.

As twelvemonth summers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakespeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Davies.*

It seemeth the fire is so *choke'd*, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon.*

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon.*

The fire, which *choke'd* in ashes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Choke'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakespeare.*

Confess these freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakespeare.*

5. To overpower; to suppress.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choke'd* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke, viii. 14.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and dandel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden.*

CHOKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an antichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any asperion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence.

A low term.
Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clarissa.*

CHOKER. *n. f.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*χολαγ., bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or cholera.

CHOLER. *n. f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολή*.]

1. The bile.

Marfilus Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Written on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakespeare.*
He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Priv.*

CHOLERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin]

1. Abounding with cholera.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholic. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow,
choleric, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Because threatneth all that read him, using his confident,
or rather *choleric* speech. *Raleigh.*
CHOLERICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. *v. a.* pret. *I chose*, *I have chosen* or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. *cooran*, Sax. *ki sen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28.*

I may neither *chose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakespeare.*

If he should offer to *chose*, and *chose* the right caquet, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *chose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Jas. xxiv. 4.*

The will has still so much freedom left us to enable it to *chose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

Chose you a man for you, and let him come down to me. *1 Sam. xvii. 8.*

How much less shall I answer him, and *chose* out my words to reason with him? *Jak. ix. 14.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predetermine to life. A term of theologians.

TO CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chose* but follow. *Hosier.*

Knave abroad,

Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *chose*
But they must blab. *Shakespeare.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose* but prosper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haste, she could not *chose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever,
cannot *chose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *n. f.* [from *chose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this net, quoth he;
Come closely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *choser* be,
For room you need not wrettle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *choser*. *Hamm nd.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *choser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *West.*

CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive
That things will not yield to our complots?

— Chop off his head, man.

Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shakespeare.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the haifer's foil,

Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay.*

2. To devour eagerly, with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping* up your entertainment, like an hungry clown.

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breath, which the fox presently *chopp'd* up. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Acts. iii. 3.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Martine's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Lucie.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop* hand had milked. *Shakespeare.*

TO CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon.*

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly, with upon.

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *chofen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and censures, *Huitt.*

To *chop* and change intelligencies.

Affirm the Trigon *chopp'd* and chang'd,

The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Huitt.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercation; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **CHIP**.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Crofs condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*. *King's Coll.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infusion in water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Speizer.*

CHOPIN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

CHO'PPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Shinner* to signify *lusty*, from *car*, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money to a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild

Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Franc.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The firait imouth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Metcalf's Industry.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forth-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Shaw.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *chippy* finger laying

Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare.*

CHOPS. *n. f.* without a singular. [Corrupted probably from **CHAPS**, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He n'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,

'Till he uncam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smith's vice.

CHORAL, *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

Choral symphonies.

Milton.

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* seraphs sung the second day. *Ambrose.*

CHORD *n. f.* [*chorde*, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preferred, the *b* is retained.

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd

Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch

Infin'd through all proportions, low and high,

Fled, and purr'd to transverse the resonant fuge. *Milton.*

2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

CHORD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell?

When Jubal thruck the *chorded* shell,

His lifting brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORD'S *n. f.* [from *chorde*, Lat.] A contraction of the *fixum*.

CHORION, *n. f.* [*χρηστος*, to contain.] The outward membrane that envelopes the foetus.

CHORISTER, *n. f.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a finger of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play

The praises of the Lord in lively notes;

The whistles, with hollow throats,

The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

The new-born phoenix takes his way;

Of *any choristers* a numerous train

Attends his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristers*. *Ray.*

CHOROGRAPHER, *n. f.* [from *chora*, a region, and *γραφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, *adj.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise.

Raleigh.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS, *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of

singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unopposed *chorus* of human creatures

join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise to j'nt let every voice be join'd,

And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,

Shakspeare.

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

2. Verses of a song in which the company join the finger.

CHORUS, (the preter tense, from *To choose*.)

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,

And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHOISEN, (the participle passive, from *To choose*.)

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us

With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,

I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakspeare.*

CHOUGH, *n. f.* [See *Sax. chowas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents

the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hammer.*

In birds, kites and kettles have a resemblance with hawks,

crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,

And *choughs* and daws, and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE, *n. f.* [commonly pronounced and written *jeat*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill,

and so depending by the throat, is a bag or saccul. *Br. F. Nat. Er.*

TO CHOUSE, *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted

by *Etienne*, who tries to deduce it from the French *gesser*, to

lugh at; or *jeubier*, to wheedle; and from the *Leutonic*

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jesen, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;

Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,

Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullets are seduc'd,

And fows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

A CHOUSE, *n. f.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henry* from *haus*, or *chaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a *fish*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A foolish *chouse*,

Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,

Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

TO CHO'WTER, *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

CHRISM, *n. f.* [*χρισμα*, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, devoted especially by his unction or *chris*m, refers to. *Hammond.*

CHRISM, *n. f.* [See **CHRISM**.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chris*m-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chris*ms

and infants was greater. *Graunt.*

TO CHRIS'EN, *adj.* [*chrysenian*, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *chris*ten the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

CHRISTENDOM, *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hesler.*

An older and a better soldier, none

That *Christendom* gives out. *Shakspeare.*

His computation is universally received over all *Christendom*. *Hilder.*

CHRISTENING, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening*, that had had long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall infer the causes, why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossip. *Ardenbush and Pope's Mort. Scriverius.*

CHRISTIAN, *n. f.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield

To *christian* intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME, *n. f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM, *n. f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, *n. f.* [*christianitas*, French.] The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hesler.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addison.*

TO CHRISTIANIZE, *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of platonic philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY, *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS, *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX, *n. f.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,

And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, *n. f.* See **SKELLERORE**.

CHRIST'S-THORN, *n. f.* [So called, as *Skeller* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.]

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form

of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the point, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller*.
CHROMATICK. *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.
 I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden*.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music, now unknown.
 It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner, as upon that occasion. *Arbustnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [*χρόνος*, time.]

CHRONICK. }
 A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthma's, and the like. *Quincy*.

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartan agues, fevers, &c. wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The lady's use of all these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectator*.

CHRONICLE. *n. f.* [*chronique*, Fr. from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
 For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day, *Shakespeare*.
 Not a relation for a breakfast.

2. A history.
 You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser*.

If from the field I should return once more,
 I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakespeare*.

I'm traduced by tongues, which neither knows
 My faculties nor person, yet will be
 The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakespeare*.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd
 their annals, together with those which you are to produce
 for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden*.

CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.
 'This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than
 to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spenser*.

2. To register; to record.
 For now the devil, that told me I did well,
 Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakespeare*.

Love is your master; for he masters you:
 And he that is so yoked by a fool,
 Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wife. *Shakespeare*.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to
 be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad. *Congreve*.

CHRONICLER. *n. f.* [*from chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.
 Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
 Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Dwene*.

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.
 I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*. *Spens.*
 This custom was held by the druids and bards of our an-
 cient Britons, and of later times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called
 rimer. *Raleigh*.

CHRONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to write.] An
 inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
 Gloria lausque Deo, facLot'M in teeX'la funt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this
 year 1660, but numeral letters enough to reach above a
 thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Husw.*

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [*from chronogram*.] Belonging
 to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [*from chronogram*.] A writer of
 chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man
 in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an
 ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison*.

CHRONOLOGER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] One
 that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or
 of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great
 epochs. *Hilder*.

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*from chronology*.] Relating to the
 doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times
 and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of
 years. *Hale*.

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [*from chronological*.] In a chrono-
 logical manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology;
 according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*See CHRONOLOGER*.] One that studies
 or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the
 order of time; a *chronologer*.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin

that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long
 disproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologists* is wholly
 to be avoided.

CHRONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The
 science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as
 the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time
 past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known
 to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit
 a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Hilder*.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I
 may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is
 not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior*.

A CHRONOMETER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument
 for the exact measurement of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronome-
 ter*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten
 yards in five half seconds. *Darwin*.

CHRYSALE. *n. f.* [*χρῆστος*, gold, because of the golden
 colour in the nymphs of some insects.]

A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first ap-
 parent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Cherch*.

CHRYSOLEITE. *n. f.* [*χρῆστος*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.]
 A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

Woodward's Min. Figg.

Such another world,
 Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*, *Shakespeare*.

I'd not have told her for. *Shakespeare*.

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
 If stone, carbuncle moss, or *chrysolite*. *Milton*.

CHRYSOFRASUS. *n. f.* [*χρῆστος*, gold, and *πράσιος*, green.] A
 precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysofrasu*. *Rea. xxi. 20.*

CHUB. *n. f.* [*from esp*, a great head, *Scinner*.] A river fish.

The *chub* is in prime from Midway to Canillemas, but best
 in winter. He is full of small bones; he eats waterily; not
 firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed
 as to make him very good meat. *Wain*.

CHUBBED. *adj.* [*from chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

TO CHUCK. *v. u.* [A word probably formed in imitation of
 the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *cluck*.]
 To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.
 Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
 To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden*.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the
 mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and
 cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve*.

CHUCK. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The voice of a hen.
 He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to
 make to chickens when they call them. *Temple*.

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.
 Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*? *Shakespeare*.

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. f.* [*chuck* and *fartling*.] A play, &c.
 which the money falls with a chuck into the hole between.

He lost his money at *chuck-fartling*, shuffle-cap, and all-
 fours. *Arbustnot*.

TO CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*f. hachen*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently;
 to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
 'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryden*.

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
 She *chuck'd* when a bawd was catted. *Prior*.

TO CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [*from chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and
 if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em
 together. *Dryden*.

2. To cocker; to fondle.
 Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he
 must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden*.

CHUET. *n. f.* [*probably from To chuck*.] An old word, as it
 seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuet*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of
 butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with
 cream, or almond or pistacho milk. *Bacon*.

CHUFF. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps cor-
 rupted from *chub*, or derived from *chuf*, Welsh, a flock.] A
 coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gobbelled knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat
chuffs, I would your store were here.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the stable, would have
 hugged his bags to the last.

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [*from chuff*.] Surlily; stomachfully. *Clayton*.

John answered *chuffily*.

CHUFFINESS. *n. f.* [*from chuff*.] Clownishness; surliness. *Clayton*.

CHUFFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; and furly; fat.
CHUM. *n. f.* [*chum*, Armonick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.
CHUMP. *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block. When one is battered to shivers, they can quickly, of a chump of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

CHURCH. *n. f.* [*ceipe*, Sax. *kirika*.] The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The church being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons upon whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

1. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The church is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

2. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

That churches were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: church doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Against the church.

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

5. **CHURCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALB. *n. f.* [from *church* and *alb*.] A wake, or scarf, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the church albs, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that church-attire, which with us for the most part is used in public prayer.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of church-authority, I have listed all the little scraps alleged.

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied church-burial, according to the usage and custom of the place.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were church-founders, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superfluous.

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [*church* and *man*.] 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and churchmen, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been to long neglected, and that was so filled by many weak and more wilful churchmen.

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and churchmen he design'd.

And living taught, and dying lie behind.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. f.* [See *WARDEN*.] Are officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

These should likewise church-wardens, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Our church-wardens Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

CHURCHYARD. *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the church-yard, yet I will adventure.

In churchyards, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corpse in far shorter time than other earth will.

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's churchyard.

CHURL. *n. f.* [*cevel*, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A ruffick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baster fort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw All the power this charm doth owe.

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares The country *churl* to mischief, hate, and wars.

2. A rude, furly, ill-bred man. A *churl*'s courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falshood.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch. Poison, I see, hath been his tuncle's end! O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop To help me after.

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.] 1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears, Those at her father's *churlish* feet the tender'd.

The interruption of their *churlish* drums Cuts off more circumstance: they are at hand To parly, or to fight.

A lion in love with a lady, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts, Preferred to sleeping on her breasts.

2. Selfish; avaritious. The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

This fallen *churlish* thief, Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be a confusion of spirits, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

The Cornish men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

4. Intractable; vexatious. Will you again un'it This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war.

Spain found the war for *churlish* and longtime, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Where no *churlish* rub says nay.

5. [*churlish*.] Rudely; brutally. To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the ion for a reward of the service of his fire.

CHURLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *churlish*; cyrillicene, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner. Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

CHURME. *n. f.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon *cyrme*, a clamour or noise; as *cyrme* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

A CHURN. *n. f.* [properly *chern*, from *tern*, Dut. *ceerne*, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn.

TO CHURN. *v. a.* [*chern*, Dutch.] 1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on, Cried Oh.

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound, And part he *churns*, and part becomes the ground.

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together.

2. To make butter by agitating the milk. The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after *churning*.

CHURWORM. *n. f.* [from cyrran, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancicket.

TO CHYLE. See **TO CHOOSE.**

CHYLAEROUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaeus* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation.

CHYLE. *n. f.* [χυλός.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leaven'd mass to milky chyle converts. *Blaucourt.*
The chyle itself cannot pass through the smallest vessels.

CHYLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylification*, stops perspiration. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLIFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOTICK. *adj.* [*χυλός* and *ποτός*.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylipotick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylus* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arb.*

CHYMICAL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Lat.]

CHYMICK. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Lat.]

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,

Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their distinct natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

2. Related to chymistry.

Meihinks already, from this *chymick* flame,

I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'r pow'rs,

And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. *n. f.* [See **CHYMISTRY**.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views

Supremely bleb. *Pope.*

CHYMISTRY. *n. f.* [derived by some from *χυμός*, juice, or *χύμα*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the etymology, it is written with *y* and *c*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. *Bushaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of graft. *Arbutnot.*

CHYRIOUS. *adj.* [*chirius*, Lat. from *cilus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *n. f.* [*cibula*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in salads. See **ONION**. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *i* is not pronounced.

Ciboles, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mart.*

CICATRICE. } *n. f.* [*cicatriz*, Lat.]

CICATRIX. } *n. f.* [*cicatriz*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war,

here on his fustler check. *Shakspeare.*

2. A mark; an impressure: so used by Shakspeare less properly.

Lean but upon a ruff

The *cicatrice* and capable impressure *Shakspeare.*

'Thy palm some moment keeps.

CICATRIZANT. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein.

Hervoy on Consumption.

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

TO CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wifeman.*

CICELY. *n. f.* A sort of herb. See **SWEET CICELY**.

CICHOCAEROUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of fucury.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the tefaceous and bitter *cichocaeus* plants.

Floyer on the Hamours.

TO CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicure*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal conversation poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CICURATION. *n. f.* [from *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestic and manfete birds; for then it might be the effect of cicuration or institution; but in the wild.

CIDER. *n. f.* [*cider*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sidra*, Lat. *cidreus*, *cidreus*.] 1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete. *Roy.*

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

To the utmost bounds of this

Wide universe Silurian cider born,

Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CIDRIST. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderist* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CIDRERIN. *n. f.* [from *cider*.]

A low word used for the liquor made of the muck or grofs matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours.

Cidrerin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. f.* See **CEILING**.

CIERGE. *n. f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CILIAKY. *adj.* [*ciliacum*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* process, or rather the ligaments, observed in the infide of the sclerotic tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Roy.*

CILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicium* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CYMA. See **CYMATISM**.

CYMAR. See **SYMAR**.

CIMEIARCH. *n. f.* [from *κίμαιαρχος*.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church, a churchwarden. *Dul.*

CIMETER. *n. f.* [*cimiteria*, Span. and Portug. from *cimenter*, Turkish. *Bliss's Portuguese Dictionary*.] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short, heavy, and recurved or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *simiter*, and *cymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *cimeter*,
That flew the *guy* and a Persian prince,

That won three fields of fulan Solymann. *Shakspeare.*

Our armours now may roll, our idle *cymeters*

Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CINCTURE. *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*

Hold out this tempest. *Shakspeare.*

Columbus found the American so girt

With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild. *Milton.*

He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall.

Bacon's Henry VII.

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood-columna. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. f.* [*cindere*, Fr. from *cinderet*, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my checks,

That would to *cinders* burn up modesty, *Shakspeare.*

Did but I speak thy deeds.

There is in smiths *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

So snow on *Aetna* does unmeltd lie,

Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops

The fat upon a *cinder* drops,

To flinking (smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. f.* [*cinder* and *wench*.] A woman

CINDER-WOMAN. } whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,

To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Essay on Satire.*

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbutnot.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,

When love, the hour, the place had banish'd flame. *Gay.*

CINERATION. *n. f.* [from *cineret*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CISERITION.

CINERITIOUS, *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body.

Clypeus Philosophi ad Principes.

CINERULENT, *adj.* [from *cineris*, Lat.] Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CINGULE, *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CINNABAR, *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermillion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose *cinnabar*.

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON, *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon, possessed by the Dutch, in the East Indies. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a sort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly used in medicine as an astringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet anamum boast.

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine.

CINQUE, *n. f.* [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOUL, *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque pace*. The first foot is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad leg, falls into the *cinque pas* faster and faster, 'till he sinks into his grave.

CINQUE PORTS, *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special government or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and Hith; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendages to some of the rest.

They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
of the *cinque ports*.

CIRQUE-SPOTTED, *adj.* Having five spots. On her left breast
A mole *cinque spotted*, like crimson drops
I th' bottom of a cowslip.

CITON, *n. f.* [*fin*, or *fin*, Fr.]
1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal fings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a *fe* or *cin*.

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cin* of his own royal stem.

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cin* over-rulth the stock quite; and the stock is but passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft.

CIPHER, *n. f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine fluids in record,
And let go by the actor.

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation. *Bar.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things.

3. An intertexture of letters engraven usually on boxes or plates.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,
Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* throned.

Some mingling fir the melted tar, and some
N XXV.

Deep on the new-thorn vagrant's heaving side,
To stamp the matter's *cipher*, ready dash.

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the signs of creatures.

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms.

He was pleas'd to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnish'd with nine several *ciphers*, in order to it.

To **CIPHER**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never us'd your pen and ink.

To **CIPHER**, *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and pious notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters.

To **CIRCINATE**, *v. a.* [*circin*, Lat.] To make a circle, to compass round, or turn round.

CIRCINATION, *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses.

CIRCLE, *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion.

Then a deeper still,
In circle following circle gathers sound
To close the face of things.

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth.

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the fowl.

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where churchmen sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king.

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are disposed among the boxes.

Ever since that time, Lifander visits in every *circle*.

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in fucculent plants, and hot countries.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing.

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premisses in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lie
In *circle* or oblique, or knecircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

10. **CIRCLES of the German Empire**. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten.

To **CIRCLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had some days before-planted themselves in places convenient.

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other funs.

2. To inclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lop'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whole *circling* shadows kings have fought to sleep in.

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeles love.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled*, and an ambient cloud.

3. To **CIRCLE in**. To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in.

To **CIRCLE**, *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

4 O The

- The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant, whilst the humble cell
 With quavering laugh, and rural jests, resounds. *Philips.*
 Now the *circling* years disclose
 The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope.*
CIRCLED, *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.
 Th' incessant moon,
 That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakspeare.*
CIRCLET, *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb.
 Then take repast, 'till Hesperus display'd
 His golden *circles* in the western shade. *Pope.*
CIRCLING, *participial adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form
 of a circle; circular; round.
 Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
 So high above the *circling* canopy
 Of night's extended shade. *Milton.*
CIRCUI, *n. f.* [*circuit*, *Fr. circuitus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of moving round any thing.
 The circuits, in former times, went but round about the
 pale; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*
 There are four moons *about* perpetually rolling round the
 planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his *periodical*
circuit round the sun. *Watts.*
 The space inclosed in a circle.
 He led me up
 A woody mountain, whose high top was plain
 A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton.*
 3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.
 He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*. *Hesb.*
 The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in
circuit. *Addison.*
 4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.
 And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
 Until the golden *circuit* on my head.
 Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakspeare.*
 5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.
 6. The tract of country visited by the judges.
 7. *CIRCUIT* of *Action*. In law, is a longer course of proceed-
 ing to recover the thing sued for than is usual. *Covel.*
To CIRCUIT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.
 Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
 The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
 Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*
CIRCUITER, *n. f.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.
 Like your fellow *circuiter* the sun: you travel the round of
 the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*
CIRCULATION, *n. f.* [*circulatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of going round any thing.
 2. Compals; maze of argument; comprehension.
 To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show,
 though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more
 sharpness of wit, more intricate *circulations* of discourse, and
 depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hesb.*
CIRCULAR, *adj.* [*circulatus*, Latin.]
 1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.
 The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
 And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*
 He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground;
 The form was *circular*. *Dryden.*
 Nero's port, compos'd of huge moles running round it,
 in a kind of circular figure. *Addison.*
 2. Successive in order; always returning.
 From whence th' innumerable race of things,
 By *circular* successive order springs. *Roscommon.*
 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.
 Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to
 history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*
 4. *CIRCULAR Letter*. A letter directed to several persons, who
 have the same interest in some common affair; as in the con-
 vocation of assemblies.
 5. *CIRCULAR Lines*. Such straight lines as are divided from the
 divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of fines,
 tangents, and secants on the plain scale and sector.
 6. *CIRCULAR Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great
 circle.
CIRCULARITY, *n. f.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.
 The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simpli-
 city of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeed-
 ing each other; so that, from what point soever we compute,
 the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*
CIRCULARLY, *adj.* [from *circular*.]
 1. In form of a circle.
 The internal form of it consists of several regions, involv-
 ing one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the
 several elements *act circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*
 2. With a circular motion.
 Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
 Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*
 Every body moved *circularly* about any center, recede, or
 endeavour to recede, from the center of its motion. *Ray.*
To CIRCLATE, *v. n.* [from *circulus*.] To move in a circle;

to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a
 constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
 Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*. *Desham.*
 Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the uni-
 verse *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*
 In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circu-*
lated at home; no publick debts contracted. *Sargt.*

To CIRCLATE, *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULATION, *n. f.* [from *circulatio*.]
 1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to
 the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation*
 of the blood, unknown 'till the last age? *Burnet.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the
 rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater,
 and their texture extremely delicate. *Hesb.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and
 things always return to the same state.

As for the fins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the
 miseries of war; so for the fins of war, thou hast led us to
 us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of
 miseries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual
circulation of human things. *Sufft.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the
 Lord of glory; and when the son of man, being on earth,
 affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same
 instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation*
 before mentioned. *Hesb.*

CIRCULATORY, *n. f.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in
 which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is cooled
 and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY, *n. f.* [from *circulate*.] Circulatory letters are
 the same with *CIRCULAR Letters*.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *n. f.* [from *circumambiens*.] The act of
 encircling.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface whereat
 it concreteth, or the *circumambient*, which conformat it.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *adj.* [*circum* and *ambis*, Latin.] Sur-
 rounding; encompassing; inclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel,
 like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Bliss.*

To CIRCUAMBULATE, *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.]
 To walk round about.

To CIRCUIMPSE, *v. a.* [*circumcidere*, Latin.] To cut the
 prepure or forsaking, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the children. *Levi.*
 One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to
 strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circum-*
sciss.

CIRCUMCISION, *n. f.* [from *circumcidere*.] The rite or act of
 cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
 Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
 From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton.*

To CIRCUINDUCT, *v. a.* [*circumducere*, Lat.] To con-
 vey; to nullify.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the
 will and direction of the judge; as also by the content of the
 parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given
 sentence. *Argjff's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDUCTION, *n. f.* [from *circumducere*.]
 1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant
 should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circum-*
duction requires. *Argjff's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *n. f.* [*circumference*, Latin.]
 1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
 This be thy just *circumference*. O world! *Milton.*
 Because the hero is the center of the main action, all the
 lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a
 circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire.
Newton's Optics.

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will
 Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
 That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Add.*

He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground,
 The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds
 reflected from it, seem'd red as its apparent *circumference*.
 If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circum-*
ference would be blue. *Newton.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*
CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, *or circumfered* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. f.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

CIRCUMFLEX. *n. f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *circumfluens*.] An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A *Depeus* people, and industrious ifle. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluus* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. As a *circumforaneus* silder; one that plays at doors.

TO CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusio*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfuseth*, it enough for the perception. *Bacon.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*

Earth, with her nether ocean, *circumfus'd*
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the god Cephissus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addison.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.

Art's divine, whose skillful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *n. f.* [from *circumfusio*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

TO CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyro*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyro*.] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which arises from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Chyenne's Philosophical Prin.*

CIRCUMJACENT. *adj.* [*circumjacent*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *junctio*, Lat.]

A term used by the school-divines to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity. *Chambers.*

CIRCUMJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *circum*, *circumjunctum*, Latin.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*circumjunctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round,
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.
Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billinggate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMURED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigo*.] That which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigo*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation*, of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red sea, is very remarkable. *Arbutnot on Gains.*

CIRCUMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*circumplexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stats near the North pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your sealon for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evryn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *rotatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. *Circumrotation.*

2. The state of being whirled round.

TO CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscrib'd* with his sword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. *Shakspeare.*

And form'd the pow'r of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

We see that the external circumstances which do accompany mens acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Still ingeff.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unbouded free condition,
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone; and this is properly call'd the figure. *Grew's Al-jacem.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Hays and.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspectio*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with fly *circumspection*. *Milton.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, *circumspiciendum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wife,
All fly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspectio*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly*. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Watson.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. f.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place and persons. *South.*

2. The

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,

By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outlike knows, the foul thro' all things sees:

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

Defended Carille with very remarkable *circumstances* of

courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping

for new worlds, or some other like *circumstance* in history.

Addison on Italy.

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most ter-

rify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of

a tempest. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect

to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circum-*

stances &c. *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inha-

bitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human

nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are natural-

ly enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

- To *CIRCUMSTANCE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To place in

particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worsted things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,

Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,

And such as they are *circumstances*, they be. *Dante.*

- CIRCUMSTANT*. adj. [*circumstant*, Lat.] Surrounding; en-

circling.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it

gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

- CIRCUMSTANTIAL*. adj. [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare.*

This justification in the essentials of it, is as old as christia-

nity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encourage-

ment, christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own

in the *circumstantial*, before one that differs from it in the

essentials. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. *Circumstantial*; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial*

recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about

his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

- CIRCUMSTANTIALITY*. n. f. [from *circumstantial*.] The ap-

pendance of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified

by circumstances.

- CIRCUMSTANTIALLY*. adv. [from *circumstantial*.]

1. Accordingly to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circum-*

stantially different. *Glover's Scylla.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*.

Boswell's Notes on the Odyssey.

- To *CIRCUMSTANTIATE*. v. a. [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with parti-

cular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will

that freely, which now it wills freely. *Branhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power

or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated*

imaginable, are for the lucre of the house of Hanover.

Swift's Miscellaneous.

- To *CIRCUMVALLATE*. v. a. [*circumvallare*, Lat.] To in-

close round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. n. f. [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of calling up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical

learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and

contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations*

and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land to begirt Petrina.

Havard's Pœul Ferry.

- CIRCUMVECTION*. n. f. [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

- To *CIRCUMVENT*. v. a. [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive;

to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel bro-

ther, fled to Barbareffs.

Kendler's History of the Turks.

As his malice is vigilant, he relieth not to *circumvent* the

sons of the first deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Should man

Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton.*

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*.

CIRCUMVENTION. n. f. [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; deception.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest

of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: close

must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish

widom. *South's Sermon.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against

circumvention in commerce. *Collier.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,

That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome

Had *circumvention*. *Shakespeare.*

To *CIRCUMVECT*. v. a. [*circumvectio*, Lat.] To cover round

with a garment.

Who on this base the earth did't firmly found,

And mad'th' deep to *circumvect* it round. *Watts.*

CIRCUMVOLATION. n. f. [from *circumvolare*, Lat.] The act of

flying round.

To *CIRCUMVOLVE*. v. a. [*circumvolve*, Lat.] To roll round;

to give a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to

ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were un-

philosophical. *Glasse.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. n. f. [*circumvolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or

inflection of one part of the gut within the other. *Ambrosini.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*;

the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wall.*

CIRCUS. n. f. [*circus*, Latin.] An open space or area for

Circus. } sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great

cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running

horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *circus* of Flora, the other upon the

Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *circus* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;

Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. n. f. [*cista*, Latin.] A cask; a tunic; commonly

used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a

tumour.

CISTED. adj. [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN. n. f. [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

"Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that

which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly fluid behind,

In the wide *cistern* of the lakes confid'd;

Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,

Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any watery receptacle or repository.

So half my Egypt were submerged, and made

A *cistern* for kal'd snakes. *Shakespeare.*

But there's no bottom; none

In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up

The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

CISTUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with

Rockrose.

CIT. n. f. [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city,

in an ill sense. A pert low townsmen; a pragmatical trades-

man. We bring you now to show what different things,

The city or cloven are from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle

into *citi* or *quicks*, or run up into wit or madness. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *citi*, with all thy worth;

But Bug and D—1, thy honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CITADEL. n. f. [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or

place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he

kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of

tyranny and murders of liberty. *Stacy.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadelle*, repair. *Dryden.*

CITAL. n. f. [from *citi*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,

And chid his traitor youth. *Shakespeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. n. f. [*citatio*, Latin.]

"The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of

trying

trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the addition of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles of parties represented in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confuse them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemic to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Horner.*

CITATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe.*

TO CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was cited by them, but appear'd not. *Shakspeare.*

Forthwith the cited dead

Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not cite him to it. *Shakspeare.*

This had experience cited me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hosker.*

That passage of Plato, which I cited before.

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I cite from his letter. *Dryden.*

CITRUS. *n. f.* [from *citrus*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his citations too. *Atterbury.*

CITRUS. *n. f.* [from *citrus*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citizens* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CITHAREN. *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathens had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Massey.*

CITIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Latin; *citizen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within their walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh.*

2. A townsmen; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakspeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice; meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not to *citizen* a wanton, as

To seem to die ere sick. *Shakspeare.*

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Flyer.*

CITRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. These crystals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a strong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightness and transparency. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. *Hill.*

CITRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose; the cup of the flower is slender and fleshy, and is divided into five segments at the top. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, N^o XXV.

Belly fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains several hard seeds. Genoa is the great nursery of Europe for these sorts of trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Pisa and Leghorn. *Milner.*

May the sun
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Adams.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* *Aqua vite*, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CITRUS. *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. f.* [*citis*, French; *ciuitas*, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek their safety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a strict and proper sense, means the houses included within the walls; in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church.

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? —
— True, the people are the *city*. *Shakspeare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgraceful in the *city's* eye. *Shakspeare.*

CITY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives.
He, I accuse, *Shakspeare.*

The *city* ports by this hath entered.

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakspeare.*

CIVET. *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scint*.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brazil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, or thick scum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much used by perfumers and confectioners; but seldom profited in medicine. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baser birth than tar: the very uncleanly flux of a cat.

He rubs himself with *civet*: can you smell him out by that? *Shakspeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrace. *Bacon.*

CIVICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonwealth to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hosker.*

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites *Milton.*

Of sacrifice.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Spratt.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were taught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Rafsomman.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrates authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous, for it is but even
the other day since England grew civil. *Spenser.*
10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of man-
ners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare.*
He was civil and well natured, never refusing to teach
another. *Dryden.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*
11. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.
Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear. *Milton.*
12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government;
13. civil law. *Shakespeare.*

No woman had it, but a civil doctor. *Shakespeare.*
CIVILIAN, *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the know-
ledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.
The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil
law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor dis-
couraged. *Bacon.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all
ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*
CIVILISATION, *n. f.* [*from civil*].
A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a cri-
minal process civil; which is performed by turning an infor-
mation into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVILITY, *n. f.* [*from civil*].
1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.
The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as
ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that civility,
that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly con-
versation, and all the floodings of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civil-
ity, and fallen again to ruin. *Danbom.*

Wherefore'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learnings, and civility were spread.
2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy disreits;
Or else a rude despatch of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st to enquire? *Shakespeare.*
He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much
upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not what you civi-
lity calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*
He, in point of civility, yield to others in our own
houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.
Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet civilities of life. *Dryden.*
To CIVILIZE, *v. a.* [*from civil*]. To reclaim from savage-
ness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To civilize and to instruct the North. *Waller.*
Muses first, then Orpheus civilize
Mankind, and gave the world their duties. *Danbom.*
Amongst those who are counted the civilized part of man-
kind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*
Others, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have
civilized the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two
years. *Arbutnot.*

CIVILIZER, *n. f.* [*from civilize*]. He that reclaims others from
a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs
of civility.

The civilizers!—the disturbers, say;—
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! *Philips.*

CIVILLY, *adv.* [*from civil*].

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or char-
acter of a member of a community; not naturally; not
ecclesiastically; not criminally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law;
for that a multitude should, without harmony amongst them-
selves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is civilly to
live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible.
Hesker.

That accusation, which is publick, is either civilly com-
menced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or
else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

2. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without
brutality.

I will deal civilly with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken
of the dead. *Dryden.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted civilly; as if
it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Calder.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And said they civilly to slay. *Prior.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.
The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished
civilly. *Bacon.*

CIZE, *n. f.* [perhaps from *in isis*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain
magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its
external form; often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some
other size or figure, then there is none of itself to give them
the size and figure which they have. *Grav.*

CLACK, *n. f.* [*klatschen*, German, to rattle; to make a noise.]
1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; gen-
erally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But fill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting clack,
Sets all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*
Fancy flows in, and music flies high;
He knows not when my clack will lie. *Prior.*

2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn
is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Betterton.*

To CLACK, *v. n.* [*from noun*].
1. To make a clacking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK, *v. a.* As to clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's
wool, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less
custom to the king. *Condi.*

CLAD, *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to
clad, seems originally to have belonged to *cliden*, or some
such word, like *kleiden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invetted; garbed.
He had clad himself with a new garment. *King.*

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vine. *Milnes.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is clad in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently clad. *Swift.*

To CLAIM, *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to
require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to
exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body
can claim that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*
We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one
claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has
a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubtedly right to claim,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM, *n. f.* [*from verb*].

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the claim that Arthur did. *Shakespeare.*

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I feel return, and then disprove thy claim. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least,
by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate claim upon
him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several
claims upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them
all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince,
and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another,
or at the least out of his own: as claim by charter, claim by
descent. *Cowd.*

4. The phrases are commonly to make claim, or to lay claim.
The king of Prussia lays in his claim for Neuf-Châtel, as he
did for the principality of Orange. *Adair.*

If God, by his positive grant, gave dominion to any man,
primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unless God so ordered. *Locke.*

CLAIMABLE, *adj.* [*from claim*]. That which may be de-
manded as due.

CLAIMANT, *n. f.* [*from claim*]. He that demands any thing
as unjustly detained by another.

A CLAIMER, *n. f.* [*from claim*]. He that makes a demand;
he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, *n. f.* See CLARF-OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER, *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as
climber, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with bad
hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the cements then. *Shakespeare.*

The men there do not without some difficulty clamber up
the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Rus.*

They were forced to clamber over so many rocks, and so
tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were
very often in danger of their lives. *Adair.*

To CLAMM, *v. a.* [in some provinces, to clam, from *clamm*,
Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they
clayd.

clowed and *clommed* themselves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The springs were all dawdled with lime and the birds *clommed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLAMMINES. *n. f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moron.*

CLAMMY. *adj.* [from *clam*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; rosy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are such as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can confer motion: the former is of such a *clammy* confidence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed, Cold sweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

I drop with *clammy* sweat. *Dryden.*

Joyful thou'lt fee
The *clammy* surface all o'er strown with tribes
(Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the sum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot.*

CLAMOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamor*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as Papists, and they whom Papists follow. *Hosier.*

He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakespeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy humankind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Saunders.*

CLAMOUR. *n. f.* [*clamo*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamo*ur from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakespeare.*

*Clamo*ur your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tributious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon.*

CLAMP. *n. f.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mistimer.*

CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preserve them from warping. *Moron.*

CLAN. *n. f.* [probably of Scottish original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, in number'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clan* as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Patridge and the rest of his *clan* may boot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Smollett.*

CLANDESTINE. *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Latin.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any

secret reserved affection give them *clandestine* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Deacy of Priety.*

CLANDESTINE. *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDESTINELY. *adj.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. f.* [*clang*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out-brake. *Milton.*

And island, salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*. *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war. *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn found
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

TO CLANG. *v. n.* [*clang*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang*. *Shakespeare.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

TO CLANG. *v. a.* To flink together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;
Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,
Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakespeare.*

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUR. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Speltzer.*

TO CLAP. *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fiers,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clap to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop?

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, 'th appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke.*

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dress'd
His bending horns, and kindly *clap* his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

As summer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carver.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shakespeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfection, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* him, or fully, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Mason.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fibres will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Reap.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their better freedom and indifference, the likelier to pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features

features as ever was clapped together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd, *Prior.*
And clap your padlock on her mind.
Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. *Shakspeare.*
He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Watson.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapped him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spektator.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,
Lift'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clapt back her ear.

We will take our remedy at law, and clapt an action upon you for old debts. *Prior.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.
I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapt its performance on the stage. *Dryden.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]
If the patient hath been formerly clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dith adare;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are clapt? *King.*

6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To clapt this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakspeare.*
Was ever match clapt up so suddenly? *Shakspeare.*

A peace may be clapped up with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Hewitt.*

7. To CLAP, v. n.
1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then clapt behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me clapt. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song—
—Shall we clapt into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em clapt. *Epilogue to Henry VIII.*

CLAP, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a clap as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea should pay half their debts at one clap. *Swift.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible claps of thunder, and flashes of lightnings, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected claps or hilles. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a clap to pox. *Pope.*

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, n. f. [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

3. The CLAPPER of a Mill. A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLAW, v. a. [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

Now they are clapperclawing one another, I'll go look on.

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX, n. f. The second kind of arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, n. f. [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As matters in the clare-obscure,
With various light your eyes allure;

A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your fight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET, n. f. [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into claret. *Boyle.*

The claret smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLARICORD, n. f. [from *clarus* and *chorde*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings.

CLARIFICATION, n. f. [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as mulle, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating clarification, we must first know the causes of clarification. *Bacon.*

To CLARIFY, v. a. [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries clarify their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being let on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate: this sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a clarified understanding. *Smol.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to clarify his reason, and to rectify his will. *Smol.*

CLARION, n. f. [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With flams, and trumpets, and with clarions sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd

The mighty standard. *Milton.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud clarion labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY, n. f. [*clarité*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant clarity invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Raleigh.*

CLARY, n. f. An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is short and crested; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle division is hollowed like a spoon. Out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to so many roundish seeds, inclosed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in clary and burr. *Bacon.*

To CLASH, v. a. [*klatsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the clashing sound
Of arms, we heard.

Those few that should happen to clash, might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet, by the real contact of other atoms, might be separated again. *Bacon.*

How many candles may find out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interfaces between particles of air and other bodies. *Claude.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that will not be convinced what a help this to the magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to clash. *Smith's Sermons.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be clashing sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *Leibniz.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that clashing metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Stellar.*

To CLASH, v. a. To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue clapt its arms,
And with a sudden foud and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The clash of arms and voice of men we hear. *Dehmen.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the clash of arms. *Pope.*

2. Oppo-

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings;
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Dryden*.
In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture,
and sheweth there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Asterbury*.

A CLASP. *n. f.* [*clasp*, Dutch.]

A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.
The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in lesser *clasp* are bent. *Addison*.
Hercupon he took me aside, and opening the *clasp* of the
parchment cover, spoke, to my great surprise, in English.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mar. Sciv.

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor bet'er guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasp* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare*.

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fast with a clasp.
Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do
open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in com-
parison, still *clasp'd*. *Hosker*.

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. *Pope*.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *clasp*ing ivy were to climb. *Milton*.
3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the
hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received,
and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon*.

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp*'s, but bred a dog. *Shakspeare*.

Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton*.

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and thund' the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryden*.
Now, now he *clasp*'s her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith*.

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unweildy arms against thy crown. *Shakspeare*.

CLASPER. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrels or threads of

creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such
species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray*.

CLASPKNIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds

into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin]

1. A rank or order of persons.
Segrai has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to
their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden*.

2. A number of boys keeping the same lesson at the school.
We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school
of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and
illuminated spirits. *H. att.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution,
under some common denomination.

Among this herd of pollicians, any one sett make a very
considerable *class* of men. *Addison*.

Whatever of nuirgrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunriad*.

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to

some rated method of distribution; to range according to
different ranks.

I considered that by the *classing* and methodizing such pas-
sages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot*.

CLAUICAL. *adj.* [*clauical*, Latin.]CLAUICAL. *adj.* [*clauical*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.
Poetical fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *clauical* ground. *Addison*.

With them the genius of *clauical* learning dwelleth, and
from them it is derived. *Felton*.

2. Of the first order or rank.
From this standard the value of the Roman weights and
coins are deduced: in the setting of which I have followed
Mr. Graves, who may be justly reckoned a *clauical* author
on this subject. *Arbuthnot*.

CLAUICAL. *n. f.* [*clauical*, Lat.] An author of the first rank:

usually taken for ancient authors.

CLAUICAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; fort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *cl. f.* of men, and did
not he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon*.

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [*clatter*, Saxon.] To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently

together.
Now the sprightly trumpet from afar,
No XXV.

Had rous'd the neighing floods to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryd.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.
All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons,
and of men running to and fro. *Knox*.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clatter*ing shield on the vault body found. *Dryd.*
Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks rebound,
Helmets and broken haunces spread the ground. *Granville*.

3. To talk fast and idly.
Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;

Now, fiker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser*.
All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's man-
ners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Danby of Pity*.

To CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.
I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou o'f'st it with thyself at Gath. *Milton*.
When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift*.

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin*. A low word.

A CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of
sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great
quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper
and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in
the kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and
hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift*.

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.
By this great *clatter*, one of the greatest noise
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben. Jonson*.

O Rour's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical *clatter*. *Swift*.

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift*.

CLAVATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some
kind of cichinus ovarius. *Woodward*.

CLAVDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; con-
fining. *Dist*.

To CLAVDICATION. *v. n.* [*claudic*, Lat.] To halt; to
limp. *Dist*.

CLAUDICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *claudicare*.] The act or habit of
halting. *Dist*.

CLAVE. [the preterite of *clere*.] See CLEAVE.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with
burnt tartar. A chemical term. *Chambers*.

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* plates into an exhausted
receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot*.

CLAYER. *n. f.* [*clayen* *pijs*, Sax.] This is now universally
written *clayer*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet into their mouths;
as must that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

A girl was brought with angry wheels down her neck,
towards the *clavicle*. *Wise's Surgery*.

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger
sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.
God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by per-
formance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of
scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to war-
rant it. *Hucker*.

2. An article, or particular stipulation.
The *clause* is untrue which they add, concerning the
bishop. *Hosker*.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and
Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *Smith*.

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyster,
or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next
to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses. *Aschiff*.

CLAUSURE. *n. f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shut-
ting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to
be born. *Goddet*.

A CLAW. *n. f.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the
pinners or holders of a shell-fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
To enbrow her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser's Fij. of Belay*.

What's

C L E

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their claws?
He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy-claws. *Garth.*
2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.
To CLAW, v. a. [clapan, Saxon.]
1. To tear with nails or claws.
Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
a parrot.

2. To pull, as with the nails.
Adding to the former these many changes that have hap-
pened since, I am afraid we shall not so easily *claw* off that
name. *South's Sermons.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.
But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*
'They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaft. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.
I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his
humour. *Shakspeare, Much ado about Nothing.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See CLAWBACK.
6. *To CLAW off, or away.* To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade
fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it. *L'Estr.*
CLAWBACK, n. f. [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a fycoc-
phant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLAWED, adj. [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.
Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the
strongest. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CLAY, n. f. [*clai*, Welch; *kley*, Dutch.]
1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a cer-
tain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact,
stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth
to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor
readily diffusable in water: and, when mixed, not readily sub-
siding from it. *Hilton on Fossils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and clay,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Expose the clay to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the
bricks may be more durable. *Woodward.*
'The sun, which softens wax, will harden clay. *Watts.*

Clay is the best way of improving clay, where manure is
scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. In poetry, earth in general; the terrestrial element.
Why should our *clays*
Over our spirits so much sway. *Donne.*

To CLAY, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to
manure with clay.
This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be
clayed again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLAY COLD, adj. [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unani-
mated earth.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rous.*
CLAY-PIT, n. f. [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward.*
CLAYES, n. f. [*clay*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with
flakes interwove with others, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLAYY, adj. [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with
clay.

Some delight in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil:
Derham's Physico-theology.
CLAYISH, adj. [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay;
containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being
brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the
brewers covet. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CLAYMARE, n. f. [*clay* and *mare*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky
clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is
more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN, adj. [*clan*, Welch; *clanne*, Saxon.]
1. Free from dirt or filth.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And said: to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. *Poë's Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter,
but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Mat.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.
3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any
thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some
more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Yet thy waist is strait and *clean*,
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leproous.
If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin,
the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Levit.*

C L E

CLEAN, adv. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This *clan*
is now little used.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before
mentioned. *Hobbes.*

Being seated, and domestick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakespeare.*
A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shaps an
answer *clean* contrary. *Hakewell.*

To CLEAN, v. a. [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or
filth.

Their tribes adjufted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a short ellay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLEANLY, adv. [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS, n. f. [from *cleanly*.]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanli-
ness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Adelf, Italy.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence
and naftiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need
any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sid.*
From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours groit, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLEANLY, adj. [from *clean*.]
1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but cleanly country maid. *Dryd.*
An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest
all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Adelfin.*

2. That which makes cleanliness.
In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.
Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and
cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glavin, Suff. Prefat.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.
We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Estrang's Fables.*

CLEANLY, adv. [from *clean*.]
1. Elegantly; neatly; without naftiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave back, and live *cleanly* as a noble-
man should. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

CLEANNESS, n. f. [from *clean*.]
1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.
He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine
cleaness of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

3. Purity; innocence.
The *cleaness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved
than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE, v. a. [*clensan*, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.
The blueless of a wound *cleanseth* away evil.
Not all her od'rous tears can *cleans* her crime, *Dryden.*
The plant alone deforms the happy clime.

3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.
Can't thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the frust'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it
saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it cleans helps dis-
gestion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To free from leprosy.
Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* three
things which Moses commanded. *Mat.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.
This river the Jews profited the pope *to cleanse*, to they
might have what they found. *Adelfin on Italy.*

A CLEANSE, n. f. [*clensere*, Sax.] That which has the
quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digesting a horse's
a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of
roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR, adj. [*clan*, Fr. *clair*, Dut. *claren*, Latin.]
1. Bright; transparent; pellucid; transparent; luminous;
without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opaque;
not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure and *clear*,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here, *Hu.*

- He but the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*
 A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
 A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*
2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day.
 3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
 4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.
 We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*
 Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*
5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.
 Remain'd to our almighty foe
 Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
 Through all the empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.
 Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations,
 they are clear and manifest. *Hester.*
 The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long. *Burns's Theory of the Earth.*
7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.
 Duncan has been so clear in his great office. *Shakspeare.*
 Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours
 Of men impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakspeare.*
 Tho' the peripatetic philosophy has been most eminent in this way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it. *Lake.*
 Sureman, yet friend to truth, in foul sincere,
 In action faithful, and in honour clear. *Pope.*
8. Unprejudiced; not preoccupied; impartial.
 Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, for prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*
9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.
 The cruel corporal whisp'r'd in my ear,
 Five pounds, if rightly tips, would let me clear. *Gay.*
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.
 Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as it lasts. *Calver against Despair.*
 Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*
- I often wish'd that I had clear,
 For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*
11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.
 If he be so far beyond his health,
 Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
 And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakspeare. Timon.*
 A post-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curles, and left the way clear for him. *Addison.*
 A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
12. Out of debt.
 13. Untangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.
 Finding ourselves too flow of sail, we put on a compell'd valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*
 It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of dabbling with his own reasonings. *L'Estrange.*
14. Canorous; founding distinctly, plainly; articulately.
 I much approved of my friend's insinuating upon the qualifications of a good affect and a clear voice. *Addison's Spectator.*
15. With firm; free; guiltless.
 I am clear from the blood of this woman, *Satan. 46.*
 None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from any in his own writings. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
16. Sometimes with *of*.
 The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*
17. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible; this is scarcely used but in conversation.
 CLEAR. *adv.* Clean; quite; completely. A low word.
 He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, let it clear off. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- CLEAR. *n. f.* A term used by builders for the inside work of a house. *Ditt.*
18. CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 t. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.
 Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
 He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North. *Dryden.*
 A favour'd dith, a homely treat,
 Where all is plain, where all is neat,
 Clear up the cloudy forebodes of the great. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.
 To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Farrar's Theop.*
 When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden's Ænoid, Dedication.*
 By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. *English Speech, Cym.*

- Many knotty points there are,
 Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend; often with *from* before the thing.
 Somerfet was much cleared by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*
 To clear the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Erasmush.*
- To clear herself,
 For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*
 I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
- How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addison's Cato.*
 Before you pray, clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
4. To cleanse, with *of*.
 My hands are of your colour; but I flume
 To wear a heart so white:
 A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment.
 A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. *Pliny's Nat. Hist. Magick.*
 This one mighty sum has cleared the debt. *Dryden.*
 A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the clearing of that expense. *Addison's Freeholder.*
6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.
 To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
 The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden's Ænoid.*
 It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*
 Augulus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta. *Abraham.*
7. To clarify; as to clear liquors.
 8. To gain without deduction.
 He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*
9. To confer judgment or knowledge.
 Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. To CLEAR a ship, at the custom house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.
- TO CLEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.
 So foul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shakspeare.*
2. Sometimes with *up*.
 The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. *Addison.*
 Take heart, nor at the laws of fate complain;
 Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. *Norris.*
 Advise him to stay till the weather clears up, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Direction to the Clerk.*
3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements.
 He that clears at once, will relapse: for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that clears by degrees, inducteth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind, as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*
- CLEARANCE. *n. f.* [from clear.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.
 CLEARER. *n. f.* [from clear.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.
 Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Newton.*
- CLEARLY. *adv.* [from clear.]
 1. Brightly; luminously.
 Those mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more clearly shined. *Baker.*
2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.
 Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Ross.*
3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.
 There is almost no man but sees clearer and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Lea. Johnson.*
4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.
 He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it early. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.
 When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impartially with yourselves. *Titinius.*
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.
By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king
all their lands and possessions. *Don Quixote*

CLEARNESS, *n. f.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and
splendour, but sweetness of flavour. *Lucan's Natural History*.
Glaß in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and re-
fines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more
powerful, and the heat more intense.

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a
night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney*.

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chanceth to think right, he does not know how to
convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity.
Adisson's Spectator.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] *Perspicacious*; discern-
ing; judicious.

Clearsighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vail, in her footsteps treads. *Denham*.

TO CLEARARCH, *v. a.* [from *clear* and *arch*.] To stiffen
with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's
widow, who washes, and can *clear/arch* his hands. *Adisson*.

TO CLEAR, *v. n.* pret. *I clear*, part. *clearing*. [*clearan*, Sax.
cleven, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when
some *clearing* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the
grosser part sticks to that *clearing* body. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
Water, in small quantity, *clears* to any thing that is solid.
Bacon's Natural History.

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *clear*
fast together, *Job*, xxviii. 38.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *clears*. *Dryden*.

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *clear* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

3. To unite in concord and interest.

The apostles did thus conform the Christians, according to
the pattern of the Jews, and made them *clear* the better.

If you shall *clear* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French
nation to *clear* un-o. *Knox's History of the Turks*.

4. To be concomitant to; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith,
his grace doth *clear* to the one, and utterly forsake the other.

TO CLEAR, *v. a.* preterite, *I clear*, *I clear*, *I clear*; part. *clear*,
clearing, or *clear*. [*clearan*, Sax. *cleven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into
pieces.

And at their passing *clear* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton*.
The fountains of it are said to have been *clear* *thru* *u*, or burst
open. *Boetius's Theory of the Earth*.

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *clear* the night. *Dryden*.

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *clears* the skies. *Dryden*.

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And *clear* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fables*.

Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *clear* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Bacon's*.

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *clear* a giant at a random blow. *Tieck*.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *clears* the liquid sky. *Pope*.

2. To divide.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *clears* the cleft
into two claws. *Deutr.* xiv. 6.

TO CLEAR, *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should *clear*, and that slain men
Should fold up the rift. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

The ground *clear* asunder that was under them. *Nam. xvi*.
He cut the *clearing* sky.

And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. To suffer division.

It *clears* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with
some little unevenness. *Newman's Opt.*

A CLEAR, *n. f.* [from *clear*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me
day and night, with huzzas and hunting-horns, and ringing the
changes on butcher's *clears*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

'Though arm'd with all thy *clears*, kn' 'st
And axes made to hew down trees. *Pindarus*.

2. A weed. Improperly written *CLIVER*, which see.

CLEFS, *n. f.* The two parts of the foot of beats which are
cleven loosed. *Shiner*. It is a country word, and probably
corrupted from *cleat*.

CLEF, *n. f.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In music, a mark at the
beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key
in which the piece is to begin. *Chantler*.

CLIFT, part. *pass.* [from *cleav*.] Divided; parted asunder.

Fat, with incense flew'd,
On the *clift* wood. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

I never did on *clift* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden's Persius*.

CLEFT, *n. f.* [from *cleave*.] A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of
rocks. *Adisson's Description*.

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was
enlarged and cut into flaps by Agrippa, who made this the
great port for the Roman fleet. *Adisson's Italy*.

The rest of it, being more *gr* *o* *u* and ponderous, does not
move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and fides of the
rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Wassenaar's Not. History*.

2. In variety.

Clefts appear on the boughs of the palm-trees, and are caused
by a sharp and malignant humour, which fests the skin; and
it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farr. Disp.*

His host it is the herak's west;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Bon. J. Infans*.

TO CLEFTGRAPH, *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graph*.] To engrave by
cleaving the flock of a tree, and inscribing a branch.

Subst. it may be *cleftgraph* on the common nut. *Motimer*.

CLEMENCY, *n. f.* [*clemencia*, Fr. *clemencia*, Lat.] Mercy;
remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in
punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compas-
sion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be
called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Adisson*.

CLE'MENT, *adj.* [*clement*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful;
kind; tender; compassionate.

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.

TO CLEPE, *v. a.* [*clipsan*, Saxon.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had low'd themselves to death,
Fre I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*.

CLE'RGY, *n. f.* [*clergy*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. *κλήρ*, Græc.] The
body of men set apart for the due ordination of the service of
God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and
will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by
the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of
God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain
to their soul's health. *Hooker*.

'Tis the convocation give a greater sum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

CLE'RGYMAN, *n. f.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders;
a man set apart for ministrations of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergyman*,
'Tis sums I have collected shall express. *Shakspeare's K. John*.

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make
the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift*.

CLE'RIC, *a. j.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a
cleric man; a man in orders.

In *clerical* the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line
the table-men. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Unless we may more properly read *cleric* *clerk*.

A CLERK, *n. f.* [*clercus*, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the church of
Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ascham*.

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

'Tis might talk of book-learning what they would; but,
for his part, he never saw more uneasy fellows than great
clerks were. *Edgeworth*.

'Tis the greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more
than the wisest men.

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare*.

My friend was in doubt whether he should not exert the
justice upon such a vagrant, but not having his *clerk* with him, who
is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Adisson*.

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

'Tis a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a *clerk*, his grandfathers was a *clerk*. *Glavinville*.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the
suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a
kitchen can do it. *Arbutnot*.

5. The

3. The hymen who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP. *n. f.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He told the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant.

Swift's Miscellanies.

CLERF. } In composition, at the beginning or end of the pro-

CLIF. } per name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the

CLIFF. } side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland, Cliften, Stun-*

CLIFF. } *cliff*.

CLIFFER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two.

L'Estrange.

I read Dyer's letter more for the file than the news. The

man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned.

Addison.

2. Full; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 't would found more *clever*,

Pope.

To me, and to my heirs for ever.

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg,

tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was.

Arbutnot.

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or

conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a

scolded meaning.

CLERVELY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely.

I heave would inveigle rats with th' scent,

And sometimes catch them with a snap,

As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.

Hudibras.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and

take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner.

South.

CLERVENESS. *n. f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accom-

plishment.

CLIEW. *n. f.* [*cliepe*, Sax. *blowen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Elisons untwisting his deceitful *cliew*;

He gan to weave a web of wicked guile.

Spenser.

While guided by some *cliew* of heav'nly thread,

The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.

Reverend.

They see [small *cliew* draw vastest weights along,

Not in their bulk but in their order strong.

Dryden.

2. A guide; a direction; because men direct themselves by a

cliew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *cliew* to guide you.

Helder.

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?

No *cliew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,

To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith?

Smith.

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over

to the next particular, for want of some *cliew*, or connecting

idea, to lay hold of.

Watts.

CLIEW. *of the sail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which

reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are

fastened.

Harris.

CLIEW. *v. a.* [from *cliew*, a sea-term.]

To *cliew* the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled,

which is done by a rope fastened to the cliew of a sail, called

the cliew-garnet.

Harris.

CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut. *cliquet*, French.] To make a

sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour sic dy'd;

And thrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd.

Gay.

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a

waiter, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door.

Skinner.

CLIPENT. *n. f.* [*clien*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commenda-

tion, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the

clien the reputation of his counsel.

Bacon.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clien*s, and tell the

true tale of their case.

Taylor.

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more

general sense.

I do think they are your friends and *clien*s,

And fearful to disturb you.

Ben. Johnson.

CLIENTED. *partip. adj.* [from *clien*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst condi-

tioned and least *clien*ted pettivogues, do yet, under the sweet

bit of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of

actions.

Cervus's Survey of Cornwall.

CLIENTEL. *n. f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of

a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;

And, under the pretext of *clien*tel,

Will be admitted.

Ben. Johnson.

CLIENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *clien*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clien*ship among the Romans always de-

graded; the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line

which had formerly protected them.

Dryden.

CLIFT. *n. f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*; *clay*, Saxon.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and

craggy.

N. XXV.

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high

cliff into the sea.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,

And from the craggy cliffs of Ictrica.

Dryden.

Where-ever 'tis to found scattered upon the shores, there is

it as constantly found lodged in the cliffs thereabouts.

2. The name of a character in mulick. Properly *CLIFT*.

CLIFT. *n. f.* The same with *CLIFF*, now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree;

High growing on the top of rocky cliff.

Spenser.

CLIMACTIC. *n. f.* [*κλιμακία*.] A certain space of time, or

progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and

dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ

from one another.

Brown.

CLIMACTIC. } *adj.* [from *climacter*.] Containing a cer-

CLIMACTICAL. } tain number of years, at the end of which

some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with

some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year;

the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-

ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being

nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times

nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do

make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the grand *climacteri-*

cal of our lives.

Brown's Vulgar Errata.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*,

yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judg-

ment and comprehension.

Dryden.

My mother is something better, tho' at her advanced age,

every day is a *climacterick*.

Pope.

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the

equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the

longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the

equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are

measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land,

differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between th' extremes, two happier climates hold

The temper that partakes of hot and cold.

Dryden.

On what new happy climate are we thrown?

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great

use in the northern climate.

Swift.

To CLIMATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you

Do climate here.

Shakspeare.

CLIMATE. *n. f.* The same with climate, and not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,

Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated

Unto our climates and countreys.

Shakspeare.

CLIMAX. *n. f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhet-

orick, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says

to Catiline, 'Thou dost nothing, movest nothing, thinkest

nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult;

and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the

best.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,

Still rising in a *climax*, 'till the last,

Surpassing all, is not to be surpass'd.

Granville.

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*.

It is pronounced like *clime*. [*clim*an, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.]

To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or

footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,

Lean famine, quivering steel, and climbing fire.

Shakspeare.

Things, at the worst, will cease; or else climb upward

To what they were before.

Shakspeare.

Jonathan climbed up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1 Sa.

Thou fun! of this great world both eye and soul,

Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praise

In thy eternal course, both when thou climbst,

And when high noon hath gain'd, and when thou fall'st.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,

By heaping hills on hills, can thither climb.

Reverend.

Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden.

What controuling cause

Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,

Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height.

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To ascend.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?

—You do climb up it now. Look, how we labour.

Shakspeare.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,

Climbing my walls, in spite of me the owner?

Shakspeare.

The arms pursue

Paths of renown, and climb ascents of fame.

Prior.

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;

Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie.

Prior.

4 R

CLIMBER.

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a risher.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs.

Corcoran.

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.
Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up.

Motmeyer.

3. The name of a particular herb.
It hath a perennial fibro-fib root: the leaves grow opposite in the stalks. The flowers, mostly of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, are naked, having no calyx: in the point of the flower are many hairy filamina surrounding the pistil, of which becomes a fruit; in which the seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. The species are twelve, two of which grow wild.

Miller.

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [contracted from *clinate*, and therefore properly political.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *came* the sun's bright circle warms.

Milton.

They apply the celestial description of other *climates* unto their own.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Of beauty sung, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.

Granville.

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore.

Addison.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climates*, are common and familiar blessings.

Atterbury.

CLINCH. *v. a.* [*clinging*, Sax. to knock, *Junius*. *Cling*, in Fetus, to encumbers, *Alphonsus*.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Sinuous rows the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear

Dryden.

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops
whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinked*.

Swift.

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.

To confirm; to fix; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a dupli city of meaning, with an identity of expression.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*,
Luciferus, teaching after the nature of light.

Boyle.

Pure *clinch* the suburban muse abhors,
And Tauton waging harmless wars with words.

Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred *clinch* makes.

Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch*.] A cram; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound.

Pope.

TO CLING. *v. n.* *pres.* I *cling*; *part.* I have *clung*. [*Anger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that co *cling* together,

Shakespeare.

And chok'd their art.

Most popular counsel he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him!

Ben. Jonson.

The fortrel in his neck was defcried by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaiter.

H. Lyman.

When they united and together *clung*,

When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.

Blackmore.

See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close *clinging* to her waist.

Pope.

I hat they may the closer *cling*,

Take your blue ribbon for a string.

Swift.

2. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Declension *clings*, a withered tree.]

If thou speakest false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,

Shakespeare.

I'll famine *cling* thee.

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINTAL. *adj.* [*clivus*, to lie down.] Those that keep their

CLINTICK. } beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery.

A clinical convert, one that is converted on his death-bed.

This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

TO CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *clack*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter.

Shakspeare.

TO CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars,
Submissive, *clink* against your brazen portals.

Prior.

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread.

Gay.

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords

Shakespeare.

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense

Thou creeping *clink*, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink.

CLINGQUANT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles; false glitter; unfeeling finery.

To day the French,
All *clinging*, all in gold, like lea hen gods,
Shone down the English.

Shakespeare.

TO CLIP. *v. a.* [*clippan*, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to envelop in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.

Here I *clip*

The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love.

O nation, that thou couldst remove!

Thou Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.

Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tall them your tears.

The jades

That drag the tragic melancholy night,
Who with their drowly, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead mens graves.

The male reiteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his leers about the neck and body.

2. To cut with shears. [*Klyper*, Danish; *clippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by enclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away.

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame.

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than frustration is.

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant
atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them.

By this lock, this sacred lock I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* pipes, or darning his stockings.

3. Sometimes with *ey*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping* of a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*.

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clip*, but so.

Mrs. Mayores *clipp'd* the king's English.

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clips* in with the sea,

Who calls me pupil?

TO CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon floops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry mis'd.

Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*.

No coins please fine metal! As more than those which had
passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*.

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely mental, without sense, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of cut nails.

CLIPPER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *clavver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is used sometimes in medicine.

A CLOAK. *n. f.* [*clach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a *cloak* that is of any length.

Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver, mix'd with gold.

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the fatter.

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;

That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness.

1 Pt.
To

75 CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal.

Moll leav'n'y fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till the di'l fall;

'T'hauncefult she fought for helps to cloak her crimes wical.

CLOAKBAO. *n. f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaks are carried.

Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that
stuffed cloakbag of guts.

I have already fit
'Tis in my *cloakbag* doubtit, hat, hose, all
That answer to them.

CLOCK. *n. f.* [*clac*, Welsh, from *clach*, a bell, Welch and
Armoric; *cluck*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements,
tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer
without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it.

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with
a *clock* hanging by.

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for
What hour is it? Or *ten o'clock*, for the tenth hour.

— Upon the stroke of four.

Macious set forward about ten o'clock in the night, towards
Andrulla.

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the
North-port.

3. The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about
the ankle.

His flockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him.

CLOCK is also the name of an insect; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *n. f.* [*clock* and *make*.] An artificer whose pro-
fession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of
our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and used
by them.

CLOCKWORK. *n. f.* [*clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights
or springs, like those of a clock.

So it unprejudic'd you scan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;

You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells its being, what's a clock.

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and
clockwork.

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*.

CLOD. *n. f.* [*clous*, Sax. a little hillock; *clotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or
hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is
not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*.

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints

And *clods*, th' ungrateful fenate and the people.

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods*.

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree.

3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, com-
pared to his soul.

And ye high heav'n's, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkness, lend desired light.

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*.

How the purer spirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too
hard for our degraded intellects to untie.

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry rea-
son, to inspire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about
with us.

4. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce an mated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em.

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions;
to coagulate; for this we sometimes use *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With javers purce, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clotted* gore.

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.] 1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean;
gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold.

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michael-
mas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can.

CLODFATE. *n. f.* [*clod* and *fate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a
thickfellow.

CLODFATED. *adj.* [from *clodfate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish;
thou-thicks.

My *clodfated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the
world, when they bred me a mechanick.

CLODPOLL. *n. f.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickfellow; a dolt;
a blockhead.

This letter being to excellently ignorant, he will find that
it comes from a *clodpoll*.

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is im-ined by *Stinner* to come from *clog*;
by *Caf. adon* derived from *clog*, a dog's collar, being thought
to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to en-
cumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or
leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find too much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of
a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.

Let a man wear himself from these worldly impediments,
that here *clog* his soul's flight.

The wings of birds were *clog'd* with ice and snow.

Fleethy lusts do deface mens minds, and *clog* their spirits,
make them gross and foul, listless and unactive.

Gums and pomatums shall his sight strain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his sicken wings in vain.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors unscap'd to *clog* the gulleets keel.

His majesty's ships were not so over-plated and *clogg'd*
with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is superfluity.

3. To lead; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou halt far to go, bear not along
The clogging burden of a guilty soul.

You'll rue the time
That *clog* me with this answer.

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;

It came, but *clogg'd* with symptoms of his death.

All the commodities that go up into the country, are *clogg'd*
with impositions as soon as they leave Leghorn.

4. In the following passage it is improper.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the
wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oil'd,
will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never so much
weight.

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only cor-
ruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the feds *clog* not to-
gether.

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will
begin to *clog*.

CLOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal
or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them.

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty.

As a dog committed *clogs*,
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain.

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impe-
diment.

The weariness of the flesh is an heavy *clog* to the will.

They're our *clogs*, not their own; if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free.

Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's
supremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and passions.

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest *clog* and obstacle to
speculation.

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them
from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort,
throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden *clogs*.

CLOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of
clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and *claggy* parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle's History of Firms.*

CLOIS FER. *n. f.* [clás, Welsh; clauwren, Sax. *cluser*, Germ. *cluser*, Dut. *claufter*, Ital. *clostre*, Fr. *claustrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret *cluser* doth he keep
These virgin spirits, until their marriage day. *Davies.*

Some solitary *cluser* will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the *cluser*,
to perform those acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world. *Shakspeare.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy,
It was of the king's first acts to *cluser* the queen dowager in
the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain
if the deformed are *clusered* up. *Rymer.*

The gloom of *cluser'd* monks. *Thompson.*

CLOISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cluser*.] Solitary; retired; religiously reclusive.

Upon this ground many *cluseral* men of great learning and devotion,
prefer contemplation before action. *Warton.*

CLOISTERED. *participle adj.* [from *cluser*.] 1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Like the bat hath flown
His *cluser'd* flight, there shall be done *Shakspeare.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *clusered* open courts,
one serving for the womens side, and the other for the men. *Watson's Architecture.*

CLOISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *cluser*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cluseress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round *Shakspeare.*

CLOKE. *n. f.* See **CLOAK.**

CLOMB. [*pret. of To climb.*]

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenser.*

So *clomb* this first grand thief into God's fold. *Adison.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *clom*, cheman, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To clofe or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *clom* up the faists,
all but the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cluse*, Armorick; *cluyt*, Dutch; *clis*, French; *clavus*, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clis'd* mine eyes. *Milnes.*

When the sad wife has *clis'd* her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead? *Prior.*

I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephalus, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *cluse* thy mistress's eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *cluse*,
I *cluse* this with my earnest desires that you will seriously
consider your estate. *Dryden.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clis'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope.*

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposit.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clis'd*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

I be armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *clusing* rivets up. *Shakspeare.*

There being no winter yet to *cluse* up and unite its parts,
and restore the earth to its former strength and compactness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As soon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately
clused up by moderation and good offices. *Addison.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *clused* up, as
though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a
river. *Hart's Improvement of the Mind.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive
into the pit, and t're earth *clused* upon them. *Numb.*

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the
lighter sort of motions; as upon their *clusing* and opening. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us, would induce France
and Holland to *cluse* upon some measures between them to our
disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. To CLOSSE with. } To come to an agreement with; to
} comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentle-
woman, to *cluse* with us. *Shakspeare.*

It would become me better, than to *cluse*
In terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that
it would *cluse* with the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low wish happy Harry *clis'd*. *Dryden.*

Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no *clusing* with
it. *Collier of Five ships.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and
lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed
body, and lets go the water, to *cluse* with the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *clused* with certainly at the
first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Antony.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to
cluse in with the people, who were now the stronger party. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *cluse*, which is
like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cluse*,
That mine own life invites me to cut down, *Shakspeare.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *cluse*, chanced upon a great
cheft. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plank were; their *cluse* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Cromwell.*

4. The time of shutting up.

In the *cluse* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open
side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *cluse*, and so to trip
up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *cluse* they
had made, *Shakspeare.*

6. A pause, or cessation, or rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly *cluse*. *Milne.*

Ate every *cluse* she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cluse* of all my miseries, and the balm. *Milne.*

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece the goes;
And takes the Romans in the *cluse*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open: as, a *cluse* box, a *cluse*
house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *cluse* about, towards the
window. *Milne.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be
seen through.

Nor could his acts too *cluse* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors,
the one maketh the air *cluse*, and not fresh; and the other
maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon.*

4. Compact; solid; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform
mass, *cluse* and compact. *Bacon.*

The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven
by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way
thro' the pores of that very *cluse* metal. *Lucretius.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of *cluse*
and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Boyle.*

6. Concise; brief; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts to *cluse* together, that were they
cluse they would be crowded, and even a due connection would
be wanting. *Dryden.*

Where the original is *cluse*, no version can reach it in the
same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Frenoy's *cluse* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space, whe-
ther of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself, *Equal*

Equal to all her tides ! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heaven !

Ben. J. Byron.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of cen-
suring by the lump, and must bring things close to the test of
true or false.

Burnet.

Plant the spring crocuses close to a wall.

Mortimer.

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows close behind.

Pope.

8. Approaching nearly ; joined one to another.

Now fit we close about this taper here,

And call in question our necessities.

Shakespeare.

9. Narrow ; as a close alley.

10. Admitting (small) distance.

Short crooked swords in close fight they wear.

Dryden.

11. Undiscovered ; without any token by which one may be
found.

Shakespeare.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery.

Close, in the

name of jesting ! lie you there.

12. Hidden ; secret ; not revealed.

A close intent at last to throw me grace.

Spenser.

Some pagans, that keep their best things close, will do
more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than

Boyle.

to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind.

13. Having the quality of secrecy ; trusty.

Constant you are,

But yet a woman ; and for secrecy,

No lady close.

Shakespeare.

14. Having an appearance of concealment ; cloudy ; shy.

That close aspect of his,

Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.

Shakespeare.

15. Without wandering ; without deviation ; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts close to their bu-
siness, but by frequent attention getting the habit of atten-
tion.

Locke.

16. Full to the point ; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are
not like to reach close on either side.

Dryden.

17. Retired ; solitary.

18. Secluded from communication ; as a close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It is used sometimes adverbially by itself ; but
more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order ; thick ranged ; or secretly
leagues, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Not in the house, with chamber ambushes

Close-banded, durst attack me.

Milton.

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any close-bodied coat, they shall
be suspended.

Atkiss.

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very close-handed : I have not read much of his
liberalities.

Arbuthnot.

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close ; without vent.

Then in some close-pent room it crept along,

And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed.

Dryden.

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted at the top.

Boyle's Chym. Princ.

2. Without much space intervening ; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloucester,

Fellow Fluellen closely at the heels.

Shakespeare.

If we look more closely, we shall find

Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind.

Pope.

3. Secretly ; slyly.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some closely into the
village, in the dark of the night.

Carew.

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated closely enough, and given them the
same turn of verse which they had in the original.

Dryden.

CLOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut ; or the quality of admitting to be
shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the closeness sound about that preserveth the
found, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more
loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in
the open air.

Bacon.

2. Narrowness ; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half stifled by the closeness of the
room.

Swift.

4. Compactness ; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that
closeness of texture ?

Bentley.

The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the closeness of the
bars cause prickles in boughs.

Bacon.

5. Recluseness ; solitude ; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated

To closeness, and the bettering of my mind.

Shakespeare.

6. Secrecy ; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open.

N° XXVI.

Such was his enquiry, and such his closeness, as they stood in
the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards
them.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated

with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great

closeness, like a business of love than state.

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor

the extreme caution or closeness of Iulius.

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his

secrets to no body : whereupon this closeness did a little pervert

his understanding.

7. Covetousness ; dy avarice.

Thus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret,

he should not feel it : he improved this thought into an affec-
tion of closeness and covetousness.

8. Connection ; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wife men run in a much
greater closeness and coherence with one another, than thus to
drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design.

CLOSER. *n. f.* [from *close*.] A finisher ; a concluder.

CLOSTROOL. *n. f.* [*close* and *stoa*.] A chamber implement.

A pottle for his truncheon, led the van ;

And his high helmet was a close steel pan.

CLOSET. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your closet.

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the
closet of Minerva, where the fair treasures are to be found
in all abundance.

He himself, her closet friend, and fill's

The crowded shelves with rarities of smells.

To CLOSER. *v. a.* [from *close*.]

1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet.

The heat

Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,

Doth closet up itself.

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time, when the project of cloistering, where the
principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized
by his majesty.

CLOST. *n. f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle ; called also the
fever.

CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up : upon which close-
there appeared not any change.

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your lending your last to me quite open, without

a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

3. The parts inclosing ; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison !

Within the guilty closure of thy walls

Richard the second here was hack'd to death.

4. Conclusion ; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,

And make a mutual closure of our souls.

CLOT. *n. f.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod* ; but now
always applied to different uses.] Concretion ; coagulation ;
grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the
egg into clots, as if it began to poach.

The opening itself was stop't with a clot of grumous
blood.

To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *clotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods ; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, lasting remains

Of that gigantic race ; which as he breaks

The clotted glebe, the plowman haply finds.

2. To concrete ; to coagulate ; to gather into concretions ; as
clotted milk, clotted blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,

Lie clotted.

CLOTH. *n. f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clath, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal
or vegetable substance.

The Spaniards buy their linen cloths in that kingdom.

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Naxos, every error pass,

The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass.

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted cloth, from whence you have
studied your questions.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,

Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and
of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and be-
comes the original of these arts.

4. In the plural. Dress ; habit ; garment ; vesture ; vest-
ments.

4 S

ments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body.
In this sense always *clothes*. Pronounced *cliz*.

He with him brought Pyrene, rich array'd

In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenser*.

Take up these *clothes* here, quickly: carry them to the

laundress in Datchet-mead.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercise than of *cloths*. *Temple*.

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,

She turn'd each way her frightened head,

Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior*.

TO CLOTH. *v. a. pret. I clothed, or clad; particip. I have clothed, or clad.* [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries. *Care no more to *clothe* and eat.* *Shakespeare*.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison*.

The Britons in Cæsar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Suiff*.

With supenor boon may your rich foil

Exuberant nature's better blessings pour

O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson*.

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time

We bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with

holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Roy*.

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope*.

3. To invest; as with clothes.

They leave the shady realms of night,

And, *clad*'d in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Fryden*.

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe*

their thoughts. *Watts*.

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER. *n. f.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain

The many to them 'longing, have put off

The furnisers, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakespeare*.

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, pay-

ing only two parts of the price. *Hayward*.

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the

present spinners, at best. *Graunt*.

CLOTHING. *n. f.* [from *to clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded freight,

And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dress,

Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax*.

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, en-

tirely depend upon it. *Swift*.

CLOTHESWARTER. *n. f.* [from *cloth* and *swear*.] One who

trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-*

swarter. *Halswell*.

CLOTHPOLL. *n. f.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickkall; blockhead.

What falls the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakespeare*.

2. Head, in iron.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,

In embally to his mother. *Shakespeare*.

TO CLOTT. *v. n.* [Dutch, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,

Slidd'ring thro' *catter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden*.

CLOTTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick,

clotty, bluish streaks. *Harvey*.

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through,

you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer*.

A CLOUD. *n. f.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew*

derives it from *claud*, to shut; *Senner* from *clod*; *Gafsaen*

from *azclot*, darkness; *Skinner* from *cladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakespeare*.

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which

therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*,

is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave

globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they

are of equal weight with the air, where they remain sus-

pended, 'till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they

descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger,

when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew*.

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the me-

teors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They

consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good

distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing

but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a

cloud here below. *Locke*.

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;

And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Resaemmon*.

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

The poets may of inspiration boast,

Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller*.

How can I fee the brave and young,

Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unliving? *Addison*.

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a

cloud of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury*.

TO CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

What sudden fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope*.

2. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the

clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want

of light. *Dean of Pirg*.

3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,

Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope*.

TO CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLODBERRY. *n. f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] The name of a

plant, called also *amberry*.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is composed of many

acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon

the tops of the highest hills in the North of England. *Misr*.

CLOUDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds;

touching the clouds.

The *cloudcap* towers, the gorgeous palaces,

The solemn temples, the great globe itself,

Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. *Shakespeare*.

CLODUMPELING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of

cloddy, i. e. ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by

whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar

Of cannons, eccl'o'd from th' affrighted shore;

With loud reverbance of his thunder, prove

Bacchus the feed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller*.

Supplicating move

Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryden*.

CLODDELY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by

way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Seymour*.

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden*.

CLODDINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,

So full of froth, of storm and *cloudiness*. *Shakespeare*.

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual east-

erly, which in the summer renders the air cooler, and in the

winter warm. *Harty*.

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in

a cold liquor; wherein he affirmed, that upon keeping in long-

er, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle*.

CLODLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; un-

clouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,

When next he looks thro' Galileo's eyes. *Pope*.

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space,

a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint

glimpse. *Coyne*.

CLOUDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of

clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar de-

fended, and stood at the door. *Exodus*.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you concert yourself frequently with words instead of

ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how im-

penetrable will that darkness be. *Waller*.

3. Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful.

So my storm-braten heart likewise is cheer'd

With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser*.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,

Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath

Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakespeare*.

4. Marked with spots or veins.

TO CLEAVE.

CLOVE. *n. f.* [the preticite of *cleave*.] See **TO CLEAVE**.

CLOVE. *n. f.* [Latin, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove

to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies.

It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit grow-

ing upon clove-trees. *Brewer's Valer. Eranth.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlic separates, when the

outer skin is torn off.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each *clove* of garlic is a sacred pow'r.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, smooth cup, which is indented at the top; the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top; and are, for the most part, cut about the edges. The seed-vessel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough seeds. This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, is distinguished into four classes. The first, called *flakes*, having two colours only, and their stripes large, g. ing quite through the leaves. The second, called *bizars*, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are *piquettes*: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colour. The fourth are called *painted ladies*: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. The varieties of the pink are; the damask pink; white shock, scarlet, pheasant-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties; both with single and double flowers; old man's head; painted lady. Among the sweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved sweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved sweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double sweet William, with red flowers, which burst their pods; 4. The rose-coloured double sweet William. 5. The narrow-leaved sweet William, called sweet John. *Miller.*

CLOVIN. *part. pret.* [from *clover*.] See **TO CLEAVE.**
There is Audius, lit you what work he makes
Among *clover* army. *Shakespeare.*

New, leaved high.
The clover oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*
A ch-p-tallen b-aver, lovingly hanging by
The *clover* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLOVER-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*clover* and *foot*, or *hoof*.] Having the
CLOVER-HOOFED. } foot divided into two parts; not a round
hoof; bilucious

There are the bifolious or *clover-hoofs*; as camels and beavers.
The *clo* *ere*-fested fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *clover-fested*,
frequent the waters. *Rap.*

CLOVER. } *n. f.* [more properly *clever*; *clæpæ*, Saxon.]
CLOVER-GRASS. }

1. A species of **TRIFOLIUM**, which see.
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The speckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clever*. *Shakespeare.*

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clever* for their fare. *Dryden.*
Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it
maintains. *Mortimer.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clever-grass*. *Gay.*

2. To live in **CLOVER**, is to live luxuriously; *clever* being ex-
tremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clever* spent? *Ogle.*

COVERED. *adj.* [from *clever*.] Covered with *clever*.
Flocks thick-nibbling through the *cover'd* vale. *Thom.*

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [*clough*, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff.
In compulsion a lully place.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds
in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the
commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. *n. f.* [*clutz*, Saxon.]
1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With flowers together pinn'd, and patched was. *Shakespeare.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem flood. *Shakespeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
When e'er he please to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.
3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot: he would have
clut in the *clout* at twelve foor. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.
5. **CLOUT.** *v. e.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.
I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my sleep too loud. *Shakespeare.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.
Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth ewe, *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.
Many sentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together.
Ajchom's Schoolmaster.

CLOUTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated; corruptly
used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *clutterly*.]
Clumfy; awkward; as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN. *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be con-
tracted from *clenau*.] It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted
from *clau*; *clau* Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A ruffian; a country fellow; a churl.
He came out with all his *clowns*, horst upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man.
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *St. Asaph.*

A country figure, represented with no other vice but that
of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLOWNERY. *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness;
rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estr.*

CLOWNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]
1. Consisting of rustick or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.
What if we *clay'd* to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court. *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumfy; uncainly.
With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely; bru-
tally.

CLOWNISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *clownish*.]
1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Danish dialect has an incomparable sweetness in
its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

It the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing
master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which
the a-la-mode people call *clownishness*. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. f.* An herb. *Diet.*
To CLOY, *v. a.* [*encluser*, Fr. to nail up, to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to fate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill
to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, tho'
he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of
glory, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any
case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakespeare.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he
had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys*
his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whole little store her well-taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Ros.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting
and satisfying nature, doth but lead and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with cultard and with praise,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense:
perhaps to strike the break together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloy* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot
be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shakespeare.*

CLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiation; repletion beyond ap-
petite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shakespeare.*

CLUB. *n. f.* [*cluppa*, Welsh; *thuppi*, Dutch.]
1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combed *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the
froak of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.
The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim dy'd,
Spite of his haughty mien and bar'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From *clupan*, to divide, *Stimmer*.] The shot or divi-
dend

End of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple fold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their club, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in facious clubs to vilify the government? *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own.
'Tho' got b' implicate generation,
And general club of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and club'd into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to club and contribute to the seed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections. *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together club,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owls, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their testers now to take your life. *Peper.*

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they club their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier.*

CLUBHEAD. *adj.* [club and head.] Having a thick head.

Small clubheaded antenae. *Derham.*

CLUBB'W. *n. f.* [club and law.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of clubb'w, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison.*

CLUBROOM *n. f.* [club and room.] The room in which a club or company assemble.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the clubroom. *Addison.*

To CLUCK, v. n. [clucken, Welsh; cluck, Armorick; cluckan, Saxon; kloeken, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has cluck'd thee to the wars. *Shakespeare.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen clucks and calls to keep them out. *Rees.*

CLUMP, *n. f.* [formed from lump.] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

CLUMPS, *n. f.* A numbricull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY, *adj.* [from clumsy.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very clumsily and ridiculously. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is clumsily and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier.*

CLUMSINESS, *n. f.* [from clumsy.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to clumsiness and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier.*

CLUMSY, *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from *lumpish*, Dutch, stupid.

In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsy fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpainted,
Hast shamefully de'ly'd. *Dryden.*

That clumsy outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The pretreite and participle of cling.

To CLUNG, v. n. [clungu, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLING.

CLUNG, *adj.* [clungu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

CLUSTER, *n. f.* [clyster, Sax. *kyfter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or join'd together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them cluster by cluster in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd:

Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows,

And sign earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Deham.*

The false couplets of one liquor do variously ad upon the tinging corpules of another, so as to make many of them associate into a cluster, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling clusters spread. *Page.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters. *Milton.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long cluster from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of people collected; used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like bees

And coward nobles, gave way to your clusters,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare.*

My friend took his station among a cluster of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters.

To CLUSTER, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themselves into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the clustering vine.

Great father Bacchus to my long repair;
For clustering grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Of from the forest, falls the cluster'd snow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they feather. *Thomson.*

To CLUSTER, v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *n. f.* [from cluster and grape.]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or cluster-grape; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Martinet.*

CLUSTERY, *adj.* [from cluster.] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH, v. a. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,

'The handle to my hand? come, let me clutch thee. *Shakespeare.*

They,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And, 'till they foot and clutch their prey,

'They never cool. *Heriot.*

A man may set the poles together in his head, and clutch the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier.*

2. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,

When his fair angels would salute my palm. *Shakespeare.*

CLUTCH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat.

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy fawing to devour,

Before 'twas in your clut, has pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,

'Gainst those who have us in their clutches. *Hudibras.*

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLUTTER, *n. f.* [See CLATTER.] A noise; a bulle;

a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a clutter there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. *Le Sage.*

'I saw nice child that just begins to prattle,

Is very humorous, and makes great clutter,

'Till he has windings on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this clutter?

Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLUTTER, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise or bulle.

A CLYSTER, *n. f.* [κλύστρον.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhoea, without finding the strength of the patient, it is not to be flung, but presented gently by emollient clysters. *Arriani.*

To COACERVATE, v. a. [coacervare, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be coacervate or diffused.

COACERVATION, *n. f.* [from coacervate.] The act of heaping or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close coacervation of them.

COACH, *n. f.* [coche, Fr. *coche*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. *Mynheer.*

A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilus attended for her in a coach, to carry her about to see some sports. *Swamp.*

A better would you fix?

Then give humility a coach and six.

Suppose that last week my coach was within an inch of overturning. *Page.*

turning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses.

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet flicks to all he meet;

Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loofe, now fast,

And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last.

COACH-BOX. *n. f.* [coach and box.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the coach-box, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek.

COACH-HIRE. *n. f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud a those that praise,

For scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's plays.

COACH-HOUSE. *n. f.* [coach and house.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the coach-house,

COACH-MAKER. *n. f.* [coach and maker.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,

Made by the joiner, Squirrel, or old Grub,

Time out of mind, the fabled coach-makers.

Take care of your wheel: get a new fust bought, and probably the coach-maker will consider you.

COACHMAN. *n. f.* [coach and man.] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling coachman to drive her chariot near the body of her king.

To COACT. *v. n.* [from *co* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how these two did coact,

Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?

COACTION. *n. f.* [coactum, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was perfunctory and political, yet it had the force of *coactive*, and despotical.

COACTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.] South.

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priest, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power.

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art.

COADJUMENT. *n. f.* [from *co* and *adjuvamentum*, Latin.] Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT. *n. f.* [from *co* and *adjute*, Lat.] Helping; co-operating.

I *bracius coadjutant*, and the roar

Of fierce Euruchdon.

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *co* and *adjuvator*, Latin.] Phil.

1. A fellow helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics.

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies.

A gownman of a different make,

Whom Pallas, once Vancilla's tutor,

Had fix'd up for her *coadjutor*.

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him.

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *co* and *adjuvare*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentus percolation of earth, drawn from the moist pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coarseness of the earth

some concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency.

COADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *co*, *ad*, *unire*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the *coadjunction* of particles endued with contrary qualities.

To COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *co* and *agmen*, Latin.] To coagulate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagmentum*.] Collection, or coaggregation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet.

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulare*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulabile* into vitriol.

N° XXVI.

To COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulare*, Latin.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

And thus o'erfiz'd with *coagulate* gore.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.

Stomach is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some spring.

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the summer, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.

To COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulated* little, but mingled;

and the spirit turns not above.

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter.

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulare*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulation* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulare*.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

And to manifest yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turn'd it into a curdled substance, only by dextrously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol.

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulare*.] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrustations, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents.

COAL. *n. f.* [cōl, Sax. *kōl*, Germ. *köl*, Dutch *kool*, Danish.]

1. The common fuel used.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory substance, dug out of the earth, leaving but few. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most re use. One species of pit-coal is called *canal*, or *canal coal*, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, glossy and light, apt to blaze into thin flakes, and when kindled, yields a continuous flame till it be burnt out.

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes.

But age, enforced, falls by her own consent;

As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent.

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble.

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whosoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *altera in majore*, as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth.

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,

Or halitones in the fun.

The race of jealousy than fir'd his soul,

And his face kindled like a burning *coal*.

You

Have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me.

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome way.

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvalling, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture.

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [coal and black.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning *Aetna*, from his boiling stew,

Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,

And ragged ribs of mountains madden new,

Enwrap in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smok.

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous effluencies, and compendious tinctures.

Coal-black is his colour, but like jet it shines;

His legs and flowing tail were white alone.

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-bay*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unwholesome things.
COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [*coal and mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.
 Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coal mines*.
Mortimer.

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [*from coal and pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.
 A leaf of the polydory kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*.
Woodward.

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [*coal and stone.*] A sort of cannel coal.
 See **COAL**.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.
Woodward.

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [*coal and work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest recruits from the *coal-works* and the mines.
Felton.

COALERY. *n. f.* [*from coal.*] A place where coals are dug.
 Two fine *stalactites* were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in *Benwell coalery*.
Woodward.

COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco, Latin.*]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and confluence globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours.
Newton.

2. To grow together; to join.
COALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*from coalesco.*] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. f.* [*from coalesco, coalitum, Latin.*] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties.
Glarville.

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should congregate and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity.
Bentley.

COALY. *adj.* [*from coal.*] Containing coal.
Or easy line, or ancient hallow'd Dee.
Milton.

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [*from coo and apto, Latin.*] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts.
Boyle.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words.
Brown.

COARCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto, Lat.*]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.
Ascham.

COARCTATION. *n. f.* [*from coarcto.*]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound.
Bacon.

2. Contraction of any space.

Siraighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*.
Ray.

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coalition, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one.
Bramhall.

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.
Shakespeare.

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarse* rye of human law
 That birds their peace.
Thompson.

5. Ineligible; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is a sinist'ry, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions.
Dryden.

6. Unaccomplished; unfinished by art or education.
 Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of.
Arbuthnot.

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill comfort, and a *coarse* perfume,
 Disgrace the delicacy of a scall.
Rowe.

A *coarse* and ufeless dunghill weed,
 Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows.
 From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
 Delire and fear by turns possess their hearts.
Dryden.

COARSELY. *adv.* [*from coarse.*]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore.
Pulgar Errata.

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used.
Dryden.

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author.
Dryden.

COARSENESS. *n. f.* [*from coarse.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness.
Bacon.

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size.
L'Estrange.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;
 The shrub the *coarseness* of the crown retains.
Gord.

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiments, and their little indulgence of pleasure.
Addison.

COAST. *n. f.* [*coste, Fr. costa, Latin.*]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*.
Dryden.

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *côte*. Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary refraction of the *coast*.
Newton.

3. The **COAST** is clear. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmox dismissed Muldorus.
Voltaire.

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear,
 Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen.
Dryden.

TO COAST. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
 And *coast* along the shore in sight of land.
Dryden.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea.
Arbuthnot.

TO COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and fields which lie on the borders of it.
Addison.

COASTING. *n. f.* [*from coast.*] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must launch too far;
 We here but *coasting*, not discoveries are.
Dryden.

COAT. *n. f.* [*cote, Fr. cotta, Italian.*]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shakels of brass.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no.
Gen. xxxvii. 32.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book.
Lewis.

3. The habit, or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers, and not among ladies, to give themselves airs.
Swift.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad
 Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or flain,
 Or a the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
 And thought not much to clothe his enmities.
 Give your host: some powder of brimstone in his coat, and
 it will make his *coat* lie fine.
Johnson.

You have given us milk
 In luscious fit arms, and lent us your own coat
 Against the winter's cold.
Thompson.

5. Any tegument, tunic, or covering.
The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peachem.*
The optic nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye. *Derbam.*
Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*
Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arras;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare.*
At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*
To COAT, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overpread: as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.
To COAX, v. a. To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.
The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

- I coax I wheedle I'm above it.
COAXER, n. f. [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.
COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *tepf*, Germ. the head or top.
COB, n. f. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *sea-cob*. *Philips.*
COBALT, n. f. A marcasite frequent in Saxony.
Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*
Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffre* and *smalt*. *Hill.*

- COBBLE, v. a. [to *cobler*, Danish.]
1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.
If you be out, fir, I can mend you.—Why, fir, *cobble* you. *Shakespeare.*
They'll fit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' Capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their cobbled shoes. *Shakespeare.*
Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estr.*
2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.
Reject the nauseous praises of the times:
Give thy bafe poets back their cobbled rhimes. *Dryden.*
Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and mundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favour'dly cobbled and jumbled together. *Bentley.*
COBBLER, n. f. [from *cobble*.]
1. A mender of old shoes.
Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A clumsy workman in general.
What trade are you?—
Truly, fir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.
Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* bafe, *Dryden.*
Would the high family of Brutus grace.
COBBERS, n. f. [cob and iron.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.
The implements of the kitchen; as *splits*, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon.*
COBSTRINE, n. f. [con and bishop.] A coadjutant bishop.
Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Auslin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*
COBWEB, n. f. [cob and web.]
1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species.
2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.
COBSMAN, n. f. [cob, heal, and jwan.] The head or leading swan.
I'm not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mountain bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Jonson.*
COBSWEB, n. f. [cobweb, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a spider.
The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the curied *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*
Is upper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept. *Shakespeare.*
The spider went into the house of a burgher, and fell pre-

fently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying infidulness and weaknes.
For he a rope of sand could twist,
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull,
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*
Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*
Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through.
COCCI'FEROUS, adj. [from *coccus*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*
COCHINEAL, n. f. [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]
An insect gathered upon the *anania*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
COCHLEARY, adj. [from *coclea*, Lat. a screw.] Screw-form; in the form of a screw.
That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cocleary* turnings about it, which agreeeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*
COCHLEATED, adj. [from *coclea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

- Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing; they are of a *cocleated* figure. *Woodward.*
COCK, n. f. [cocc, Saxon; cog, French.]
1. The male to the hen; a domestic fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.
Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never alit for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryden.*
The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thompson.*
2. The male of any small birds.
He was confirmed in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pincal gland. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

- You cataracts and hurricanes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*!
Shakespeare's King Lear.
4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop.
When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a waisful *cock*,
And fed mine eyes at flow.
It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon.*
Thus the small jett, which hastily hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cacca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]
With halcyon he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he level'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras.*
A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

6. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.
Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison's Spectator.*
My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockerowing; a note of the time in a morning.
We were carousing 'till the second *cock*. *Shakespeare.*
He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first *cock*. *Shakespeare.*
9. A cockboat; a small boat.
They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew.*

- The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakespeare.*
10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]
As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]
You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in

in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*.
Addison's Spectator. *Chambers.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial.
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the hosp.* Triumphant; exulting.
Now I am a striker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock* on the hosp?
You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock* a hoop!

Camden.

Shakespeare.

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock* a hoop.

Hudibras.

To *COCK*. v. a. [from the noun.]
To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds h' head.

1. This is that muscle which performs the motion so often
mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's
cocking his nose, or playing the rhinoceros.

Addison.

Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.

Gay.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn;
But Tom was kind and loving.

Swift.

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here brook'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat.

Prior.

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his
who entered.

Addison's Spectator.

3. To mould the form of the hat.
To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.
Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door
of the house, which they kept open.

Dryden.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay.

Spenser.

To *COCK*. v. n.
1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing.

or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company.

Dryden.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to over-
look us.

Addison.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. B. *Johnson.*

Cock, in compositon, signifies small or little.

COCKADE. n. f. [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.
A *COCKATRICE*. n. f. [from *cock* and *atryx*, Sax. a serpent.]
A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that
was able to destroy those that did not spy him first. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it
grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon.

Taylor.

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*!
COCKBOAT. n. f. [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to
a ship.

Congreve.

That invincible armada, which having not so much as fired
a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a *cockboat* of ours at
sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern furs.

Bacon on the War with Spain.

Did they, indeed, think it less dishonour to God to be like
a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man?

Stillington's Defence of Diss. on Rom. Idolatry.

COCKBROATH. n. f. [*cock* and *broath*.] A small boat belonging to
a ship. Broath made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroaths*, prepared
with French barley.

Hemery.

COCKCROWING. n. f. [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which
cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at
even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morn-
ing.

Mark.

To *COCKER*. v. a. [*coquelus*, Fr.] To cede; to fondle;
to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cocking* and
tenderness.

La. le.

He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him lean,
does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cock* up that pro-
pensity which he ought to subdue.

La. le.

Bred a fondling and an heifer;
Cock'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground.

Swift.

COCKER. n. f. [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of
cockfighting.

COCKFREL. n. f. [from *cock*.] A young cock.
Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cocked*.

Shakespeare.

What wilt thou be, young *cocked*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness?
COCKET. n. f. [Of uncertain derivation.]
A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a

scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of
the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their mer-
chandise is entered.

Cruet.

The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool
and woolsells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Devin.*

COCKFIGHT. n. f. [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of
cocks.

In *cockfight*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other
more cowardly.

Bacon.

At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little re-
publicks reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

COCKHORSE. [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant;
exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain.

Prior.

COCKLE. n. f. [*coquille*, French.] A small testaceous fish.
It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-shell.

Shakespeare.

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*,
reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick
senses, as a man.

Lucret.

Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits. *Wardour.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. n. f. Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

COCKLE. n. f. [*coquel*, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn.
The same with corn-rake; a species of Poppy.

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our kinest,
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition.

Shakespeare.

Good feed degenerates, and off' obeys
The soil's dicalic, and into *cockle* strays.

Dante.

To *COCKLE*. v. a. [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles
like the shell of a *cockle*.

Show's soon drench the gambler's *cockled* grain.

Gay.

COCKLED. adj. [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps *cockled*,
turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails.

Shakespeare.

COCKLOFT. n. f. [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret,
in which fowls are supposed to roost.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.

Dryden.

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indis-
tinctly furnished; but they are roomy to lay lumber in.

Swift.

COCKMASTER. n. f. [*cock* and *master*.] One that breeds
game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a patriage, and turned it among the
fighting cocks.

L'Estrange.

COCKMATCH. n. f. [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.
At the same time that the heads of parties posture
towards one another an outward show of good breeding, these
tools will not so much as mingle together at a *cockmatch*.

Addison's Spectator.

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they
had doubtless *cockmatches* also.

Arbuthnot.

COCKNEY. n. f. [A word of which the original is much con-
troverted. The French use an expression, *Pari de coqueins*,
for a country of dainties.

Pari est pour un riche un pari de coqueins.
Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It ap-
pears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being
mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by well Spjng,
Is a lond þore Cokinge.

On which Dr. *Hicks* has his remark:
Nunc equis, equine. Quæ olim apud Gallos equis, gale
et ventri deditos, ignavum, ignavum, desidiosum, desidiosum, se-
nem significabant. Hinc urbani utpote a rusticis laboribus
vitam solentariam, & quæ desidiosam avocatos parum nobis
olim *coqueins*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et
poeta hio noster in monachos & moniales, ut sepe gens
hominum, qui desidiosi dediti, ventri indulgebant, & mon-
asticam vitam in descriptioe tetra *coqueins*, parabolice
perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.
So the *cockney* did to the cells, when the put them in 'em
alive.

Shakespeare.

For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern parts,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play.

De Witt.

The *cockneys*, travelling into the country, is supposed to
many common practices of rural affairs.

Watts.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.
I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a
cockney.

Shakespeare.

COCKPIT. n. f. [*cock* and *pit*.]
1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty field of France?

Shakespeare.

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world,
and academy of arms, for many years.

Head.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are
divisions for the powder, the surgeon, and his mates.

Harris.

COCKSCREW.

COCK'COMB. *n. f.* [*cock and comb*.] A plant. The same with *LOOSEWORT*, which see.

COCK'S HEAD. *n. f.* A plant, named also *scirpoid*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the point; and which afterwards becomes a crested pod, sometimes rough and full of seeds, shaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick spike. It is an abiding plant, and effected one of the best forms of fodder for cattle. *Miller*.

COCKSHUT. *n. f.* [*from cock and shut*.] The clofe of the evenings, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop,

Went through the army. *Shakespeare*.

COCKSPUR. *n. f.* [*cock and spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of *MEDLAR*, which see.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great clusters; and is esteemed good food for deer. *Miller*.

COCKSURE. [*from cock and sure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We flail, as in a castle, *cocksure*. *Shakespeare*.

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope*.

COCKWAIN. *n. f.* [*cockwaine*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockbat. Corruptly *COXON*.

COCKWEED. *n. f.* [*from cock and weed*.] The name of a plant, called also *DITTANDER*, or *Peppercor*, which see.

COCA. *n. f.* [*causal*, Span.] and therefore more properly written *causa*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in most of the inhabited parts of the East and West Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the most useful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching their houses, and are also wrought into baskets, and most other things that are made of others in Europe. *Miller*.

The *causa* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much resembling a large olive in size and shape. It is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, dry, firm, and fatish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us 'till the discovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but also used them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, especially when loaded with its fruit. Its stem is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers stand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in clusters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and sometimes less in length: they are small, of a yellowish colour, and are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *coeca* nuts, usually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens many leaves of fruits. *Hill*.

Amid' tho' orchards of the sun,

Give me to drain the *coad's* milky bowl,

And from the palm to draw its fleshening wine. *Thomson*.

COCTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

COCTION. *n. f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The dicat is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbutnot*.

COD. *n. f.* A sea fish.

CODD. *n. f.* [*codde*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which feeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cod* last year rich pease did grow. *May*.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer*.

TO COD. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To inclose in a cod.

All *cods* of grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer*.

COEDALE. *n. f.* [*from cod*.] Gatherers of pease. *Dist*.

CODE. *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbutnot*.

Intesture, covenants, articles they draw,
No XXVI.

Large as the fields themselves; and larger far

Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are. *Pope*.

CO'DICIL. *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying's

Was but to gain him to appoint her,

By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior*.

CO'DILLE. *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won against the player.

She fees, and trembles at the approaching ill,

Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope*.

TO CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coque*, *coctus*, Lat. *Stinner*.] To parboil;

to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. f.* [*from To codle*.] An apple generally cooled,

to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and

plums in fruit, gemmings, and *codlings*. *Bacon*.

Their entertainment at the height,

In cream and *codling* rev'ling with delight. *King*.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling*

hedge. *Mortimer*.

A *codling*, e're it went his lip in,

Wou'd frait become a golden pippin. *Swift*.

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con and efficiacy*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or

coefficient y particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con and efficiacy*, Latin.] Cooperation;

the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's

instrumental *coefficient*, requires, that they be kept together,

without distraction or dissipation. *Glanville*.

COEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*con and efficiacy*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra,

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so to make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4 a, b x, c x$; where 4 is the coefficient of $4 a, b x$, and c of $c x$. *Chambers*.

3. In fluxions,

The coefficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers*.

COELIACK PAFION. A diarrhæa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy*.

COE'MPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the

whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich *Bacon*.

COEQUAL. *adj.* [*con and equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the same state with another.

Henry the fifth did sometime prophecy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shakespeare*.

COEQUALITY. *n. f.* [*from coequal*.] The state of being equal.

TO COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate fort. *Ayliffe*.

COERCEIBLE. *adj.* [*from coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. *n. f.* [*from coerce*.] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale*.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South*.

COERCIVE. *adj.* [*from coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.

All things on the surface spread, are bound

By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore*.

2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly confined. *Holter*.

The virtues of a magistrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active intusdence, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con and essential*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghost. *Hucker*.

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COESSENTIALITY.

COESSENTIALITY, *n. f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, *adj.* [*coen* and *etans*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age with another. Sometimes with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both.
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.
Every fault hath some penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Sometimes *with*.

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. Bentley.

COETERNAL, *adj.* [*coen* and *eternalis*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal eternal beam! Milton.

COETERNALLY, *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had already dishonoured his eternally begotten son. Hooker.

COETERNITY, *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] *Having existence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. Hammond.

COEVAL, *adj.* [*coevus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Caval, and new florn, from the clear brook
Recent. Prior.

2. Of the same age with another, followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend
To be *coeval* with mankind.
Hale's *Origin of Mankind*.

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coeval* with the former. Bentley.

Silence! *coeval* with eternity;

Thou wert, ere nature first began to be;
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. Pope.

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion antienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. Hale.

COEVAL, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. Pope.

COEVUS, *adj.* [*coevus*, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevus* to it. South.

TO COEXIST, *v. n.* [*coen* and *exist*, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. Hale.

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. Locke.

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexists*. Locke.

COEXISTENCE, *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. Locke.

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence* with him. Grew.

COEXISTENT, *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another, with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. Locke.

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent* with the act. Bramb. *Answ. to Hobbs*.

Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as is *coexistent* with the motions of the great bodies of the universe. Locke.

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. Bentley.

TO COEXTEND, *v. a.* [*coen* and *extende*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. Grew.

COEXTENSION, *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

And though it be a spirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. Hale.

COFFEE, *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cahu* by the Turks, and *cahu* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick *Jessamine*, which see.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in

their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. The berry brought from the Levant is most esteemed; and the berry, when ripe, it found as hard as horn.

COFFEE also denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Adea, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it soon came in vogue, and passed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the use of coffee advanced to Syria and Constantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffee-man, and introduced the drink among us; though some say Dr. Harvey had used it before. Chambers.

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatick; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. Bacon.

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon. Pope.

COFFEEHOUSE, *n. f.* [*coffee* and *hou*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,

Returning, finishes the day. Prior.

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. Swift.

COFFEE MAN, *n. f.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.

Consider your enemies the Lacedaemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffee-man* to Agellus? Addison.

COFFERPOT, *n. f.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, *n. f.* *coffer*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,

With precious metal full as they could hold. Spenser.

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats

To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. Shakspeare.

If you destroy your governor that is wealthy, you must chafe another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. L'Estr.

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. Bacon.

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each internal between the moldings of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. Chambers.

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which line elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. Chambers.

TO COFFER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, to a peace succeeding. Bacon.

COFFERER of the King's Household, *n. f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers or the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. Grev.

COFFIN, *n. f.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. Sidney.

Not a flower sweet

On my black *coffin* laid there be srown. Swift.

One fate they have,

The ship their *coffins*, and the sea their grave. Waller.

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. Swift.

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In fattery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The coffin bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. Farrier's Dict.

TO COFFIN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home. Shakspeare.

That weep't to see me triumph?

Let me lie

In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. Dryden.

COFFINMAKER, *n. f.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers* and plumbers? To

COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coguliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to foist by adulatory speeches.

Cog their hearts from them, and come home below'd
Oil all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

2. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillington.*

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. To *Cog* *a die*. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And deck roughly to throw the lucky dice. *Dryden.*

For gamblers in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Suiff.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers were nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Suiff.*

To *Cog*, *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now

shall I sin in my will. *Shakspeare.*

COG. *n. f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To *Cog*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY. *n. f.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever showed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

COGENT. *adj.* [from *cogent*, Latin.] Forceful; irresistible; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Pentle.*

COGENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With irresistible force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

COGGER. *n. f.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE. *n. f.* [from *cog*, Italian.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

COGITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To **COGITATE.** *v. n.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] To think. *Ditt.*

COGITATION. *n. f.* [from *cogitation*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitation* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hosier.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stillingfleet.*

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

1. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon.*

2. Meditation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

COGITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of cognition and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The eal had the closter and more reserved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Watson.*

COGNATION. *n. f.* [from *cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to impiety, pride and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other. *Watts.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNIZER. *n. f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

COGNISOR. *n. f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. *n. f.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakspeare.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essence, as in the soul of their casualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [from *cognoscibilis*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Aspliffe.*

COGNIZANCE. *n. f.* [from *cognoscere*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognition* of. *Le Strange.*

Happens or misfortune, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognition* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognition* of the law. *Adolph's Freeholder.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their liveries coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon.*

These were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [from *cognomen*, Latin.] Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on the king's constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or name-like in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *cognomen*, Latin.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey derived the name great: Alexander, of the time *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOSCENCE. *n. f.* [from *cognosco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Ditt.*

COGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [from *cognoscibilis*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The fame that is said for the redundancy of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

To **COHABIT.** *v. n.* [from *cohabit*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The victorious Philistines were worried by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermon.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fiddes.*

COHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Diss. of Pop.*

COHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Tutler.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *coherere*, Latin.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all *cohesion* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Tutler.*

COHERES. *n. f.* [from *coherere*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To **COHESSE.** *v. n.* [from *coherere*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same body.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

2. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

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We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

5. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

6. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

7. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

8. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

9. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

10. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

11. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

12. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

13. To be united; to be joined together.

The two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Walsingham.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Wine.*

- None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddesses, and *coher'd* around;
Not clofer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*
2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.
 3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.
 4. To agree.
- COHERENCE.** *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Lat.]
COHERENCY. *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Lat.]
1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*
The weight or pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the coherence of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the coherence it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hosker.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hosker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHERENT. *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.
By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less coherent. *Arbutnot.*

Where all must full, or not coherent be;
And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope.*

2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.
Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove coherent. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.
A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [*cohesio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their cohesion. *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohesion, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their cohesion can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabric bind. *Blackm.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE. *adj.* [*cohere*, Latin.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [*cohesivitas*, Latin.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibere*, Latin.] To restrain; to hinder. *DiD.*

TO COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohabated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbutnot.*

COHORATION. *n. f.* [*cohabitatio*, Latin.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohoratio is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohabitation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew.*

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cohortis*, Latin.]

A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. In poetical language, a body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
(O' watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

Here Churchill, not to prompt

To vaunt as fight, his hardy cohorts join'd

With Eugene. *Philips.*

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *DiD.*

COIF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French, from *coiffe*, for *cuisse*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are their considerable. *Bacon.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addison.*

COIFFED. *adj.* [*coiffé*, French.] Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress.

I am highly pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison's Spectator.*

COIGN. *n. f.* [*An Irish term, as it seems.*]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took her meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Darwin.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [*French.*]

1. A corner.

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

TO COIL. *v. a.* [*coiler*, French.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and to keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first aided them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. f.* [*coiler*, French.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this coil
Would not infect his reason. *Shakespeare.*

You, mistress, all this coil is 'long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; anything standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often *coin*, or *quint*.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrize, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakespeare.*

COIN. *n. f.* [*by some imagined to come from *coine*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.*]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Quincy.*

You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coin*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addison.*

She now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a *co*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of preient advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammer.*

TO COIN. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king himself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Prætor.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those meales;
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakespeare.*

Never *coin* a formal lye on't.

To make the knight overcome the giant.

Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Halley.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*. *Dryden.*

To foist his filiter, and delude her mind.

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy. *Arbutnot.*

COINAGE. *n. f.* [*from coin*.]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a public trial as yet solemnly practice in this country. *Arbutnot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain; *Tis*

This bodiless creation *colly*

Is very cunning.

Shakespeare.

7. COINCIDE. *v. n.* [from *coincide*, Latin]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the axis a revolution of the earth quite useless.

Chapin's First Prin.

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of moral judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other.

Watt.

COINCIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *coincide*]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired.

Bentley.

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight.

Hale's Origin of Shintoin.

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptic, is very near the truth.

Chapin.

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*]

1. Falling upon the same point

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*.

Newton.

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent; tantamount.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man.

Scott.

These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians.

Bentley.

COINCIDENT. *n. f.* [from *coincide*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER. *n. f.* [from *coin*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamp of coin.

My father was I know not where

When I was flung; some *coiner* with his tools

Made me a counterfeit.

Shakespeare.

It is easy to find delinquents that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*.

Adison.

There are only two parents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than that of wood.

Swift.

2. A counterfeit of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus.

Comden.

TO COJOIN. *v. n.* [conjoin, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost.

And that beyond communion.

Shakespeare.

COJURE. *n. f.* A coward cock; a runaway.

He's a coward and a *cojure*, that will not drink to my niece.

Shakespeare.

COIT. *n. f.* [cote, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOTE.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises.

Carew.

COITION. *n. f.* [coite, Latin]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs.

Ray.

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female.

Grew.

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concurrence of each.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COLA. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *caput*, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under caith, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER. *n. f.* [colo, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven *colander*.

Through which the pressed wines are strained clear.

May.

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood.

Ray.

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, Come issuing forth, as through a *colander*.

The curdled milk.

Dryden.

COLATION. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The art of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

Nº XXVII

COLBERTINE. *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old list near gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again.

Congee.

COLCOTHAR. *n. f.* A term in chymistry.

Colcathar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol.

Quincy.

Colcathar, or vitriol burnt, though under a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

COLD. *adj.* [cold, Saxon; *teig*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; geld; without warmth; without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit.

Abulnot.

2. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,

With half their force, the full power of France;

And let another half stand laughing by,

All out of work, and *cold* for action.

Shakespeare.

3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner feel a little warmth than a hot.

Bacon.

4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull.

Hobbes.

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books.

Ascham.

Temperately proceed to what you would

Thus violently repress.—Sin, these *cold* ways,

That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.

Shakespeare.

New dated letters these,

Their *cold* intent, tenour and substance thus;

Here doth he wish his person, and his power,

The which he could not levy.

Shakespeare.

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened Our prisoners with the sword.

Shakespeare.

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator.

Burnet.

No drum or trumpet needs

To inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*.

His vice, his vile appearance, makes them bold.

Dryden.

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,

And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame.

Ross.

A man must e of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration.

Adison.

5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene.

Adison.

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let us knights have *colder* looks

Shakespeare.

Among you.

The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other.

Clarendon.

7. Chafe.

You may

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,

And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:

We've willing dames enough.

Shakespeare.

8. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*.

Since she respects my mistress' love.

Shakespeare.

9. Not hasty; not violent.

10. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good

At the hedge corner, in the *coldst* fault.

Shakespeare.

11. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*

As is a dead man's nose.

Shakespeare.

COLD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold*.

Shakespeare.

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh; and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire;

but for *cold* we must stay 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree.

Bacon.

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chiliness.

When the law her lord prepar'd to part,

A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart.

Dryden.

3. A discale caused by cold; the obstruption of perspiration.

What discale hast thou?—

A whoison *cold*, fir; a cough.

Shakespeare.

4 X

Let no ungentle cold destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy.
Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially
contribute to the disruption of it, by flopping all the pores,
and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within
struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold.
Colicly. adv. [from cold.] *Burns.*

1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England lays, lay briefly, gentle lord;
We coldly pause for thee.
Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
So never offer'd once to stir,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
But coldly said, your servant, sir.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Shakespeare.*

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.
It relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter.

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While dinish moisture, coldness heat reit,
All that we have, and that we are lublins.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Dunham.*

2. Unconcern; flighty of temper; want of zeal; negligency; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, holier prosecuted: for as much as coldness, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Hester.*

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Austin.*

It betrayed itself at first in a sort of indifference and callousness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.
Unhappy youth! how wilt thy coyness raise
Temptations and storms in his afflicted breast.
Let every tongue its various centuries chide,
Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Addison.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.
The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.
Colicly. n. f. [from cold.] *Pope.*

COLLE. n. f. [capit. Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of CABBAGE, which see.

COLLESED. n. f. [from cole and seed.]
Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but collased or barley, or both, and then wheat.
Collested. n. f. [from cole and seed.] *Arbutnot's Husbandry.*

COLLEWORT. n. f. [capit. Saxon.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a species.

The decoction of *colleworts* is also commended to bathe them.
Collewort. n. f. [from cole and wort.] *Hijman.*

Next took the *colleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a final well-water'd spot);
He flipp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cul'd, and then with handy care she dress'd.
How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the clove *colleworts* upwards grow.
Collewort. n. f. [from cole and wort.] *Dryden.*

COLICK. n. f. [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or cholera irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatulency and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical colick, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places frightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and city diuretics, and is greatly assu'd with the carminative turpentine clysters.

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Colick. adv. [from colic.]* *Arbutnot.*

Colick. adv. [from colic.] *Arbutnot.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, colic pangs.
Colicly. n. f. [from colic.] *Arbutnot.*

COLLAR. n. f. [collar, Latin.] To fill together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In conformation and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals collapse; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat.

Collar. n. f. [from collapse.] *Arbutnot.*

1. The state of vessels closed.

2. The act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR. n. f. [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my collar; nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar in the calf, I know better things than to tell my liberty.
Collar. n. f. [collare, Latin.] *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And collars of the same their necks surround.
Collar. n. f. [collare, Latin.] *Dryden.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her wagon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collars of the moonshine's watery beams.
Collar. n. f. [collare, Latin.] *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking banish,
He would have slip'd the collar handily.
Collar. n. f. [collare, Latin.] *Symonds.*

5. A COLLAR of Braun, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. n. f. [from collar and bone.] The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right collar-bone.
Collar-bone. n. f. [from collar and bone.] *Hijman's Surgery.*

TO COLLAR. v. a. [collare, Latin.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

To COLLAR a horse, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind a hard and close with a string or collar.

2. To COLLATE. v. a. [collare, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions.

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

With *collate*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amalford to the benefice; Luther performed the consecration.

If a patron shall neglect to present into a benefice, that has been void above six months, the bishop may collate thereon.

Collate. v. a. [collare, Latin.] *Arbutnot's Parergon.*

COLLATERAL. adj. [con and latus, Latin.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Mult I be comforted, not in his sphere.

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high collateral glory.
Collateral. adj. [con and latus, Latin.] *Shakespeare.*

2. Running parallel.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity.

3. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death.

4. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction.

5. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself; it receives no collateral strength from external considerations.

Collateral. adj. [con and latus, Latin.] *Arbutnot's Parergon.*

COLLATERALLY. adv. [from collateral.]

1. Side by side.

Their pallies may be multiplied according to fancy &c.
different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*.

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*.

Collaterally. adv. [from collateral.] *Arbutnot.*

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generally, because they have assumed what amounts to an insubordination in the private spirit.

Dryden.

3. A collateral relation.

COLLATION, *n. f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation.

Roy.

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

Green.

I return you my Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places.

Pope.

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time.

Cowel.

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation being.

Hoyard.

4. A repair.

COLLATION, *adj.* [*collatus*, Latin.] Done by the contribution of many.

Ditch.

COLLATOR, *n. f.* [*collator*, Latin.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters.

Adison.

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interpose an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation.

Abbot.

COLLEAGUE, *n. f.* [*collega*, Latin.] To join in praising. DIT.

COLLEAGUE, *n. f.* [*collega*, Latin.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend

Mercy colleague with justice, sending thee.

Milton.

The regent, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleague.

Swift.

COLLEAGUE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Collegued with this dream of his advantage, He hath not fail'd to pester us with mischief,

Shakespeare.

COLLECT, *v. a.* [*collectio*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

The memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily collect.

Watts.

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, tells not one jot the power of adding to it.

Locke.

3. To gain from observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord, Made me collect these dangers in the duke.

Shakespeare.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an enormous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's pronouncement to his disciples.

Dean of Peter.

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

Locke.

5. To collect himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be collected;

Shakespeare.

No more amazement.

Affrighted much, I did in time collect myself, and thought

Shakespeare.

This was so, and no flumber.

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected.

Heyward.

COLLECT, *n. f.* [*collecta*, low Latin.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to lay over proper collects.

Taylor.

COLLECTANEOUS, *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Latin.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTIBLE, *adj.* [*collectibilis*, Latin.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphuistic, is not collectible from the following words.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COLLECTION, *n. f.* [*collectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight dillies to quit thy arms,

Prior.

Faint collection of his sex's charms.

The gallery is hung with a numerous collection of pictures.

Adison on Italy.

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse.

This sense is now scarce in use.

In one we descend into probable collection, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place.

Hacker.

4. A corollary; a consequence deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak collection, if, whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as infirming an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished.

Hacker.

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it.

When she, from sunny airs, one skill doth draw;

Gathering from divers fountains, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law;

These her collection, not the fancies are.

Daniel.

COLLECTIVE, *adj.* [*collectivus*, Latin.] Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE, *adj.* [*from collect*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body collective, because it containeth a huge multitude.

Hacker.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people collective or representative, who may be called the commons.

Swift.

The difference between a compound and a collective idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea, things of the same.

Watts.

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many fables, controultable not only by critical and collective reason, but contrary observations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company; an army.

COLLECTIVELY, *adv.* [*from collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulative; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offend themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.

Hacker.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet collectively, they make up a good moral evidence.

Hale.

The other part of the water was evidenced at the surface of the earth, and sent forth collectively into standing springs and rivers.

Woodward.

COLLECTOR, *n. f.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a body.

Volumes, without any of the collector's own reflections.

Hale.

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and scalded away by collectors, and other officers.

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners.

Swift.

COLLEGATARY, *n. f.* [*from con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.]

In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

Chambers.

COLLEGE, *n. f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May.

Dryden.

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which Have satisfied the king for his divorce,

Gather'd from all the famous colleges

Almost in Christendom.

Shakespeare.

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome.

Shakespeare.

This order or society is sometimes call'd Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days work.

Bacon.

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college.

2 Kings xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in public.

COLLEGIAL, *adj.* [*from college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLEGIATE, *n. f.* [*from college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, wherein the two universities consist.

Hacker.

2. A collegiate church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of prebys were settled, and lived together in one congregation.

Abbot.

COLLEGIATE.

COLLEGIATE. n. f. [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

COLLET. n. f. [Fr. from *callum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

COLLIDE. v. a. [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

COLLIER. n. f. [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grazier, a great timberman, great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY. n. f. [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER. n. f. [from *capit*, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*.]

See **CACILFLOWER** and **CABBAGE**.

COLLIGATION. n. f. [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife coutriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COLLIMATION. n. f. [from *collimare*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Diell.*

COLLINEATION. n. f. [*collinatio*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. adj. [from *colliguate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender coiffidence renders it the more *colliguable* and consumptive. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUAMENT. n. f. [from *colliguate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. adj. [from *colliguate*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

TO COLLIQUE. v. a. [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great flew, after what was *colligated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colligated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colligative fever.

Harvey on Consumption.

COLLIQUATION. n. f. [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatsoever by heat, more particularly such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compage, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, clammy sweats, *Quincy.*

From them proceed arescence, *colliquation*, conection, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUATIVE. adj. [from *colliguate*.] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colligative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a texture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colligative* fever, whereby the humours, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Consumption.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. n. f. [*colliquefactio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature, and contents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon.*

COLLISION. n. f. [from *collisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or by *collision* of two bodies grind

The air attrite to fire. *Milton.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,

Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

TO COLLOCATE. v. a. [*collocare*, Latin.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLLOCATION. n. f. [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits are coacervate or dissolved. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLLOCUTION. n. f. [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

TO COLLOQUE. v. n. [probably from *colloquere*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. n. f. [It is derived by *Minshew* from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with scawers prick'd

About the sides. *Dryden.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;

Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:

What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast? *King's Collop.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *Leitch.*

3. In burlesque languages, a child.

Come, fir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,

Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare.*

And for thy fake I have shed many a tear. *Shakespeare.*

COLLOQUY. n. f. [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heavenly over-power'd,

In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,

As with an object that excels the sense,

Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discourses,

between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

COLLOW. n. f. [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grey of burnt coals, or wood. *Hutchinson.*

COLLUCTANCY. n. f. [*colluctio*, Lat.] A tendency to combat; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTION. n. f. [*colluctio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Hutchinson.*

TO COLLUDE. v. n. [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLUSION. n. f. [*collusio*, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Covent.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of wavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLUSIVE. adj. [from *colludere*.] Fraudulently concerted.

See **COLLUSION**.

COLLUSIVELY. adv. [from *collusively*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. adj. [from *colludere*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY. n. f. [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Supplice thou faw her dress'd in some old hireute attire, out of fallion, coarse raiment, besmear'd with soot, *colly*, performed with squanax. *Boswell.*

TO COLLY. v. a. To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *colly* night,

And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,

The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

COLLYRIUM. n. f. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. n. f. [Fr.] A sort of PEAR, which see.

COLOGN Earth. n. f. Is a deep brown, very light ballard ochre, which, though generally esteemed a earth, is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about *Colong*, nor is England without it. *Hill.*

COLON. n. f. [*colonus*.]

1. A point (:) used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refused, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him; I despise him: I have long loved to trust, but shall never forbear to persecute him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the *ileum coli*, in the cavity of the os *ilium* on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the *coecum*

concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my colour wound. *Swift.*
The contents of the *colon* are of a four, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Feyer on the Humors.*

COLONEL. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Stimmer* imagines it originally *colonia*, the leader of a colony. *Ainsworth* deduces it from *colonus*, a pillar; as *patriæ columnæ exercitus columnæ*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two distinct syllables, *colonel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

COLONELSHIP. *n. f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed: at *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*
TO COLONIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Poets.*

Druidæ hath advantage by acquit of islands, which the *colonia* and forthwith daily. *Havel.*

COLONNADE. *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*
Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.
For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY. *n. f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To their new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Darwin on Iceland.*

Olus, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Ginn.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.
The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan colony. *Dryden.*

COLONY. *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.]

1. Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance, filtered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentine and oils leave a *colony*, upon the separation of their thinner oil. *Feyer on the Humors.*

COLQUITTIDA. *n. f.* [*colquittis*, Lat. *colquittis*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. In colour is sort of golden brown; its inside is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be used. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bit-ter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

COLURATE. *adj.* [*coluratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with fume colour.

Had the tunics and humours of the eye been *colurate*, many rays proceeding from visible objects would have been lost. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORATION. *n. f.* [*colora*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though it be somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their prehemence. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLOR' FICK. *adj.* [*colorifick*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or tues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer

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any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLOSS. *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or edifice of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSAL. *adj.* [*colossus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various rays to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which the surfaces of those bodies are composed. *Hutton's Legit.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* is please God. *Shakspeare.*

For though our eyes can now-hut but *colours* see,
Yet *colours* give them not their power of sight. *Darwin.*

The light of *colours* are more relangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face.
My cheeks no longer did their colour boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his colour fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.
When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.
Whose wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.
It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*,
and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakspeare.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *K. Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.
Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakspeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the *colour* of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Kalier.*

7. Kind; species; character.
Boys and women agree, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and standard of horse.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shakspeare.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakspeare.*

The banks on both sides were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knodler's History of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Add.*

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* [*colora*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: In them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any fort his former folly. *Relapsh's Essay.*

He *colours* the falsehood of *Aeneas* by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

3. To make scarce heard of an infuression that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison.*

4. **TO COLOUR.** *a stranger's gentis*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Pittip.*

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

4 Y

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *conceivable* necessity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will confider us unto some mitigation of our offences; but has not the fincerity of our parents *in a probable* expectations. *Brown.*

COLOURABLE. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. The process, however, *advisedly* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereto it was directed. *Bacon.*

COLOURED *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *colours* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Placc.*

COLOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From line drawn true, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the *colouring* be not there,
At best 'twill only not displease. *Prior.*

COLOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titan, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden.*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thickness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. f.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones, and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No spore, but what be'long to war, they know;
To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

TO COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shakspeare.*

COLTS-FOOT. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *foot*.]

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. The species are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved smooth colts-foot of the Alps. The first common in watry places in England; the second grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and those of the common fort yellow. *Willd.*

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sargis
Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet?—
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakspeare.*

COLTER. *n. f.* [cultor, Sax. *cultor*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [colubrinus, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

COLOMBARY. *n. f.* [colubarium, Latin.] A dovecot: a pigeon-house.

The eath of *colubarities*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of falconry. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COLOMBINE. *n. f.* [columbina, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue, the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the pistil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, consisting of many pods, each containing many thinning black seeds. *Willd.*

Colombines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers show themselves.

COLOMBINE. *n. f.* [columbinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dill.*

COLUMN. *n. f.* [columna, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacock.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions preling vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more *columns*, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers] A *column* is half a page, when divid'd into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divid'd into three or more *columns*.

COLUMNAR. *adj.* [from *column*.] Formed in columns.

COLUMNARIAN. *adj.* [from *column*.] Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodward.*

COLURES. *n. f.* [coluri, Latin; *colures*.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptic are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Aldam.*

COLWORT. *n. f.* See **COLWORT.**

LOMA. *n. f.* [loma,] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMART. *n. f.*

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakspeare.*

COMATE. *n. f.* [com and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakspeare.*

COMATOSE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a degree.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, inwardly, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew's Anatomy.*

COMB in the end, and **COMF** in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kam*, which signifies a low situation.

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair *Ligea's* golden *comb*,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Periqua from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *bees* or *dwelling*.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gates,
To fortify the *comb*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabric fall. *Dryden.*

TO COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons ty'd
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his sliken hide. *Dryden.*

There was a fort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to *comb* wool.

COMB-BRUSH. *n. f.* [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [comb and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*.

TO COMBAT. *v. n.* [combattre, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shakspeare.*

TO COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And the submits to be the Roman's bride. *Grainger.*

COMBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife;

I came forth from the father, and am come into the world.
John, xvi. 28.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.
—Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—
—Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood.
Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that.
Seditious tumults, and seditious fumes, differ no more but as brother and sister; especially if it come to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced.
Bacon's Essays.
His soldiers had daily divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to come to a just battle.
Koeler's History of the Turks.
When it came to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less.
Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players come to blows.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance.
Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
6. To change condition either for better or worse.
One said to Aristippus, 'Tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner come to be poor than to be philosophers.
His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not.
He being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy family.
You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and come to some mischief.
7. To attain any condition or character.
A serpent, e'er he comes to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat.
How came the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer?
He wonder'd how his came to know
What he had done, and meant to do.
The testimony of conscience, thus informed, comes to be so authentic, and so much to be relied upon.
8. To become.
So came I a widow;
And never shall have length of life to enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.
When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you come slack of former services,
You shall do well.
9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.
They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them sighted.
10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter comes when the parts begin to separate in the churn.
It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and prosper better.
Then butter does refuse to come,
And love proves cross and humoursome.
In the coming or sprouting of masts, as it must not come too little, so it must not come too much.
11. To become present, and no longer future.
A time will come, when my maturer muse,
In Caesar's wars, a nobler theme shall chuse.
12. To become present, no longer absent.
That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight.
Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo comes, and Neptune comes along.
Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song.
13. To happen; to fall out.
The duke of Cornwall and Regan his dutches, will be here with him this night.—
—How comes that?
—Let me alone that I may speak, and let come on me what will.
14. To follow as a consequence.
Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt.
That says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir.
15. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.
David said unto Uriah, *camst* thou not from thy journey?
16. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French, *venir a bout*.
And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things come about.

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will come about in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.

- I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be.
How comes it about, that, for these sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.
17. To COME about. To change; to come round.
The wind came about, and settled in the West for many days.
On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are come about, and won to the true side.
18. To COME again. To return.
There came water therewith; and when he had drunk, his spirit came again, and he revived.
19. To COME after. To follow.
If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.
20. To COME at. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.
Neither word nor sceptre can come at conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both.
Cats will eat and destroy your marmos, if they can come at it.
In order to come at a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider, on the other hand, how far we may deserve praise.
Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to come at.
21. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire.
Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to come by.
Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can come by.
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll come by Naples.
Are you not alighted to enforce a poor widow to a rough course to come by her own.
The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to come by is the muck of a dead man unburied.
And with that wicked lye
A kitter they came by,
From our king's majesty.
He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to come by the book of Triguanius.
Amidst your train, this unfein judge will wait,
Examine how you came by all your state.
22. To COME in. To enter.
What are you there? come in, and give some help.
Yet the simple ideas, thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses.
23. To COME in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.
If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to come in, and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received?
24. To COME in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.
At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet.
I here was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which in the Streets last winter was abroad.
25. To COME in. To become modish; to be brought into use.
Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in.
Silken garments did not come in 'till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law.
26. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.
A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must come in to heighten his character.
27. To COME in for. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.
Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for their share of such contracts.
It thinking is essential to matter, flocks and flowers will come in for their share of privilege.
One who had if the rear excluded been,
And could not find for a taste o' the flesh came in,
Licks the solid earth.
The rest came in for subsidies, wherewith they sunk considerable sums.
28. To COME in to. To join with; to bring help.
They marched to Wells, where the lord Aulley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, came in to them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general.
29. To COME in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to come into every thing that is done or designed for the publick good.

Aitkenbury's Sermon.

30. To COME near. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben. Jonson.*

The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to come near it. *Temple.*

31. To COME of. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. Off Priam's royal race my mother came. *Dryden.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

32. To COME of. To proceed; as effects from their causes. Will you please, sir, be gone.

I told you what would come of this. *Shakespeare.*

We see that the hiccough comes of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach.

What came on't at last but that, after the dogs had deserted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. *L'Estrange.*

This comes of judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

33. To COME off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction. My young master, whatever comes on't, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

34. To COME off. To escape. The figure of a bell partake of the pyramid, but yet coming off and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon.*

35. To COME off. To end an affair; to be dissimulated with our lot. I knew the foul enchanter, though disguised, Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet come off. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here come off, furmouts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon such a full and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they come off safe, they call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison on Italy.*

36. To COME off. To end an affair; to be dissimulated with our lot. Oh, bravely come we off.

When with a volley of our needless shot, After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakespeare.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have come off with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to come off by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He off, in such attempts as these, Come off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

37. To COME off. To leave; to forsake. To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

38. To COME on. To advance; to make progress. Of late, things seem to come on apace to their former state. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were come on. *Kneller.*

The sea came on, the south with mighty roar Dispers'd and dash'd the reef upon the rocky thoar. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the setting sun, They mend their pace as night comes on. *Granville.*

39. To COME on. To advance to combat. The great ordinance once discharged, the armies came fast on, and joined battle. *Kneller.*

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

40. To COME on. To thrive; to grow big. Come on, poor babe; Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon.*

41. To COME over. To repeat an ad. I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and ever and ever he comes, and caught it again. *Shakespeare.*

They are perpetually teasing their friends to come over to them. *Addison.*

A man in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to. *Addison.*

42. To COME over. To rise in distillation. Perhaps also the phlegmatic liquor, that is wont to come over in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

COME. n. f. [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term. That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the come or sprout. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

COME'DIAN. n. f. [from comedy.] 1. A player or actor of comic parts. *Boyle.*

COME. [participle of the verb.] Thy words were heard, and I am come to thy words. *Dan.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay. Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen. xix. 32.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it. Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for when it shall come; as, come Wednesday, when Wednesday shall come. *Gay.*

To COME. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter. It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretell that which is to come. *Bacon.*

In times to come, My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

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COME'DIAN. n. f. [from comedy.] 1. A player or actor of comic parts. *Boyle.*

43. To COME out. To be made publick.

Before his book came out, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillington.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. To COME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered. It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillington.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Abbot.*

45. To COME out with. To give a vent to; to let fly. Those great matters of chemical arcana must be provided, before they will come out with them. *Boyle.*

What is this, if my parson will not come to? *Swift.*

46. To COME to. To amount to. The emperor imposed to great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs came to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Kneller.*

You falsely pretend to know More than your dividend comes to. *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which comes to the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that comes to. *Locke.*

47. To COME to himself. To recover his senses. He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him 'till he comes to himself. *Temple.*

To COME to pass. To be effected; to fall out. It cometh, we grant, many times to pass that the works of men bring the faine, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Haller.*

How comes it to pass, that some liquors cannot pierce into or mislead some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle.*

48. To COME up. To grow out of the ground. Another ill accident is over-wet at sowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never comes up. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are at least the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they come up or no. *Temple.*

49. To COME up. To make appearance. If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and come up again. *Bacon.*

To COME up. To come into use, as a fashion comes up. He prepares for a surrender, affecting that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

50. To COME up to. To amount to. Whole ignorant credulity will not come up to the truth. *Shakespeare.*

Considerations there are, that they make us, if not come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Waller.*

The vestes byssine, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age comes up to it. *Arbutnot.*

51. To COME up to. To amount to. When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot come up to it. *Swift.*

To COME up with. To overtake. Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parmo, coming upon them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

52. To COME up to. To amount to. He prepares for a surrender, affecting that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

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Considerations there are, that they make us, if not come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Waller.*

The vestes byssine, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age comes up to it. *Arbutnot.*

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2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.
Melifluous, pretty honey-bee, when of a comedian she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted *nudam Pithias*, (*Amalen's Remains*), or Prudence.

*Comedians on the stage shew all their skill,
And after do as love and fortune will.*
3. A writer of comedies.
Scaliger willeth us to admit *Plantus* as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peascham*.
COMEDY. *n. f.* [*comedy*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.
A long, exact, and serious comedy.
In every scene some moral let it teach. *Pepe*.
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Sidier*.
COMELINESS. *n. f.* [*from comely*] Grace; beauty; dignity.
A careles comeliness with comely care.
The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and comeliness as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hosier*.
They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and comeliness. *Spenser*.
Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for comeliness, nay for youth too, shall take it well. *South*.
There is great pulchritude and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Roy*.
A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape and comeliness of face. *Pier*.

COMELY. *adj.* [*from comely*, or from *comen*, Sax. to please.] Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look.

Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon*.
He that is comely, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South*.

Thou art a comely, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden*.
2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Even seems him that bears it! *Shakespeare*.
This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when those fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare*.

COMELY. *adv.* [*from the adj. comely*] Handsomely; gracefully.
To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Aylmer's Schoolmaster*.

COMELY. *n. f.* [*from comely*] One that comes.
Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all twist and hasty comers. *Lucan*.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare*.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any comer I have look'd on yet, *Shakespeare*.
For my affection.

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy,
and not only admits, but even invites the comers. *South*.
It is natural to be kind to the last comers. *L'Estrange*.

Now leave those joys, unfitting to thy age,
To a fiend comers, and resign the stage. *Dryden*.

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all comers. *Stillin' fleet*.

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first comers. *Locke*.
COMET. *n. f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet.

The orbits of comets are ellipses, having one of their foci in the center of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible, when in that part most remote from the sun. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun; hence arises a popular division of comets into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *beared* comets; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the comet is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the

earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin slender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by their near neighbourhood to the sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the comets, will go off along with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vanish, till the comets return towards the sun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarified, and diffused through all the celestial region, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water, and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whole condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and renewed; for all vegetables grow and increase wholly from fluids; and, as to their greatest part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy flame being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply from some part or other of the universe. And I suppose, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the fluids, fluids, and build part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite to the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there seems to be some foundation for the popular opinion of presages from comets; since the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmosphere, may produce changes very sensible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool a fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was a thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1780, for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November 11, that comet was not above one semidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the consequence of so near an approach: a contact or shock of the celestial bodies? a deluge, Mr. Whiston says. Astronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and observation must determine the question. However, Dr. Halley has foretold the return of one in 1758, which formerly appeared in 1476. *Trevise. Clavius*.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some comet, or an unusual prodigy, *Shakespeare*.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of blazing comets. *Colman*.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Adelphi's Guardian*.

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawless horrors bright. *Pier*.

COMETARY. *adj.* [*from comet*] Relating to a comet.

COMETICK. *adj.* [*from comet*] Relating to a comet.

Reflections of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe. *Chyng's Phil. Prin*.

COMFIT. *n. f.* [*confit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to confits by his arts, *Hallows*.
To make me reish for diffors.

COMFIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou confit'st in sweets to make it last. *Cauly*.

COMFITE. *n. f.* [*from confit*, or *confect*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grafts to embowers of court,
Or city's queque-choies, let not report
My mind transport. *Dover*.

COMFORT. *v. a.* [*con-fort*, low Latin. *Salsus confortatus*. *Schul. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, *data*

doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the fame.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men : light varied doth the fame effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious flowers *comfort*.

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels.

To *comfort*; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.

COMFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poyning made a wild chase upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fallacies, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive unlesshand from the earl of Kildare.

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen.

2. *COMFORTATION*; support under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ignorant of her good, To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair.

When it is least expected.

3. That which gives consolation or support.

Your children have vexation to your youth, But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age.

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort.

For my sake be *comfortable*, hold death

A while at the arm's end.

2. *COMFORTABLE*; pleasant; agreeable.

My lord leads wondrously to discontent;

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him :

He is much out of health.

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his

deadly judge?

3. *COMFORTING*; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which thought it be *comfortable* for kings

to have, yet draweth the subject's eyes aside.

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *com-*

fortable provision made for their subsistence.

COMFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable

manner; with comfort; without despair.

Upon view of the finicity of that performance, hope *com-*

fortably and cheerfully for God's performance.

COMFORTER. *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that

strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him

as *comforters* in his agony.

The heavens have blest you with a goodly son,

To be a *comforter* when he is gone.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall

I seek *comforters* for thee?

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Pa-

tricle.

COMFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort; with-

out any thing to allay misfortune : used of persons as well as

things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your

sentence.

Where was a cave, wrought with wondrous art,

Deep, dark, uncave, dismal, *comfortless*.

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible.

On thy feet thou stoodst at last,

Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns

His children, all in view destroyed at once.

That unlovable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired

me.

COMFREY. *n. f.* [*comfrais*, French.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel,

having an oblong tube, but shaped at the top like a pitcher :

out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long nar-

row segments, rises the point, attended with four embryos,

which afterwards become five many seeds, in form somewhat

like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It

grows wild on the sides of banks and rivers, and is gathered

for medicinal uses.

COMICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar

style and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that

nature.

Something to *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man

can hardly forbear being pleased.

2. *COMICALLY*; to comely; befitting comedy.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion,

the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the

lord Lisle.

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a

wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*.

COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being

comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comicus*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy.

When I venture at the *comick* stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toll.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse,

Thyelles scorns a low and *comick* stile;

Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice.

Thy tragick mule gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep.

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,

Such as befit the pleasure.

COM'ING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wilt with joy to meet

My coming, seen far off?

Sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild.

2. State of being come; arrival.

May I please you, noble madam, to withdraw

Into your private chamber; we shall give you

The full scale of our coming.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming

of certain birds among them at their certain seasons, and

leaving them at others.

COM'INGS-IN. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small tribe of wives, eleven widows and nine

maids is a simple *comings-in* for one man.

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth :

What is thy toll, O alarum?

COM'ING. *g. participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rotalind in a more *coming* on disposi-

tion; and ask me what you will, I will grant it.

That very lipdary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in

the cock's place, would have made the cock a choice.

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill

argument to the *coming* dowager.

On morning vigils, how alive springs the mind,

How easy every labour it surmounts,

How *coming* to the poet every muse!

2. Future; to come;

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed;

Which may be like in *coming* ages breed.

COM'ITAL. *adj.* [*comitatus*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.]

Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

COM'ITIV. *n. f.* [*comitatus*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility; good-

breeding.

COM'MA. *n. f.* [*κόμμα*.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order

of construction in the sentence, marked thus {,}.

Comma's and points they set exactly right.

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone

or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used

only in theoretical music, to show the exact proportions be-

tween contones.

TO COMMAND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mande*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obe-

dience; contrary to obey.

Look, this feather,

Obedient with my wind when I do blow,

And yielding to another when it blows,

Commanded always by the greater gulf;

Such is the lightness of your common men.

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue.

2. To have in power.

If the strong care support thy walking hand,

Chaiamen no longer shall the wall *command*.

3. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or at-

tended.

Up to the eastern tower,

Whose high *commands* a subject all the vale,

To see the fight.

His eye might there *command* wherever flood

City, of old or modern fame; the feat

Of mightiest empire.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

One

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

To *COMMAN'D*. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding or the will. *South.*

COMMAN'D. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life; with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command. *Shakspeare.*

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds trem all at her command. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Those he commands move only in *command*,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare.*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure,
an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Lucius.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; or order.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that *command* *Milton.*

Sole author of his voice.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place.

The sleepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.*

COMMAN'DER. *n. f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our commander and our king. *Shakspeare.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Isaiah.*

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army, and flyed them, My soldiers. *Bacon.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured
rather as soldiers than as *commanders*. *Heyward.*

Sir Phelim O'neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clar.*

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroic action of some great *commander*, enterprised
for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into
the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Maxim.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of
use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the laxation
hath been of long continuance. *Wigam.*

COMMAN'DERY. *n. f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights
of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMAN'DMENT. *n. f.* [from *command*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that
which is exacted at their hands. *Hosker.*

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections. *Shakspeare.*

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to
forebear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his
obedience. *Raleigh.*

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been saved here,
And therefore put on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shakspeare.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given
by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant
and the ten *commandments*. *Exodus.*

COMMAN'DRESS. *n. f.* [from *commander*.] A woman vested
with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar
prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign
commandress, over all other virtues. *Hosker.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess queen
Of all our forces, be thy power a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATERIA. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting
of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but
merely heterogeneous towards the body that is to be preferred. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *commaterial*.] Resemblance
to something in its matter.

COMMELINE. *n. f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately, and surround the stalk;
the flanks trail upon the ground, and grow very

branchy. At setting on of the branches, between the wing
of the leaf and the stalk, is produced a flower of two leaves.
From the upper part of the flower are produced three short
filamina, upon which are fastened yellow apices, which re-
semble the head of a mulroom: in the under part of the
flower are produced three other male filamina. The ovary is
produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into
a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided
into two cells, each containing an oblong seed. *Milner.*

COMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be
mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To *COMMEMORATE*. *v. a.* [con and *memore*, Latin.] To
preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate so-
lemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and
if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddis.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of pub-
lic celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

But that which is daily offered in the church, is a daily
commemoration of that one sacrifice which was offered on the cross.

Taylor's Weekly Commemorations.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemora-
tions* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers
with the church, in behalf of those who there put up their
supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made with thanksgiving
in honour of good men departed this world. *Apist's Parergon.*

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to
preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was *commemorative*
of that first paschal lamb. *Acton.*

To *COMMEMORATE*. *v. n.* [from *commemorate*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth. *Shakspeare.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without con-
cern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ignorance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To *COMMENCE*. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; to
commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; dze.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third
day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Ward.*

To *COMMEND*. *v. a.* [from *commend*, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to
recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually
the chief balla had *commended* him to Soliman. *Kutler.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend*
themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and
the knowledge of ourselves. *Hale.*

Vain-glory is a principle I shall *commend* to no man.

Deay of Fiat.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commend*. *Dryden.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still. *Shakspeare.*

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Sylvia? What is she?
That all our swains *commend* her? *Shakspeare.*

Holy, fair, and wife is she.

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending*
the days of their youth they scarce remember, at least will
understand not. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to *commend*. *Gray.*

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read
the actions of Achilles. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend
to remembrance.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you.—
—Ere I open his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shakspeare.*

COMMEND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation: not now
in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*:
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy
of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb to evidence, as a chair *Shakspeare.*
'Tis not what it hath done.
Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only
comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently *commended* by from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falshood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country. *Adelphi.*

COMMENDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the three holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew.*

COMMENDAMUS. [*commendamus*, low Latin.]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Critch.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick and deanry of Westminster; for he had that in *commendam*. *Charnock.*

COMMENDATARY. *n. f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are yours', provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation*. *Sidney.*

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakespeare.*

Ha! you, Margaret,

No princely *commendations* to my king! —

— Such *commendations* as become a maid,

A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakespeare.*

COMMENDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms: to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them. *Bacon.*

We below the flourish of poetry on those *commendatory* conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords will *commendatory* verses upon me. *Pope.*

COMMEMOR. *n. f.* [from *commem*.] Praise.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same *commemors* and disproofs. *Hutton.*

COMMENSALITY. *n. f.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous *commensality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are *commensurable*, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are *incommensurable*, not being reducible to any common measure. *Proportion.*

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely *commensurability* of the whole into the parts, and the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. *Adelphi.*

COMMENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and commensurability. *Hale.*

COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMMENSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Our knowledge adequately *commensurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot elude but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. *Tillotson.*

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Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, in which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further desire. *Regier.*

Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*. *Bentley.*

COMMENSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, 'till they amount to an even day. *Haller.*

COMMENSURATION. *n. f.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *Smith.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [commentor, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his life's corps,
And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shakespeare.*

Such are thy ferrets, which my life makes good,
And comments on thee; for in every thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallel-brings,
And in another make me understand. *Herrick.*

Criticks having felt taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him, and illustrate him. *Johnson.*

They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could alter those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment. *Pope.*

COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanatory; exposition; remarks.

It such a time is this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its comment. *Shakespeare.*

Forgive the comment that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakespeare.*

All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hemsted.*

Adam came into the world a pink-sopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view offences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their comments, never could invent
So politic an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters. *Adelphi.*

Still with itself compar'd, his text peruse;
And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

COMMENTARY. *n. f.* [commentarius, Latin.]

1. An exposition; annotation; remark.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Verily, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They threw still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *commentaries*. *Adelphi.*

COMMENTATOR. *n. f.* [from *comment*.] Explicator; annotator.

I have made such explications of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marjua was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Adelphi.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender cholera, and burn the blood. *Abulnuz.*

You will have variety of *commentators* to explain the difficult passages to you. *Guy.*

No *commentator* can more sily pass
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

COMMENTER. *n. f.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Dryden.*

COMMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [commentitius, Lat.]. Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville.*

COMMERCE. *n. f.* [commercium, Latin.] It was anciently accounted on the last syllable. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hester.*

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful

Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degree stand in authentick place? *Shakspeare.*
Instructed ships shall fail to quit *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*
These people had not any *commerce* with the other known
parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the
world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of
silver coin. *Locke.*

TO COMMERCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hold intercourse
with.

Come, but keep thy wanted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks *commencing* with the skies,
Thy rapt' soul fixing in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMMERCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce
or traffic.

COMMERE. *n. f.* [French.] A common mother.

As peace should fill her wheaten garland wear,
And stand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakspeare.*

TO COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [con and *migre*, Latin.] To re-
move in a body, or by consent, from one country to an-
other.

COMMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a
large body of people from one country to another.
Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all me-
mory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward.*

COMMINATION. *n. f.* [comminatio, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude
from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*,
but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. *adj.* [from *comminatio*.] Denunciatory;
threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [commisce, Latin.] To mix into one
mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Heft are thine,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shakspeare.*

TO COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.
Diffusions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do
not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be
stirred. *Bacon.*

COMMINUTIBLE. *adj.* [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible
to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are *comminutable* without it; and are so
far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestillation,
and scold not any ordinary pestle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO COMMINUTE. *v. a.* [comminuo, Latin.] To grind; to pu-
lverize; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though them-
selves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes.
Bacon's Natural History.

COMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *comminute*.] The act of grinding
into small parts; pulverization.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and
tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the
jeuneuse or extreme *communion* of spirits; of which the
two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath
an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *communion* of
the meat. *Ray.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a
communion, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some
particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

COMMINUTABLE. *adj.* [from *comminute*.] Worthy of com-
pulsion; punishable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the fullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation
once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the
guiltiness of blood of many *comminutable* persons. *Bacon.*

This was the end of this noble and *comminutable* person,
Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon.*

TO COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [con and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity;
to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Douham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endea-
vour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. *n. f.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compas-
sion; tenderness; or concern for another's pain.

These poor reduced creatures, whom I can neither speak
nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hawker.*

Live, and hereafter say

A mad man's mercy bids thee run away.

—I do defy thy *commiseration*,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakspeare.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitude

caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither en-
courage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immovable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration.

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, since
there are none from whom it may not derive *commiseration*. *Milton.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*,
yet no where is there greater charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of
commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. *Gravel.*

COMMISSARY. *n. f.* [commissarius, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a dele-
gate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such
as exercise spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his com-
mission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from
the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Crat.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some cer-
tain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the in-
junction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Anglo.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army,
and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or im-
munition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?

Wit's Runic lays this tag insipid prose?

And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,

Give us a *commissary's* list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMISSARIUS. *n. f.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a
commissary.

A *commissarius* is not grantable for life, so as to hold the
succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the de-
an and chapter. *Anglo.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [commissio, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority
exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men
exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have
for their power. *Crat.*

Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The subjects' grief

Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each

The sixth part of his subsilience, to be levied

Without delay. *Shakspeare.*

He led our powers;

Bore the *commission* of my place and person;

The which immediacy may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and
extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruc-
tion: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *Crat.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Per-
sia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his camp, for
the raising of a mighty army. *Crat.*

I was made a colony; though I gained my *commissio* by the
horse's virtues, having leapt over a fix bar gate. *Anglo.*

He for his son a gay *commissio* buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Prior.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commissio*, and a strange obedience to
a *commissio*, for men, in the midst of their own blood,
and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the
laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*

Such *commissio* from above

I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abstain

To ask. *Milton.*

At his command the storms invade;

The winds by his *commissio* blow;

'Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commissio* in his look;

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *com-
mission* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commissio* of sin introduces into the soul a certain
degree of hardness. *South.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whereas
commissio of something which God hath forbidden, or the
omission of something commanded. *Regis.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint
officers; as, the *brand* *was put into commissio*.

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for
another person.

TO COMMISSION. *v. a.* [from *commissio*.] To empower; to
appoint. *The*

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He sent *committees* to the Latian land,
in threatening embassy.

D. J. n.

7. *COMMITTEE*. *v. a.* [from *commit.*] To commit-
tion, to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles
frequently *committed* by him to preach to the Gentile world,
who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pur-
sued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that
the design was of the greatest and most weighty importance.

D. J. n.

COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from *commit.*] One included in a
warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents,
or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cruel.*
One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners*
have agreed upon.

Their *commissioners* came into England, with whom cove-
nants were concluded.

Hayward.

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the
treasury.

Clarendon.

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the
kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to
morals and religion as well as abilities.

Swift.

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a consul, this *commissioner*.

Pope.

COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [from *commis.*, Latin.] Joint; a place where
one part is joined to another.

All these inducement cannot countervail the inconvenience
of disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the
chisel.

Watson.

His animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like ar-
mour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body,
connected by tough membranes.

Key.

7. *COMMITTEE*. *v. a.* [from *commis.*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of an-
other.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shaksp.*
They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have
ease.

2. *Mac.* ii. 25.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

Is my male controul'd

Be servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!

At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,

And to the truly earth *commit* the found.

Dryden.

3. To lead to prison; to imprison.
Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for
liking him about Bardolph.

Shakspere.

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their
liberty.

Clarendon.

So though my ankle he has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*;
And, like a ball'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over.

Hudibras.

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.
Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not with man's
flesh in pie.

Shakspere.

Lutescent of Ulster gave him notice of the inhuman murder
committed there upon a multitude of the protestants. *Clor.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk
gamester lair.

L'Estrange.

Tis policy

For son and father to take different files;

Then lands and vivements *commit* no treason.

Dryden.

COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *commit.*] Act of sending to pris-
on; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*,
that any other person of quality was discovered or approached.

Baon's Henry.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the
Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it
might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

Swift.

2. *Arde:* for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from *commit.*]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any mat-
ter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or
by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read,
it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither
of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed
by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called
a *committee*.

Cruel.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee*
of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of
the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also
now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the
carrying on the war.

Clarendon.

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *commis-*
sion men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of
vengeance, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and
soldiers were puffed with this covenant.

H. Allen.

COMMITTER. *n. f.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that *com-*
mits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other
mens sins, but a deliver of the whole guilt to himself; yet
so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*
COMMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be *commis-*
sed.

Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solar compute of
years, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

To *COMMIT*. *v. a.* [from *commit.*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend;
to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of
copper in aqua fortis *committed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs
in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain-water
committed.

Roy.

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *committed* im-
pressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation
of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the
colours.

Newton.

COMMITTION. *n. f.* [from *commis.*] Mixture; incorporation
of different ingredients.

Were thy *commis*ion Greek and Trojan, so
That thou couldst say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan.

Shakspere.

COMMITTON. *n. f.* [from *commis.*] Mixture; incorporation;
union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures,
that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others,
so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the be-
ginning or end of either; there being a *commis*ion of both in
the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto
the other.

Brewer's Vulgar Errors.

COMMITTURE. *n. f.* [from *commis.*]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorpo-
ration; union in one mass.

In the *commis*ture of any thing that is more oily or sweet,
such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little up-
on them.

Bacon.

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition;
compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veild in clouds: are roses blown,

Dismask'd, their damask fweet *commis*ture blown. *Shaksp.*

My love and fear grew'd many friends to thee;

And now I fall, thy tough *commis*tures melt,

Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shakspere.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commis*ture of good and

evil acts.

Baon.

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state inter-
mixed together in their *commis*tures, will better become a royal
history, or a council-table, than a single life.

Watson.

COMMODE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them select how they would be affected, should they
meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots,
dressed up in a *commode* and a nightgall.

Speculator.

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of
her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that
is disaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison.

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Rarefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Granville.

COMMODOUS. *adj.* [from *commis.*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit;
proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commis*ious to live in; for being so
near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

Raleigh.

To that recess, *commis*ious for surprise,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair.

Pope.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commis*ious,
they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooker.

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out
the making of wine, and many things else *commis*ious for
mankind.

Raleigh.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commis*ious plague.

Dryden.

Thrice sacred muse, *commis*ious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains.

Philips.

COMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commis.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commis*iously,

Cruel.

There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass *commis*iously this life, sustain'd

By

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- By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust; our final rest, and native home. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose.
Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve
commodiously for divers ends. *Hester.*
- Galen, upon the confederation of the body, challenges any
one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed
for use or conclusion.
- COMMODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *commodius*.] Convenience;
advantage.
- The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation
near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with
England. *Bacon.*
- Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the
commodiousness of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers
and havens. *Temple.*
- COMMODITY. *n. f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]
1. Interest; advantage; profit.
- They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *com-*
modity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was
not to be suffered. *Hester.*
- Commodity*, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifference,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent. *Shakespeare.*
- After much debate of the *commodities* or *discommodi-*
ties like to ensue, they concluded. *Hayward.*
2. Convenience of time or place.
- There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had
had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction
to the other. *Silvester.*
- She demanded leave not to lose this long fought for *com-*
modity of time, to ease her heart. *Silvester.*
- Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the
commodity of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of
the fields. *Ben. Jonson.*
3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.
- Nor have I money, nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shakespeare.*
- It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had
not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which
immediately bursts in the water. *Addison.*
- Commodities* are moveable, valuable by money, the *com-*
modity measure. *Locke.*
- Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind,
the principal use is that of raising the commutation of more bulky
commodities. *Arbutnot.*
- COMMODORE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish
comandador.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
- COMMON. *n. f.* [*communis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging equally to more than one.
- Though life and kin be *common* to man and brutes, and
their operations in many things alike; yet by this kin he
lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense
of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale.*
- He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of
punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right
to seek reparation. *Locke.*
2. Having no possessor or owner.
- Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possession of
a private man revert to the community, and so become again
perfectly *common*, no body having a right to inherit them; nor
can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other
things *common* by nature. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often
seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.
- Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy seat to sit,
Dost *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of common men commit. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.
- He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in
reciting all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Hall.*
- I need not mention the old *common* house of Rome, which
ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence
of an ordinary river. *Addison.*
5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.
- Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shakespeare.*
- Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away,
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*
6. I require; usual; ordinary.
- There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Exclus. vi. 1.*
- The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt
against whom all the arrows were directed. *Cherandier.*

- Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divi-
nity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Sully.*
7. Prostitute.
- 'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was
the word of a dandy, who himself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*
- Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but con-
sulted Philander upon the occasion. *Spectator.*
8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion
are called *common*; as *appetere*, *de pisse*, or *am deppisse*; and
also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *pariter*.
COMMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equal-
ly used by many persons.
- Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And grave in *common*. *Shakespeare.*
- Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its
endeavour? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he
does his garden? *Snob.*
- COMMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.
I am more than *common* tall. *Shakespeare.*
- In COMMON.
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.
- By making an explicit count of every commoner need-
ful to any one's appropriation to himself any part of what is
given in *common*, children or servants could not cut the meat
which their father or master had provided for them in *common*,
without assigning to every one of his peculiar part. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indistinctly.
- In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities,
it having that in *common* with dictionaries, and books of ana-
lystics. *Arbutnot.*
- TO COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right
with others in some common ground.
- COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have,
by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of law.
It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority
to acts of parliament.
- COMMON PLACES. The king's court now held in Westminster-
hall, but anciently moveable. *Croix* observes, that all Henry
III. granted the *magna charta* there were but two courts, the
exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed
the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of
common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All
civil causes, both real and personal, are or were formerly
tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm;
and Forrester represents it as the only court for real causes.
The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common*
pleas, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by
letters patent from the king. *Croix.*
- COMMONABLE. *adj.* [from *communis*.] What is held in *com-*
mon.
- Much good land might be gained from forests and chases,
and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken
that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon.*
- COMMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *communis*.] The right of feeding on
a common; the joint right of using any thing in *common*
with others.
- COMMONALTY. *n. f.* [*communality*, French.]
1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.
- God him slave
To gain the love of th' *communality*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakespeare.*
- There is in every state, as we know, two portions of sub-
jects, the nobles and the *communality*. *Bacon.*
- The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *communality*. *Milton.*
- All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no ear-
son we should give that advantage to the *communality* of Eng-
land, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden.*
2. The bulk of mankind.
- I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the
communality bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hale.*
- COMMONER. *n. f.* [from *communis*.]
1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean
condition.
- Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they, *Shakespeare.*
Upon their ancient malice, will forget.
His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had
satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal
commoners. *Addison.*
2. A man not noble.
- This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is blest'd, that is not great? *Prior.*
3. A member of the house of commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground.
- Much land might be gained from *commonable* places, so
as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no in-
jury. *Bacon.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.
6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a commoner of th' camp. *Shakespeare.*
COMMONITION, *n. f.* [*communis*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.
COMMONLY, *adv.* [from *communis*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That common's rebels. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
A great disease may change the frame of a body, though,
if it lives to recover strength, it commonly return, to its natural
constitution. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS, *n. f.* [from *communis*.]
1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the censure,
there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their
own faults in other persons. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.
Blot out that maxim, *rei velutis diu malis administrari*: the
commonness makes me not know who is the author; but sure
he must be some modern. *Swift.*

COMMONPLACE, *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.
I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and common-
placing an universal history from the whole body of historians.
Felton in the Cassocks.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, *n. f.* A book in which things to be re-
membered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my commonplace-book, and found his case under
the word *cocotte*. *Tatler.*

COMMONS, *n. f.*
1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful commons will perform for us;
Except, like cur, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakespeare.*
Hath he not paid the nobles and the common? *Shakespeare.*
These three to kings and chiefs their fancies display,
The rest before th' ignoble commons play. *Dryden's Fables.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are re-
presented, and of which the members are chosen by the
people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the common? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
In the house of commons many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his
guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten
in common.

He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his commons
with pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Mean while the quench'd his fury at the flood,
And with a silent fallid cool'd his blood:
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and commons;
Displays his talent; sits till ten;
Next day invited, comes again. *Swift.*

COMMONWEALTH, *n. f.* [from *communis* and *terra*, or *terra*.]
1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up public societies; the one incli-
nation, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an in-
terest agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living
together: the latter is that which we call the law of a common-
wealth. *Hobbes.*

It was impossible to make a commonwealth in Ireland, without
settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the king-
dom. *Lives in Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the commonwealth in
tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*
There is no body in the commonwealth of learning who does
not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The public; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonwealth. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Their sons are well tutored by you; you are a good member
of the commons school. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour's Lost.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the
people; a republic.
Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
N^o XXVIII.

Against that commonwealth which they have founded. *Johnson*
Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but
free cities; though sometimes, by force of order and disci-
pline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions.
Temple.

COMMORANCE, *n. f.* [from *commorant*.] Dwelling; habita-
tion; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of commorance of
witnesses, is by this meant plainly and evidently set forth.
Hale's History of the Common Law of England.

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the
archbishop of the province where he has his abode as a commo-
rant. *Archbishop's Parergon.*

COMMORANT, *adj.* [from *commorant*, Latin.] Resident; dwell-
ing; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is com-
morant and residing in another monastery. *Archbishop's Parergon.*

COMMOTION, *n. f.* [*commoti*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; public disorder;
insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll please to make common time,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakespeare.*
When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified.
Luke xxi. 9.

The Iliad consists of battles and a continual commotion; the
Odyssey in patience and wisdom. *Pharm's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lips and flirts. *Shakespeare.*
He could not debate any thing without some commotion,
when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that
he would allay the commotions of the water, and put an end to
the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMOTIONER, *n. f.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes com-
motions; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people more re-ardling commotioners than commissioners,
flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. *Hayward.*

TO COMMOVE, *v. a.* [*commove*, Latin.] To disturb; to agi-
tate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle.

Strait the fairs,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Temple.*

TO COMMUNE, *v. n.* [*communice*, Lat.] To converse; to
talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her commun'd,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;

And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The balmy blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

I will commune with you of such things,
That want no ears but yours. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him
peaceably, that they might commune together as friends. *Hayward.*

I then discourse, how that day they best may play
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most
part, men reason of within themselves, and always those
which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY, *n. f.* [from *communicabile*.] The quality
of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE, *adj.* [from *communicatus*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more
than one; with us.

Such eternal life is communicable unto all, it behooveth that
the word of God be so likewise. *Hobbes.*

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with us.

Nur let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none communicable in earth or heav'n. *Paradise Lost.*

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. *Paradise Regained.*

COMMUNICANT, *n. f.* [from *communicatus*.] One who is pre-
sent, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper;
one who participates of the blessed Sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the form of the
very utterance, do show we use it as communicants. *Hobbes.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing
monthly communicant. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO COMMUNICATE, *v. a.* [*communicare*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make
others partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but pecu-
liar benefits with choice. *Bacon's Essays.*

Who e God is worshipp'd, there he communicates his bless-
ings and holy influences. *Taylor's Holy Communion.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs confuts with thee?
But Diomedes desires my company,
And still communicates his praise with me. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do communicate with liberally: I do not hide her riches.

Charles the hardy would communicate his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*
He communicated those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Cokepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer.

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.
A journey of much adventure, which, to show the strength of his privacy, he had before not communicated with any other.

4. Now it has only *to*.
Let him that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any person the matter, before he had taken his own resolutions.

Those who speak in public, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would communicate to their hearers.

COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
The primitive Christians communicated every day.

2. To have something in common with another; as, the *hists* communicate, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all communicate with one another, mediately or immediately.

COMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.
Both together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge.

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shows the natural communication Providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe.

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs.

4. Conference; conversation.
Abner had conversation with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it.

The chief end of language, in communication, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker.

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We receive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that communicative and noble profession.

We think we have sufficiently paid for our want of piety, and determine for the future to be less communicative.

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of communicativeness would be wanting.

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [from *communis*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not disdained to profits themselves our fellow servants.

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians.

Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt of union, or communion, deities. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine Nature.

2. The common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered.

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the communion cup.

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in public manner.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

But communion with a good church, can never alone make a good man; for, if it could, we should have no bad ones.

Ingenious men have lived and died in the communion of that church.

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *communis*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politic.

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities, Put by degree, stand in authentick place?

Not in a single person only, but in a community or multitude of men.

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil community.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community.

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the community.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great community.

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original community of all things.

3. Frequency; commonness.

He was but, as the cuckoo is in June, Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,

As, sick and blunted with community, Afford no extraordinary gaze.

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutabile*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commutare*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commutare*.]

1. Change; alteration.
An innocent creature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, too great is the commutation, that the soul then had only that which it now only it loves, i. e. sin.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation, as that of money.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God hath allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption.

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commutare*.] Relative to exchange; as a commutative justice, that honestly which is exercised in traffick; and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

TO COMMUTE. *v. a.* [from *commutare*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our talks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those unuseful and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some commute (swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other).

TO COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it.

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [from *communis* and *mutualis*.] Mutual, reciprocal; used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands, Unite commutual in most sacred bands.

There, with commutual zeal we both had strove In acts of dear benevolence and love;

Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

COMMUTUAL. *n. f.* [from *commutare*, Latin.] A contract; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something.

I hope the king made peace with all of us; And the commutual is firm and true in me.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit request, or founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts.

75 COMPACT. *v. a.* [*comping compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;

And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may compact it more. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Not are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd, and dissolv'd into unweild length. *Drum.*

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere

Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Rac.*

This disease is more dangerous as the fufels are more strict and
compact'd, and consequently more so as people are advanced in

age. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone,

Imparting radiant lustre, like his own. *Blaekmore's Creation.*

2. To make out of something.

If he, compact of jarrs, grow musical,

We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shakspeare.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,

Compact with her that's gone, think't thou thus oaths,

Though they would fwear down each particular fact,
Were tedious nies. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so compact'd, that each thing preserveth
other things, and also itself. *Hobbes.*

COMPACT, *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in trees and open spaces, void of air

and other gaseous bodies, than within the pores of water, glass,

crystal, gems, and other compact bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction the dispersed particles of the chaos could

never convene into such great compact masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Brief; as, a compact discourse.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [*from compactus*.] Firmness; density.

Denseness, or compactness, being natural to density, requires

some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some

other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted

and hard; which compactness, and hardness is a demonstration,

that nothing could be produced by them. *Creyne.*

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [*from compactus*.]

1. Closely; densely.

With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [*from compactus*.] Firmness; closeness;

density.

The rest, by reason of the compactness of terrestrial matter,

cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [*from compactus*.] Structure; manner in

which any thing is joined together; compactation.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,

Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compact and compacture strong.

Neither uncleanly thout, nor yet exceeding long. *Fairy Q.*

COMPLEXES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular complex of

pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

COMPLEXION. *n. f.* [*complexio*, Latin.] Union; structure;

junction; conjunction; contexture.

The intricate or broken complexion of the magnetical fabric

under it. *Erasmus's Alger Errors.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from company*.] The quality of

being a good companion; sociableness; a word not now in

use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty

frankness. *Sidney.*

COMPANION. *n. f.* [*companion*, Fr.] See COMPANY.

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom

he passes his hours of relaxation. It differs from friend, as ac-

quaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of foolish tancies you yourself make? *Shakspeare.*

Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue

in the day of thy affliction. *Ed. f. vi. 10.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,

No sweet companion near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.

Euphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and fel-

low soldier. *Plut. ii. 25.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I know you, scurvy companion! What? you poor, base,

filially cheating, lack-linzen mate: away, you mouldy

knave, away. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

It gives boldness to every petty companion to spread ru-

mours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be present.

Ralph's Efforts.

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [*from companion*] Fit for good fel-

lowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among

the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [*from companionable*] In a compa-

nionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [*from companion*.]

1. Company; a train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,

All of companionship. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. Fellowship; allocation.

If it be honour in your wars, to seem

The same you are not, which, for your best ends,

You call your policy, how is't less, or worse,

That it shall hold companionship in peace

With honour as in war. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and
pagne, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry fir John Fullall to the Fleet;

Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

Honest company, I thank you all,

That have beheld me give away myself

To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspeare.*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pic-

tures, where there is no love. *Lucan's Effort.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or, as ca-

pable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good

company of the town. *Tampl.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes,

and conversation with the best company of both sexes, is ne-

cessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; con-

versation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him that can

speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow

solitaries.

Nor will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden's Follies.*

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation,

that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his

beloved Isabella. *Guardian.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance

of any thing; a band.

Shakspeare was an actor, when there were seven comenist

of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

A number of some particular rank or profession, united by

some charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorporated

the several trades of Rome into companies, with their particu-

lar privileges. *Arbuthnot on Cities.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under

one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his com-

pany as was expected. *Anders's History of the Turks.*

9. To bear COMPANY. } To accompany; to associate with; to

To keep COMPANY. } be a companion to.

I do desire thee

To bear me company, and go with me. *Shakspeare.*

Those Indian wives are loving souls, and may do well to

keep company with the Arrais and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him company. *Pope.*

10. To keep COMPANY. } To frequent houses of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her company?

Shakspeare, Othello.

TO COMPANY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To accompany; to at-

tend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

I am

The soldier that did accompany thee three. *Shakspeare.*

Thus, through what path foe'er of life we rove,

Rage accompanies our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

TO COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to company with fornicators. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [*from To compare*.] Worthy to be com-

pared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto

the public duties of religion. *Hobbes.*

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an

excellent soldier both by sea and land. *Kestles.*

There is no blessing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a

discreet and virtuous friend. *Audison's Spectator.*

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [*from comparable*.] In a manner worthy to

be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be comparably

imagined, like that of the forehead nation. *Watson.*

COMPARATES. *n. f.* [*from compare*] In logic, the two things

compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,

Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made

Comparative

Comparative for your virtues, to be filed
The under-lan-gman of this realm. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
There reflects the *comparative* that is, granted that it is either
lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be pre-
ferred before the extirpation of heretics. *Eaton.*
The flower or blossom is a positive good; although the re-
novel of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good.
Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid
that includes it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Locke.*
2. Having the power of comparing different things.
Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it consists in a
symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Gianini's Sceptical Sceptica.

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of
any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand*
is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* [from *comparative*.] In a state of
comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not
positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good
or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Bacon.*
In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with
other things of its kind; or with the evil mingled in its composi-
tion; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly
are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.
Temple.

The vegetables being *comparatively* higher than the ordinary
terrestrial matter of the globe, subside last. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wife
application! *Rogers.*

2. COMPARE, *v. a.* [*compara*, Latin.]

To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the
relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one
thing; by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.

I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons. *Shakspeare.*
They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing
themselves among themselves, are not wise. *2 Cor. x. 12.*

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and
sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming
evil with good; and then *compares* those with the restless tor-
ment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful
spirit. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the
pains to *compare* one, two, and three to six, cannot chafe but
know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present
and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together,
and to the absent considered a future. *Locke.*

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only
similitude or illustration by likeness, we use it before the thing
brought for illustration; as, he *compared* anger to a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and coun-
sellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet,
if the winds did not trouble. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their
relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing
used as a measure.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, being *compa*'d
With my conincle's hams. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greatness. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

He carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find
that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.
Adison's Spectator.

4. To *compare* is, in *Spenser*, used after the Latin *comparo*, for to
get; to procure; to obtain.
But, both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPARE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; com-
parison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without *compare*. *Shakspeare.*

As their small galaxies may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Haller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.
True twins in love sit all, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Criseida.*

COMPARISON, *n. f.* [*comparatio*, French.]
1. The act of comparing.
Nai is *Crimes*, comparing his paws with those of a man,
reckons his claws among them, which are a much more like

those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *compari*son too
far, to make it good. *Grass's History.*

Our author saves me the *compari*son with tragedy; for he
says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being compared.
If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we
shall find it lies much in *compari*son. *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than
those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with
pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a
distance have the disadvantage in the *compari*son. *Locke.*

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.
If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a
most lovely and desirable place, in *compari*son of what now it
is. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should be-
come so miserably unpeopled, in *compari*son of what it once
was. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.
As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compari*son, had
been something too fair and too good for any body in Britain.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its
various degrees of signification; as *strong, stronger, strongest*,
Lat. To divide; to mark out a general design into its va-
rious parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the calling and *compari*son of the whole
work. *Watson's Abridgement.*

COMPARIMENT, *n. f.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A division of
picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compari*ments, each
containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION, *n. f.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.
2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.
Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compari*ments.

COMPARTEMENT, *n. f.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Division; sepa-
rate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compar*te-
ments, balcons, pedestals, and buildings. *Proham on Drawing.*

2. COMPASS, *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr. *compassare*, Ital. *passare*
metiri, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose.
A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horror *compass*'d around. *Fairly.*

I see thee *compass*'d with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds. *Shakspeare.*

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about! *Shakspeare, Troilus.*

The shady trees cover him with their shadow: the willows
of the brook *compass* him about. *Jeh. xl. 22.*

Observe the crowds that *compass* him around. *Dryden.*
To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, wert thou *compass*'d with circling fire. *Dryden.*

2. To walk round any thing.
Old Chorusus *compass*'d thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkl'd round. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To beleague; to besiege; to block.
Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *com*pass
thee round, and I keep thee in on every side. *Luth. xix. 43.*

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.
5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that peo-
ple, was by as great wisdom *compass*'d. *Hickes's Preface.*

His master being one of great regard,
In court to *compass* any suit not hard.
If I can check my ciring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shakspeare.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,
And not dissemble them?

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what
ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to
be *compass*'d, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and
study, parts and contemplation. *Locke.*

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he
could *compass* it without engaging his army before it. *Gravel.*

The church of Rome creatheth titular patriarchs of *Com*stanti-
nople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the com-
mand of any title that he hath once *compass*'d. *Bryant.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them
both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to
compass it. *Dryden's Description.*

In every work regard the writer's end, *Pope.*
Since none can *compass* more than they intend.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as
to *compass* the death of the king.

COMPASS, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Circle; round. *Tit.*

- This day I breathed first; time is not come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:
My life is run its *compass*. *Shakespeare.*
1. Extent; reach; grasp.
O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shakespeare.*
That which is out of the *compass* of any man's power, is
to that man impossible. *South.*
How few there are may be justly bewailed, the *compass* of
them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of
Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*
Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men;
but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a
very narrow *compass*. *Addison.*
This author hath tried the force and *compass* of our lan-
guage with much success. *Swift.*
3. Space; room; limits.
No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in
these. *Pope.*
The English are good confederates in an enterprize which
may be dispatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison.*
You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by
the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the *compass* of one
year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. *Atterb.*
4. Enclature; circumference.
And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high
The structure. *Milton.*
Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden.*
5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to
set a *compass* round the camp.
6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.
Certain it is, that in two hundred years before, (I speak
within *compass*) no such commission had been executed in
either of these provinces. *Deviets.*
Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass* than in
having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a
regular course of account. *Lacke.*
7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music.
You would found me from my lowest note to the top of my
compass. *Shakespeare.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*
8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with
which circles are drawn.
If they be two, they are two fo,
As stiff twin *compasses* prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton.*
To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they think fit,
and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describ-
ing any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a
very uncertain state. *Swift.*
9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby
mariners steer.
The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the *compass* by
which fustious men steer their course. *King Charles.*
Rule as their ships was navigation then;
No useful *compass* or meridian known:
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*
With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the seamen's *compass*. *Rowe.*
He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for
the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those
who built workhouses. *Lacke.*
- COMPASS-SAW. *n. f.*
The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws
have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the
back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge, with-
out having its teeth set. Its office is to cut a round, or any
other *compass* kerf; and therefore the edge must be made
broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide
kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*
- COMPASSION. *n. f.* [*compassio*, Fr. from *com* and *patior*, Lat.]
Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others;
painful sympathy. *Hebrews.*
Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds.
— Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance theirs exact;
This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden.*
The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compassion*
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- for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn
into ridicule. *Addison.*
- TO COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to com-
passionate; to commiserate; a word scarcely used.
O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shakespeare.*
- COMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compassio*.] Inclined to com-
passion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft;
easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.
There never was any heart truly great and generous, that
was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*
- TO COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to
commiserate.
Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes,
and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves. *Raleigh.*
Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is *compassion*, when 'tis void of love? *Addison.*
- COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully;
tenderly.
The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and
thought therefore to be the more severely impoised, and the
less *compassionately* reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*
- COMPATERNITY. *n. f.* [*com* and *pater nitas*, Latin.]
Gospired, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual
affinity; and a juror that was gospil to either of the parties
might, in former times, have been challenged as not indiffe-
rent by our law. *Devriets.*
- COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compatibilis*.] Consistency: the
power of co-existing with something else; agreement with
any thing.
- COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskillful compliance
with pronunciation, from *compatibile*, from *com*, Latin, *to
suit*, to agree. *Compatible* is found in good writers, and ought
always to be used.]
1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.
The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an
intellectual nature. *Hale.*
2. Consistent; agreeable.
Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by na-
ture the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with
piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Brown.*
- COMPATIBleness. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; a-
greement with any thing.
- COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.
- COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *com* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering
together. *Diels.*
- COMPATRIOT. *n. f.* [from *com* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the
same country. *Diels.*
- COMPETER. *n. f.* [*com*, Latin.] Equal; companion; col-
league; associate. *Scotus.*
That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd
Bare servitude, and his dethron'd *competers*
Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*
- TO COMPETER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.
In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.
— In my right,
By me invest'd, he *competers* the best. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPEL. *v. a.* [*com*, Latin.]
1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessi-
tate; to urge irresistibly.
You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shakspe.*
The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspe.*
He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, to-
gether with the woman, *compell'd* him. *Samuel.*
All these blessings could but enable, not *compel* us to be
happy. *Clarendon.*
2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This
signification is uncommon and harsh.
The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPELLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.
- COMPELLATION. *n. f.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The stile of
address; the word of salutation.
The stile best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use,
is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour first taught.
Duppa's Ruins of Devotion.
- The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *fire*,
which is nothing else but *father*. *Temple.*
- COMPELLER. *n. f.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.
- COMPEND. *n. f.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment; sum-
mary; epitome; contraction; breviate.
Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief
compends. *Watts.*
- COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [*compendarius*, Latin.] Short; com-
tracted; summary abridged. *5 C.*

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *compendius*.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Diut.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; direct; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off. They had learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and so gained time. *Hooker.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendius*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was making, is *compendiously* exprest by the world chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *compendius*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviate; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts.*

COMPENSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which may be recompensed.

To **COMPENSATE.** *v. a.* [*compens*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to thee, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course.

Here with degrees of sweetness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Poyning's, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which compensates; that which counteravails.

To **COMPENSE.** *v. a.* [*compens*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon.*

To **COMPENDINATE.** *v. a.* [*compendino*, Latin.] To delay.

COMPENDINATION. *n. f.* [from *compendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE. *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

COMPETENCY. *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and endearments, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shakespeare.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [in Law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for transacting business of an affair.

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [*compilatio*, Latin.]

1. Summing fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *compilatory*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

The great old captain of the English brought rather a guard than a *compilatory* way to recover Ireland. *Darwin.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we set them unto some what less than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new English followed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury.*

4. Qualified; fit.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

This the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPONENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice, bound to respect defect. *Watson.*

2. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competit*, Latin.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compossible*. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Those are properties not all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glenville.*

COMPETIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Suitableness; consistency.

COMPETITION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the competition of both houses, would again return and revive. *Bacon's Henry.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in competition. *Dryden.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in competition: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferior, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a competition. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; a claim of more than one to one thing; acutely with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no competition but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook competitors in love. *Shakespeare.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the competitor. *Bacon.*

Cicereus and Scipio were competitors for the office of praetor. *Teller.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no competitor. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Sclymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. *Kilick.*

3. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guildfords are in arms,
And every hour more competitors
Flock to the rebels. *Shakespeare.*

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [from *compila*, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mails. *Watson.*

To **COMPILE.** *v. a.* [*compila*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrise against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were compiled. *Watson.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it.

3. To contain; to comprise; not in *it*.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which those fix books compile,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *compila*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial complement, and of better materials. *Watson.*

COMPILER. *n. f.* [from *compila*.] A collector; one who frames a compilation from various authors. *Sant.*

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers*. *Bacon*.

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift*.

COMPLA'CE'CE. } *n. f.* [*complacencia*, low Latin.]
COMPLA'CE'RY. }

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by converting cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton*
When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior
affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency*
upon the whole soul. *South*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the
good things of this life. *Atterbury*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence*! *Milton*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon*
His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison*
With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truth,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope*

COMPLA'C'ENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaignere*, French.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakespeare*
I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Jer. vii. 11*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*? *Shakespeare*
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden*
Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet*

Thus accus'd,
In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lam. iii. 39*

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council! *Shakespeare*

TO COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gauldrif, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryden*

COMPLAIN'ANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier*

COMPLAIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Governments of the Tongue*.

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift*

COMPLA'INT. *n. f.* [*complains*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift*

3. A malady; a disease.

One in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbutnot*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child. *Shakespeare*

Against the goddess these *complaints* he made. *Dryden*

COMPLAIS'ANCE. *n. f.* [*complaisance*, French.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden*
You must also be indolent to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaisance*. *Dryden*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her favourite dove:

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wife Peter *complaisant* enough,

And something said of Chaucers much too rough. *Pope*

COMPLAIS'ANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;

Treated, carelessly, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope*

COMPLAIS'ANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance.

TO COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to
TO COMPLA'NE. } reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles and tendons. *Derham's Physico-theology*

COMPLA'T. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hosier*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Spenser*

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care; }
His *complement* of flowers, and total war. *Prior*

3. Aditious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental.

If the case be such as permitteth not baptism, to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hosier*

These, which have lustily sprung up, for ornaments, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very wisdom doth make them hard to be dispensed of in serious manner. *Hosier*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious *complements*.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shakespeare*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. *COMPLEMENT* of the curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical complement* of a *Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 1:0000000

COMPLETE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of scripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the assembly of men that shall afterwards worship him be complete. *Hosier*

And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col. ii. 10*

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shakespeare*

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete. *Swift*

2. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior*

TO COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderfon was completed master of arts. *Walton's Life of Sanderfon*

To town he comes, completes the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope*

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so completely full? *Blackmore*

Whatever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous and polite, must, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work.

Swift's Introduction to Gentel Conversation.

COMPETEMENT. *n. f.* [from *competement*, French.] The act of completing.

Allow

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the complement of satire among the Romans. *Dryden.*

COMPLETENESS, *n. f.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability, as to exclude myself. *King Charles.*

These parts go to make up the completeness of any subject. *Watts.*

COMPLETION, *n. f.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled. There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state. He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope.*

COMPLEX, *adj.* [complexus, Latin.] Composite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Lake.*

A secondary efficient mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being. *Watts.*

What such perfection fram'd, Is this complex dependant scheme of things. *Thomson.*

COMPLEXION, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole complexion of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South.*

COMPLEXEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involvement of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexities of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, viz. that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Lake.*

COMPLEXION, *n. f.* [complexio, Latin.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of proposition may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complex does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky, *Shakespeare.*

The state and inclination of the day.

How sweetly dost thou minister to love, *Shakspe.*

That know love's grief by his complexion!

What see you in those papers, that you lose *Shakspeare.*

So much complexion?

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what complexion forever. *Shak.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit, *Davies.*

And good complexion rectify the will?

Niceve's, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that complexion. *Addison.*

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are, *Dryden.*

The family of heav'n for men should war.

For from all tempers he could service draw, *Dryden.*

The worth of each, with its ally, he knew;

And, as the confidant of nature, saw

How the complexions did divide and brew. *Burnet.*

The methods of providence men of this complexion must be unfit for the contemplation of.

Let melancholy rule supreme,

Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,

It makes no difference in the case, *Swift.*

Nor is complexion honour's place.

COMPLEXIONAL, *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexional effluences, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brewer.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

COMPLEXIONALLY, *a. to*. [from *complexion*.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

COMPLEXIVELY, *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE, *n. f.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that compliance, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Lake.*

Let the king meet compliance in your looks,

A free and ready yielding to your wishes. *Rome.*

The actions to which the world solicits our compliances are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Ray.*

What compliances will remove diffidence, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he forewore would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT, *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The compliant boughs

Yielded them. *Milton.*

2. Civil; compliant.

TO COMPLICATE, *v. a.* [complicare, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Thobies.*

When the disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Bpke.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hail! thick swarming now

With complicated monsters, head and tail. *Milton.*

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Lake.*

COMPLICATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts.*

COMPLICATENESS, *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibility in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and complications. *Hick.*

COMPLICATION, *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in complication of both. *L'Estrange.*

The motions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and complications, and seldom in order. *Watts.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a complication of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts.*

COMPLICE, *n. f.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their complices. *Shakespeare.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief complices executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hay.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his complices. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT, *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

COMPLIMENT, *n. f.* [compliment, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares.

He observed few compliments in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Shakspeare.*

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world

Since lowly feigning was call'd compliment: *Shakspeare.*

Y' are fervant to the duke Orsino, youth.

One whom the mulick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:

A man of compliments, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shakespeare.*

What honour that,

But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear

So many hollow compliments and lies,

Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happiness, are not

trifles to be given up in a compliment, or sacrificed to a jest.

Rogers's Sermons.

TO COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with

acts or expressions of respect to flatter; to praise.

It was not to compliment a society, so much above flattery and

the regardless air of common applause. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,

Dissemble and command, be false and wife;

By ignominious arts, for servile ends,

Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave to very great a thump at my door,

that I awaked, and heard myself complimented with the usual

salutation. *Tatler.*

She compliments Menelaus very handsomely, and says he

wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from compliment.] Expressive of respect

or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will

make a complimentary assault upon him. *Shakespeare.*

Language, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition,

retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant

in complimentary phrases, and such froth. *Watson.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely complimentary and officious.

Pope's Odyssey.

COMPLEMENTALLY. *adv.* [from complimentary.] In the nature

of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius

judges it spoken artfully and complementally. *Brown.*

COMPLIMENTARY. *n. f.* [from compliment.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *v. a.* [*compline*, Fr. *completium*, low Lat.] The last

act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is

completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,

Their penny masses and their complines meet. *Spenser.*

TO COMPLAIN. *v. n.* [*complain*, Lat.] To make lamentation

together.

COV'PLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. *complotum* for *complotum*, low

Latin, *Mevage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot;

a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well,

The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell. *Spenser.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shakespeare.*

TO COMPLICIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to

conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet,

To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakespeare.*

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and

contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLICITER. *n. f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one

joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,

Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryden and Lee.*

TO COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French

compleire; but probably is comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Pier*

is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord

with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as

things.

The rising fun *complies* with our weak fight,

First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did fervently *comply* with the people in worshipping

God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and

bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember I am the who fav'd your life,

Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish with his estate *comply*,

Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPONENT. *adj.* [*component*, Latin.] That which constitutes

the compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may

be conjoined by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO COMPORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porte*, Lat.] To

agree; to suit. Followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there, some vain disport

On this side fun, with that place may *comport*. *Dennis.*

To be such does not *comport* with the nature of time.

Holder on Time.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our

prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity

may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their

age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

TO COMPORT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. This is a Gallic

signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,

That never can the present state *comport*,

But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

COMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; man-

ner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of de-

portment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and

after it. *Taylor's Worlthy Communicants.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;

In times of tempest they command alone,

And he but sits precarious on the throne. *Dryden.*

COMPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not con-

tradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *com-*

fortable method. *Watson's Architecture.*

COMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of

ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,

And entertain themselves with court lies meet. *Spenser.*

COMPORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour.

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occa-

sions, she gives an example that is very often too much

wanted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

TO COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composere*, Fr. *compos*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious

affections. *Spence.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*. *Dryden.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their

swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence.

Words to pleasing to God, as those which the son of God

himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame.

Hosier.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel scape,

Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *composed*

The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their

memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his

fears would be *composed*. *Clarendon.*

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,

Could order, teach, and their high spirits *compose*. *Waller.*

Compose thy mind;

Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor torse design'd. *Dryden.*

He, having a full sway and command over the water, had

power to fill and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it.

Woodward's Natural History.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,

Go, freely search where-e'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from dis-

turbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to

compose and settle itself to prayer. *Dusse's Rules for Devotion.*

We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts, and preserve her

reason, during her sickness. *Swiss.*

8. To adjust; to settle; as, to *compose* a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters

in order in the form.

10. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical

notes.

COMPOSED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious;

even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed* in

the manner of the inhabitants. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in sober triumph fate,

Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; se-

datately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without

a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke,

every body asked which is he, the man without the hat very

composedly answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness;

tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fix'dness and

composedness of humour, as well as smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able

writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they

at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good

intention in the *composer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the music to words; he that forms a

tune.

For composition I prefer next Lodovico, a most judicious and sweet *composér*. *Præbiam of Alabaster.*

The *composér* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composér*. *Dryden.*

COMPOSITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Lat.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is *composed* out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italian order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*compositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon.*

In the time of the Incas reign in Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon.*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition*, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd, Then call'd the happy *composition* Eloyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Watt.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts: this is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Description.*

6. Written work. Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. *L'Esrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*. *Addison's Guardian.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *Bentley's Johnson.*

8. Compound; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and *composition* between men, judging it convenient and behooful. *Hobbes.*

Thus we are agreed; I crave our *composition* may be written, And seal'd between us. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish For *composition* with th' unconquer'd filib. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Conciliency; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news, That gives them credit. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

— Induced they are disproportion'd. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *compositus*.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Diderot.*

COMPOSITOR. *n. f.* [from *compositus*.] He that rings and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. f.* [French, *compostum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Advancement.*

Avoid what is to come, And do not tread the *compost* on the weeds, To make them ranker. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundance. *Everyman's Calendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found, That carry'd *compost* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nursing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with softer earth;

But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,

Its native poverty again prevails. *Priestley.*

COMPOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-nut turneth into field mint, and the cucumber into rape. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As for earth, it *composts* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [from *compositus*.] Soil; manure.

The earth's a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a *composure* stol'n From general excrements. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

COMPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *compositus*.]

1. The act of compiling or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so found, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *composure*. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, i. e. such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Hobbes's Element of Law.*

From the various *composures* and combinations of these compules together, happen all the varieties of the bodies forced out of them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,

Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Cicero.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reach the streets at noon, and stand the buffet

With slaves that smell of sweat, say this becomes him:

As his *composure* must be rare indeed,

Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare.*

5. Disposition; relative adjustment.

The duke of Buckingham sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to the kindness of our late sovereign and maller. *Hume.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the production of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty *composures*. *Acron.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,

As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,

With sweet austere *composure* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The calmest and serenest hours of life, when the passion of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect repose. *Watts's Logic.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the sweetest hopes of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,

That all may see, who hate us, how we seek

Peace and *composure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Things were not brought to an extremity where I set the story: there seems yet to be room left for a *composure*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Diderot.*

COMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*computatio*, Lat.] The act of dividing or tripling together.

Secrecy to words spoken under the rose, only mean, is *computation*, from the ancient custom in symbolick meanings, to wear chaplets of roses. *Brewster's Vulgar Latin.*

If thou wilt prolong

Dire *computation*, forthwith reason quits

Her empire to confusion and misrule,

And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once

Confuse in senseless jargon; nought is heard

But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Priestley.*

TO COMPOUND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoever *compounds* any like it, shall be cut off. *Ex. xxx.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make compounded bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

The ideas, being each but one single perception, are altogether than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends those *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through

the fight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words. Where it and *Tigra* embrace each other under the city of *Apamia*, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Pis-Tigra*. *Raleigh.*

5. To compose by being united. Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live But in a dream of friendship? To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*, But only painted, like his varnish'd friends! *Shakspeare.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims. I would to God all strifes were well *compounded*. *Shak.*

- If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased. *Bacon.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part. Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gey.*

- TO COMPOUND. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted. They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

- Pray but for half the virtues of this wife; *Compound* for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump. Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to terms. Cornwal *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Cornwall's Survey of Cornwall.*

- Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry, If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*, Before thy most afflicted overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

- Made all the royal flars recant, *Compound* and take the covenant. *Flaubert.*

- But useless all, when he, despairing, found Cassiothen did with the winds *compound*. *Dryden.*

- Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use. We here deliver, Subscribed by the consuls and patricians, Together with the seal of the senate, what We have *compounded* on. *Shak. Speare.*

- COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single. The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

- Compound* substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Hutton's L. G. G.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple. Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them in beauties; I speak of *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. *Compound*, or *aggregat flower*, in botany, is such as consist of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained with in one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

4. *Compound*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a *compound*, that will have more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

- As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit. *Swab's Sermons.*

- Love, why do we one passion call? When 'tis a *compound* of them all; Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet, In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

- COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capable of being compounded. *Swift.*

- COMPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *to compound*.] One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. Those softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so fitly. *Swift.*

5. *Compound*. *v. a.* [from *compound*, Latin.] To compound; to include; to contain; to imply. If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *compounded* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Romans.*

- It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *compounds* so many several parts. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive. Rome was not better by her Murice taught, Than we are here to *compound* his thought. *H'aller.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writings, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *comprehendere*, Latin.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Lake.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensibilis*.] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Til.*

COMPREHENSION. *n. f.* [from *comprehendere*, Latin.] 1. The act or quality of comprehending or containing; inclusion. In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hobbes.*

The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watson's Logic.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgement in which much is comprised. If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wife and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once. You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or of a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehendere*.] 1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables.*

His hand unshak'd, his uncorrupted heart, His *comprehensive* head; all intellects weight'd, All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope.*

2. Having the quality of comprehending many things; extensive. So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive*.] In a comprehensive manner. *Swift.*

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *comprehensive*.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* [from *compressus*, Latin.] 1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together. 2. To embrace. Her Neptune eyed, with bloom of beauty blest, And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress'd*. *Pope.*

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compress'd* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the maids. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags, by which turgous suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercept about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compresses* and bandage dress'd it up. *Wifman.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressibile*.] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compressibilis*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressibilis*.] Capability of being pressed close. *Dill.*

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space. *Dill.*

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon's Nature of History.*

1. The

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compresion*, moveth likewise in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling.

Bacon's Natural History.

Tears are the effects of the *compresion* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compresion* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage throu' transparent substances.

Aristotle.

COMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *compresio*.] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding for forcible a *compressure*, dilate it.

Boyle.

TO COMPRESS. *v. n.* [*compressio*, Latin.]

The word properly signifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

Priest's World of Words.

TO COMPRISE. *v. a.* [*comprendre* *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

The necessity of thorniness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words.

Hooker, b. v. fol. 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church?

Hooker.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;

But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Reverend.

COMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobat*ion from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

Bacon.

COMPROMISE. *n. f.* [*compromissio*, Latin.]

1. A *compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitration or equity of one or more arbitrators.

Cicero.

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*.

'T hat which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.

Shakespeare.

TO COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, usually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*;

'That all the yearling, which were streak'd and pied,

Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shakespeare.

COMPROMISSORIAL. *adj.* [from *compromissio*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL. *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.

dyke.

COMPT. *n. f.* [*compt*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,

To make their audit at your highness's pleasure.

Still to return your own.

Shakespeare.

TO COMPT. *v. a.* [*compt*, French.] To compute; to number.

We now use *to count*, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt*.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my form; I am very *comptible*

even to the least sinister usage.

TO CONTROL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to over-rule; to oppose.

CONTROLER. *n. f.* [from *control*.] Director; supervisor; superior intendent; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,

To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,

'The night to be *controlers*.

'The *controlers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons.

My fate permits me not from hence to fly;

Nor he, the great *controler* of the sky.

CONTROLLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *controler*.] Superintendence.

The gayle for flannery-causes is annexed to the *controlership*.

COMPULSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force; by constraint.

COMPULSATORY. *n. f.* [from *compulsio*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those 'forefaid lands

So by his father lost.

COMPUSSION. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

Shakespeare.

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agents.

If reasoners were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compusio*.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet

Compusio thus transported.

Such sweet *compusio* doth in musick lye,

To lull the daughters of necessity.

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compusio is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind.

When the force for hung on our broken rear,

With what *compusio* and laborious flight

We made thus low?

It was faculty in free from *compusio*, and so spontaneous,

and free from determination by the particular object.

Possibly there were others who shared Harold, partly out of fear and *compusio*.

COMPUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsio*, Fr. *compulsif*, Latin.]

Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,

Supreme of rivers, to the trifling brink,

Urg'd by *compulsio* arms, from as they reach'd,

New terror chill'd their veins.

'T he clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more

fluent and *compulsio* method.

COMPUSSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsio*.] By force; by violence.

COMPUSSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulsio*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPUSSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsio*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern,

as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle.

COMPUSSO. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He ereth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated.

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*.

COMPUSSION. *n. f.* [*compussio*, Fr. from *compe* and *passio*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

'T his is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with seductivity and *compussio*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it.

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compussio*.

COMPUSSIONS. *adj.* [from *compussio*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,

That no *compussio* visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose.

COMPUSSIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *compussio*.] Cauding remorse.

COMPURGATION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] 'T he practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant satisfaction: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to look for a

comparator.

COMPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *computare*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not *computable* by arithmetic.

COMPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *computare*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just *computation* of the time,

Found that the issue was not his.

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of hity: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.

TO COMPUTE. *v. a.* [*computare*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to by the earth under water.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was

measured by months.

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide rays,

Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that bleeds their glory with their flame.

COMPT.

COMPUTER. *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

COMPUTER. *n. f.* [*from compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these computers, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have known some such ill computers, as to imagine the many millions in flocks to much real wealth. *Swift.*

COMPUTIST. *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict computist. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: computist tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

COMRADE. *n. f.* [*comrade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fruitor*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakespeare.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both their eyes, and fether'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and slaves, thy comrades.
As good for nothing else. *Milton.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his comrade to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or allocation; as *concurse*, a running together; to *contere*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the *pro* and *con*.

CON. *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax. to know; as in *Chaucer*, *Old* *aymes connan muchil thinge*; that is, *Old women have much knowledge*.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conne'd* them out of rings. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Here are your books, and I am to intreat you to ren them by to-morrow night. *Shakespeare.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly coming over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Show it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, show him that, after he has *conne'd* the first, and require it of him. *Holder.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have whilom *conne'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conne'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Archbishop.*

3. To CON. *thinks*. An old expression for to think. It is the same with *jeuoir* *eri*.

I can him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shak.*

CONCAMERATE. *v. a.* [*concamerare*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one concamerated bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew.*

CONCAMERATION. *n. f.* [*from concamerare*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible concamerations, and feigned rotations of solid orbs? *Glanville.*

CONCATENATE. *v. a.* [*from catene*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENATION. *n. f.* [*from concatenare*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvaried succession.

The Stoick affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

CONCAVATION. *n. f.* [*from concavare*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch; opposed to convex.

These great fragments falling hollow, included under their concave surface a great deal of air. *Burnet.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trenched underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his concave shores? *Shakespeare.*

For his vicinity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare.*

CONCAVENESS. *n. f.* [*from concavus*.] Hollowiness. *Diet.*

CONCAVITY. *n. f.* [*from concavus*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

They have taken the impelles of these shells with that exquisite concavity, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould. *N° XXIX.*

with greater exactness than these flints do the concavities of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [*from concave and convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another concavo-convex plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

A concavo-convex pentagonal plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward.*

CONCAVOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [*from concavus*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONCEAL. *v. a.* [*concello*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds medicine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Spenser.*

Come, Catefish, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakespeare.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Brusne.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*from conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lie unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONCEALEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Diet.*

CONCEALER. *n. f.* [*from conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

CONCEALMENT. *n. f.* [*from conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceeding well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakespeare.*

Though few own such sentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any being above. *Glanville's Scorp.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; deliscentence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison.*

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind fatished that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food is insects, and its moths their nests. *Thomson.*

TO CONCEAL. *v. a.* [*concello*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to pass undisputed.

This must not be *concealed* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The ardent, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCETT. *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *concepts*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to renit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hesket.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning:
There's some *conceit*, or other likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakespeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; reason; of apprehension.

How often alas! did her eyes lay unto me, that they loved?
and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* bent to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *H. h. r.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *1674. viii. 11.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob

The treasury of life, when life itself

Yields to the theft.

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with

it, when yet above common sense.

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,

As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate.

4. Opinion in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wife in his own *conceit*? there is more

hope of a fool than of him.

I shall not fail to approve the fair *conceit*

The king hath of you.

5. A pleasant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more

conceit in him than is in a mallet.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him

in the head to go off with a *conceit*.

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,

And glittering thoughts truck out at ev'ry line.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of

himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by

harder study under humbler truth.

8. Out of *CONCEIT* with.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *con-*

ceit with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness

of it.

What hath chiefly put me out of *conceit* with this moving

manner, is the frequent disappointment.

9. *CONCEIT*, v. a. [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine;

to think; to believe.

One of the two bad ways you must *conceit* me,

Either a coward, or a flatterer.

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause

which they *conceit*ed to be for the liberty of the subject.

He *conceit*s himself to be struck at, when he is not so much

as thought of.

The strong, by *conceiving* themselves weak, are thereby ren-

dered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really

were so.

CONCEIVED, *particip. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of

body, well spoken, pleasantly *conceived*, and sharp of wit.

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some

empty *conceived* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality

of words, and a want of sense.

If you think me too *conceived*,

Or to passion quickly heated,

What you write of me, would make me more *conceived* than

what I scribble myself.

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a feveral way, impotently *conceit*ed of

his own model and his own materials.

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were,

how *conceit*ed of their own wit, science, and politeness.

CONCEITEDLY, *adv.* [from *conceit*.] Fancifully; whimsi-

cally.

Conceitedly drest her, and be assign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel;

Make her for love fit fuel.

CONCEITEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *conceit*.] Pride; opinionative-

ness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem but such as claim

under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* makes

them give the pre-eminence.

CONCEITLESS, *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought;

dull of apprehension.

Think't thou, I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,

To be seduced by thy flattery.

CONCEIVABLE, *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any

conceivable weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power

with the same quickness by the hand, without other influ-

ment, the works of nature would be too much subjected to

art.

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes,

is as *conceivable* as this strange union.

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person,

whose shape and voice it assumed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of

being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, *adv.* [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable or

intelligible manner.

9. *CONCEIVE*, v. a. [*conceiv*, Fr. *conceper*, Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you, Je-

3. To comprehend; to understand. He *conceives* the whole

system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,

Would stretch thy spirits up into the air;

Conceive, and fare thee well.

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hard-

ly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate.

To *CONCEIVE*, v. n.

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons

Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be no'd,

That, through our intercession, this revokement

And pardon comes.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own nature;

conceive of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of

things comprehensively in all their properties and relations;

conceive of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of

things orderly, or in a proper method.

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. Gen.

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:

Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb

Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

CONCEIVER, *n. f.* [from *conceive*.] One that understands or

apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be

made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto in-

ferocious applications.

CONCEPT, *n. f.* [*conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Concept of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in num-

bers, for conducting to *concept* of notes, is rather to be ascribed

to the ante-number than to the entire number.

2. Consistency.

'Tis in *concept* to his own principles, which allow no pe-

nit, no intrinsic worth to accompany one state more than

another.

3. *CONCENTRATE*, v. a. [*concentr*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to draw

towards the centre.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its gross

strength, will coagulate the serum.

CONCENTRATION, *n. f.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a

narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow

compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light,

must be shadowed in a circular manner.

4. *TO CONCENTRE*, v. n. [*concentr*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*,

Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same

centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould,

and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more,

the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentrate*

exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects,

that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him.

5. *TO CONCENTRE*, v. a. To emit towards one centre.

The having a part left to animate, will rather serve to

concentre the spirits, and make them more active in the roll.

6. *Decay of Phys.*

In three *concentrating* all their precious beams

Of sacred influence!

CONCENTRIC, *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one com-

CONCENTRIC, *adj.* mon centre.

If, as in water stir'd, more circles be

Produc'd by one, love such additions take;

Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;

For they are all *concentric* unto thee.

Any substance, pitched steadily upon two points, as on an

axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle.

CONCENTRIC, *adj.* To the axis.

If the crystalline humour had been *concentric* to the li-

rodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere

at one view.

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves ex-

cited thereby continue fume time to arise in the place where the

stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into

concentric circles upon the surface of the water to great di-

stances.

The manner of its concretion is by *concentric* rings, like

those of an onion about the first kernel.

Circular revolutions in *concentric* ovals about the sun, or

other central body, could in no way be attained without the

power of the Divine arm.

CONCEPTUAL, *n. f.* [*conceptualis*, Lat.] That in which any

thing is contained; a vessel.

That

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceivable*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Hodgson.*

CONCEPTIBLE, *adj.* [from *con-ceptum*, Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellectual faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceivable* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale.*

CONCEPTION, *n. f.* [*conception*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply

By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring In sorrow forth. *Milton.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,

And at that instant, like a babe, sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

Please your highness, note

His dangerous *conception* in this point:

Not friendly by his wish to your high person,

His will is most malignant, and it stretches

Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,

And that *conception* should distinctly show

They should the name of reasonable bear;

For, without reason, none could reason know. *Droiles.*

6. Concoit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too faultless sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witicisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

CONCEPTUOUS, *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,

Entreat thy fertile and *conceptuous* womb;

Let it no more bring out to ingratul man. *Shakespeare.*

CONCEPTIVE, *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCERN, *v. a.* [*concernere*, Fr. *concernere*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hosker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd; of those chiefly which *concern*

Just Abraham, and his feed. *Milton.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not

The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare.* Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I

fought by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,

Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

CONCERN, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,

Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison.*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careles and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, there have no *concern* in the question. *Burton.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mytherious secrets of a high *concern*,

And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,

Explains'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!

Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,

And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! *Addison.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCERNING, *prep.* [from *concern*; this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

CONCERNMENT, *n. f.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist

Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own. *Milton.*

This shews how useful you have been;

To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetch in haste,

Leaving our great *concernment* to the last. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernment* of a future state, would doubtless recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports

No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove

Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other *concernment* or probation

probation of her father, or *concomitance* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. *Passion*; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the same of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concomitance*. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and *concomitance* accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCERT. *v. a.* [*concertare*, Fr. from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some public exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how already in his working brain

He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertatus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Diell.*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Holt.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concessio*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concessio*.] By way of concession; as yielding, not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conch* he drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden.*

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

To CONCLIMATE. *v. a.* [*conclima*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a plulitree, or plants that *conclimate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Diell.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation. *Diell.*

CONCINITY. *n. f.* [from *concinis*, Latin.] Decency; fineness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* style, which expresteth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *Ben. Johnson.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view. *Watts.*

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Brown.*

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezenius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*. *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [*concisum*, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concentration* of humours, produces concerted phantasies. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or shout of many together. *Diell.*

CONCLAVE. *n. p.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;

They've sent me such a man I would have with'd for. *Shak.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,

Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the full fame, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Haller.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him. *Tilley.*

4. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;

And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,

Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Adison.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?

It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakspeare.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a council of state. *Edm.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,

And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creed, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale.*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,

When boldly the *concluders* of that and this;

When of herself she can no judgment give,

Nor how, nor where, nor where, nor what the is? *Dante.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*,

that though black was the roughness of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Aristotle.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's infallibility, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Adison to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,

To have a goodly peace *concluded* of.

Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties

Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,

That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

CONCLUSION. *n. f.* [from *concludere*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *conclusion* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obvious, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *conclusive* to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCLUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's providence, that they will voluntarily do it, as that they will do it at all. *Hamilton.*

CONCLUSION. *n. f.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Haller.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and perfect. *Bacon.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,

Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Dante.*

Then doth the wit

Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;

Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Dante.*

I only deal by rules of art, *South.*

- Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusion of astrology. *Hudibras.*
It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different
from themselves. *Tilleyson.*
He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied
him the *conclusion*. *Adelphi.*
3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.
Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter, fear God and
keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.
Eccl. xii. 13.
I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best
to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*
4. The event of experiments.
Her physician tells me,
She has pursued *conclusion* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakespeare.*
We practice likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inocu-
lating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon.*
5. The end; the upshot; the last part.
6. In *State* *conclusion* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the
thoughts.
Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demanding upon me. *Shakespeare.*
- CONCLUSIVE**, *adj.* [from *conclude*.]
1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.
The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or
reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*
The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute
in itself, not *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antece-
dent nor external necessity. *Bacon. Answer to Hobbs.*
They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which,
whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as
they were for them. *Regent.*
2. Regularly consequential.
Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms
of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right
and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*
- CONCLUSIVELY**, *adv.* [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with
final determination.
This I speak only to desire Pollio and Espolis not to speak
presumptuously, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility,
if they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.
Bacon's Holy War.
- CONCLUSIVENESS**, *n. f.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determin-
ing the opinion; regular consequence.
Consideration of things to be known, of their several
weights, *conclusiveness*, of evidence. *Hale.*
7. **CONCOGULATE**, *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To
curdle or congeal one thing with another.
The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain,
may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated*
with them. *Boyle.*
They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating*
with them any water. *Boyle.*
- CONCOGULATION**, *n. f.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation
by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
8. **CONCOCT**, *v. a.* [from *concoct*, Latin.]
1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.
The working of purging medicines cometh two or three
hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first
maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*
Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *con-*
coct any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*
The vital functions are performed by general and constant
laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circula-
tes, the lungs play. *Chyzer.*
The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well
as of our own memory makes our property: it does, as it were,
concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our
selves. *Watts.*
2. To purify or sublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.
The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thersites.*
- CONCOCTION**, *n. f.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach;
maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards
purity and perfection.
This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple matu-
ration.
The constant notion of *concoction* is, that it should signi-
fy the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from
cradity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that ac-
tion or process. *Bacon.*
He, though he knew not which foul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And put far purer than he came. *Dante.*
- CONCOLOUR**, *adj.* [from *concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour without
variety.
In *concolor* animals, and such as are confined unto the same
No NAME.

- colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or
blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*
- CONCOMITANCE**, *n. f.* [from *concomiter*, Latin.] Subsistence
CONCOMITANCY, *s.* together with another thing.
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomi-*
tancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration
and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*
To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly
conclusive. *Glanville.*
- CONCOMITANT**, *adj.* [from *concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined
with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral,
not causative, or consequential.
It is the spirit that furtherth the extension or dilatation of
bodies, and it is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness.
Bacon's Natural History.
It has pleased our wife Creator to annex to several objects,
as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and
that in several objects, to several degrees. *Locke.*
- CONCOMITANT**, *n. f.* Companion; person or thing collate-
rally connected.
These effects are from the local motion of the air, a *concomi-*
tant of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*
He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and
only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Hutton.*
In consumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal
heat of the body, a torminous diarrhoea, and hot distillations,
have all a correlative quality.
The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or
want of compassion. *Stanh.*
- Horror stalks around,
Wild flaring, and his sad *concomitant*,
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*
Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as fatires and invecti-
ves were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Adelphi.*
And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*
Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes
and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts,
are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer.
Watts's Logic.
- CONCOMITANTLY**, *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company
with others. *Deid.*
9. **CONCOMITATE**, *v. a.* [from *concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collate-
rally connect'd with any thing; to come and go with another.
This simple bloody speculation of the lungs, is differenced
from that which *concomitates* a plurality. *Harvey.*
- CONCORD**, *n. f.* [from *concordia*, Latin.]
1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to
another; peace; union; mutual kindness.
Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace. *Shakespeare.*
What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? *Corandians.*
Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Wells.*
2. Compact.
It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Ro-
derick the Irish king. *Davies.*
3. Harmony; consent of sounds.
The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare.*
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.
Have those who have writ about declensions, *concord*, and
syntaxes lost their labour? *Locke.*
- CONCORDANCE**, *n. f.* [from *concordantia*, Latin.]
1. Agreement.
2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any
word occurs.
I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are
to rule the city out of a *concordance*. *South.*
Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having
the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will
serve your turn. *Swift.*
An old *concordance* bound long since. *Sayle.*
3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations
in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.
After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto
him the epistles of Cicero. *Aldam.*
- CONCORDANT**, *adj.* [from *concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing;
correspondent; harmonious.
Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their na-
tures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of
themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- CONCORDATE**, *n. f.* [from *concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A com-
pact; a convention.
How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gal-
lican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as
a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of
the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorpora*, Latin, to incorporate.]
Of the same body. *Dict.*

TO CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporate*.] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [from *concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watchmen, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *B. Jobn.*
The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction or interfection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concrema*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concrevis*, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale.*

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concrevisco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrecence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

TO CONCRETE. *v. n.* [from *concrevisco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallic matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Herschel.*
When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction already begun. *Arbushnot on Aëments.*

TO CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of kattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. In logic. Not abstract; applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual communication there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God did save the world. *Hesler.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wife, mortal, living, dead; but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concrete*, are substantives, as well as knavery, fully and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts.*

CONCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concretizing; coalition.
2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirrth little. *Bacon.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbushnot on Aëments.*

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concreta*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [from *concubinage*, Fr. *concubinus*, Latin.]

The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens; *concubinage* was permitted. *Brown.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [from *concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakspeare.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such favours were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, called Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden's Descriptions.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of flesh embrace. *Graville.*

TO CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [from *conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even ferret *concupiscence* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Huter, l. i.*

In our faces evident the signs
Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil flows,
Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over-run with recently invented vice. *Bentley.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [from *concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakspeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscens*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [from *concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *Sachs.*

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* [from *concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

I though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Sachs.*

3. It has with before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur* with the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is evil then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do *amiss*, or generally in that they do without reason. *Haller.*

4. It has to before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur* to the most desperate counsels. *Cicero.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur* to general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities or reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest kind by this infection. *Caesar.*

CONCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *concur.*]

CONCURRENCEY. *n. f.* [from *concur.*]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement.

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Cragshaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; common claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Aylmer.*

- CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*

For without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law can be made. *Hale.*

All combin'd,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;

And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;

For fill our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; afflicate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

- CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

- CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath disipated pestilient air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodward.*

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide,

Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope.*

- CONCUSIVE. *adj.* [from *concussio*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

- TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [from *condemn*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to absolve.

My confidence hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Is he found guilty? —

—Yes truly is he, and condemn'd upon't. *Shakespeare.*

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. It has to be done the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *Mat. xx. 18.*

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.

Who then shall blame

His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

The poet who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn myself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron.*

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living. *Wisd. iv. 16.*

- CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn*.] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a chaldron in ashes, which strictly to observe were *condemnably* superfluous. *Brewer.*

- CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [from *condemnatio*, Latin.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom. viii.*

- CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn*.] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise.

Government of the Tongue.

- CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn*.] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

- CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensare*.] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Dirby on the Soul.*

- TO CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [from *condense*, Latin.] To condense; to make thicker.

- TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

- CONDENSATE. *adj.* [from *condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacham.*

- CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [from *condensatio*.] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

- TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* [from *condense*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Opposed to rarely; to insipillate.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to call a cloud upon the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

- Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense* Their liquid store, and some in cells dispenke. *Dryden.*

Such dense and solid strata arrest the ascending vapour, stop it at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woodward.*

- TO CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little flocks. *Boyle.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton.*

- CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; thick; massy; weighty.

They might be separated without confociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

- CONDENSER. *n. f.* [from *condense*.] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a spring fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

- CONDENSITY. *n. f.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

- CONDENSE. *n. f.* [from *condense*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which away the shoals of herrings passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those that be in the ships. These be likewise called *buoys*, by likelihood of the French *boues*, ex-lamare, and balters. *Crowl.*

- TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [from *condescendere*, Fr. from *condescere*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to stoop by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require. —

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency, does *condescend*. On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condescended* to it as most accommodate to their present fate. *Tillotson's Sermon 5.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debard With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor shall my resolution Difarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly With foolish hopes. *Drakam.*

- CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *condescendere*, French.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

- CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescending*.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Attorney.*

CONDESCENSION, *n. f.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; to treat with superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tilley.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Attorney.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignified *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCENSIVE, *adj.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN, *adj.* [from *condign.*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unle's it were a bloody murder,

In-ver gave them *condign* punishment. *Shakespeare.*

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that hath saved him. *Arch.*

CONDIGNNESS, *n. f.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to defects.

CONDIGNLY, *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CONDIMENT, *n. f.* [from *condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, guilt, or medication, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCIPLE, *n. f.* (as *discipulus*, Lat.) A schoolfellow.

CONDITE, *v. a.* [*condit*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condit* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor.*

CONDITMENT, *n. f.* [from *condite*.] A composition of preserves, powders, and spices in the form of an elixuary. *Dict.*

CONDITION, *n. f.* [*conditio*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominat'd good or bad.

A rage, whose he hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element

shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditio*ns. *Shakespeare.*

It seem'd to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditio*ns of their mothers. *Spenser.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditio*n, but therewithal the unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, ad-

venturous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditio*ns, might be called there after Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditio*ns, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; circumstances.

To us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the *conditio*n of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakespeare.*

It was not agreeable unto the *conditio*n of Paradise and state of innocence. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *conditio*n it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *conditio*n, and what was needful proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayer: not heard, if not answered. *Hale.*

This is a principle alloyed to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and *conditio*n of our life. *Regius.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no *conditio*n of encouraging to numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

*Conditio*n, circumstance, is not the thing; Blis is the same in subject as in king. *Pope.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *conditio*n,

A prince, Miranda. *Shakespeare.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practis'd 'till then by the persons of the best *conditio*n. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Conditio!

What *conditio*n can a treaty find

I'll part that that is at mercy?

I yield upon *conditio*ns. — We give none *Shakespeare.*

To traitors: strike him down.

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditio*ns the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *conditio*n of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barbarous pirates willingly receive

*Conditio*ns, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditio*ns with yon' captive king. —

Secure me but my solitary cell;

'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compul'd, compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single bond; and in a merry sport,

If you repay me not on such a day,

In such a place, such fun or sums as are

Express'd in the *conditio*n, let the forfeit

Be nominated. *Shakespeare.*

To **CONDITION**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn

should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot

Enforce them, by war's law, *conditio*n not. *Denn.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *conditio*n for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange.*

CONDITIONAL, *adj.* [from *conditio*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the use we have his exp'res commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Huter.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditional*. *South.*

'Tis strict necessity they simple call;

Another sort there is *conditional*. *Dryden.*

2. In grammar and logic. Expressing some condition or supposition.

CONDITIONAL, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONALITY, *n. f.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspire our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to negotiate and engage them. *Dancy of Pitt.*

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;

Conditionally, that here thou take an oath *Shakespeare.*

To cease this civil war.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* exp'ressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We fee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest.

CONDITIONARY, *adj.* [from *conditio*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification. *Arnauld.*

To **CONDITIONATE**, *v. a.* [from *conditio*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That is y^e aritheth but where it may be supported; we cannot

ascribe the same unto any science tiercing, which suspends *conditionate* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONDITIONATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is generally, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition? *Hornet.*

CONDITIONED, *adj.* [from *conditio*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *The*

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,

The best condition'd. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has with before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than condole with you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republic of beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must condole with us poor mortals, who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison.*

TO CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to condole thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards condole her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDOLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To preserve

In obdurate condolement, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shakespeare.*

CONDOLENCE. *n. f.* [*condoleo*, French.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of condolence to my worthy brethren. *Arbutnot.*

A CONDOLE. *n. f.* [*from condole*.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION. *n. f.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Diit.*

TO CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conducere*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose. Followed by *to*;

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to conduce to make it thine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may conduce unto the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillot.*

They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

TO CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*conductibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and conductible, is air. *Bacon.*

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conductibles thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wise providence of the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conductible unto it. *Witkins.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conducive to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

CONDUCTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from conductible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Diit.*

CONDUCTIVE. *adj.* [*from conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most conducive to our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from conductive*.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the small-ends of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CONDUCT. *n. f.* [*conducit*, Fr. *con* and *ducit*, Latin.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, fir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the conduct of our life appears
So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryden.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convey; escort; guard.

I was admur'd to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries. *Ejdr.* vii. 51.

His majesty,
Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed
This conduct to convey me to the Tower. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Nº XXIX.

Some three or four of you

Go, give him courteous conduct to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and conduct of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

TO CONDUCT. *v. a.* [*conducere*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. I shall straight conduct you to a hill side, where I will point you out the fight path. *Milton.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious fill to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and conduct them
Into our presence. *Shakespeare.*

Africanus bids 'em be conducted in.

3. To manage; as, to conduct an affair. *Dryden.*

4. To lead an army; to order troops.

CONDUCTIVE. *adj.* [*conductivus*, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons intirely conductive and removable at pleasure. *Aspley's Parergon.*

CONDUCTOR. *n. f.* [*from conduci*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is conductor of his people? —
As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gio'ter. *Shakespeare.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDUCTRESS. *n. f.* [*from conduci*.] A woman that directs; directs.

CONDUIT. *n. f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. Water, in conduit pipes, can rise no higher

Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the conduits, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wife nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two conduits down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. f.* [*κων*, Gr. *κων* (κων) is, *Aristotle*.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONCY. See CONY.

TO CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [*from confabulatio*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREATION. *n. f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. *from far*, corn.]

The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Aspley.*

TO CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

CONFECTION. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION. *n. f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruits, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my confectious? *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confectious, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, confectious and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield confectious
To liken her? *Shakespeare.*

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'There will be a new *confession* of mould, which perhaps will alter the feed.
CONFESIONARY, *n. f.* [from *confession*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,
 Who had the world as my *confessionary*;
 The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
 At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakspeare*
CONFESIONER, *n. f.* [from *confession*.] One whose trade is to make confessions of sweetmeats.

Confessionary make much use of whites of eggs. *Bylle*
CONFEDERACY, *n. f.* [*confederation*, *Fr. fœderus*, Latin.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Shakspeare*
 Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and confederacy with him.
 Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison*
 An ambitious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift*
TO CONFEDERATE, *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were secretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy.
Knut's History of the Turks
TO CONFEDERATE, *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.
 By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*. *Saunders*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.
CONFEDERATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.
 For they have conspired together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Ps. lxxviii. 5.*

All the swords
 In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
 Could not have made this peace. *Shakspeare*
 While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon*

Oh race *confederate* in crimes, that prove
 Triumphant o'er the eluded rage of Jove!
 In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Pope*
CONFEDERATE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
 With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shakspeare*
 We shall have fresh recruits in store,
 If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden*
CONFEDERATION, *n. f.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves. *Bacon*
 Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles*
TO CONFESS, *v. n.* [*confers*, *Lat. confiteri*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confess* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakspeare*
 Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confess* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *confessed* among themselves. *Acts, iv. 15.*
 He was thought to *confess* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *confessed* with nobody. *Clarendon*

The Christian princes in her tent *confess*
 With fifty of your learn'd philosophers
 Whom with such eloquence the deos persuade,
 That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryden*

TO CONFESS, *v. a.*
 1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the 8th verse, *confessed* with the same words in the 20th, make it manifest. *Raleigh*
 If we *confess* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Beale*
 Pliny *confessing* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

2. To give; to bestow; with *an* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confess*
 On troubled minds.
 The *conferring* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had.

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church.
 Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Tillotson*

3. To contribute; to conduce. *With is*
 The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville*
CONFERENCE, *n. f.* [*conferer*, French.]

1. The act of converting on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney*

Sometimes they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to the instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Haller*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!
 I cannot speak to hear; yet the urg'd *conference*. *Shakspeare*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by special debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all mens collections and observations may afford. *Haller*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expell'd by so worthy a war as Tully's war, must needs bring on pleasure to him that match true account of learning. *Dyden*

CONFESSER, *n. f.* [from *confess*.]

1. He that confesses.

2. He that believes.

TO CONFESS, *v. a.* [*confesser*, *Fr. confesser*, *confession*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.
 He doth in some sort confess it. If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;
 'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior*

2. It has of before the thing confessed, when it is used impersonally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
 For to deny each article with oath,
 Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception. *Shakspeare*

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Wale*

4. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

5. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my father which is in heaven; but who-soever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my father which is in heaven. *Mat. x. 32-33*

6. To grant; not to dispute.

'They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke*

7. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
 The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope*

8. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleas'd with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison*

TO CONFESS, *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is *gone to the priest* to confess.

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South*

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope*

CONFESSION, *n. f.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgement of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moors, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Tillotson*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practice such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wale*

3. Protection; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*? *1 Tim. vi. 12*

If there be one amongst the fair'f of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. *Shakeſp.*

4. A formula in which the articles of faith are comprised.
CONFESSIO. *n. f.* [French.] The feat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addiſon.*

CONFESSIO. *n. f.* [*confessionnaire*, Fr.] The confession-chair or feat, where the priest fits to hear confessions. *Diſt.*

CONFESSOR. *n. f.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger.

2. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who ſuffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is ſo orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without danger to our religion, which hath been ſealed with the blood of ſo many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon.*

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at leaſt, if not a martyr in this cauſe? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flouriſhing times of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

It was the aſſurance of a reſurrection that gave patience to the *confessor*, and courage to the martyr. *Regier.*

2. He that hears confessions, and preſcribes rules and meaſures of penitence.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning;

Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepar'd;

For that's the utmoſt of his pilgrimage. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you find any fin that lies heavy upon you, diſburthen yourſelf of it into the boſom of your *confessor*, who ſtands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One muſt be truſted; and he thought her fit,

As paſſing prudent, and a parlous wit:

To this ſagacious *confessor* he went, *Dryden.*

And told her. *Diſt.*

3. He who confeſſes his crimes.

CONFESS. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not diſputed.

But wherefore ſhould I ſeek,

Since the perſidious author ſtands *confess'd*?

This villain has traduſ'd me. *Rexus.*

CONFES. *adv.* [from *confess*.] Undiſputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They addreſs to that principle which is *confessly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFES. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That cauſes or procures; effeſſive. *Diſt.*

CONFIDANT. *n. f.* [*confidant*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin compoſed his billet-doux, and intruſted it to his *confidant*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

7. *CONFIDE*. *v. n.* [*confide*, Latin.] To truſt in; to put truſt in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Conger.*

CONFIDENCE. *n. f.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon truſt, and truſt upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune; ſecurity; oppoſed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,

Your wiſdom is conſum'd in *confidence*:

Do not go forth to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

His times, being rather proſperous than calm, had raiſed his *confidence* by ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himſelf, which ſometimes intoxicated, and tranſported, and expoſed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vicious boldneſs; falſe opinion of his own excellencies; oppoſed to modeſty.

Theſe fervent reprehenders of things eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always *confident* and bold-ſpirited men; but their *confidence*, for the moſt part, riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errors. *Hooker.*

4. *CONFIDENCE* of innocence; honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. *2 Eſdras.*

Juſt *confidence*, and native righteouſneſs,

And honour. *Milton.*

5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. *1 John.*

6. That which gives or cauſes *confidence*, boldneſs, or ſecurity.

CONFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide*.]

1. Affured beyond doubt.

He is ſo ſure and *confident* of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall. *Hommond.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philoſophy. *Bayle.*

2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical.

3. Secure of ſucceſs; without fear of miſcarriage.

Both valiant, as men deſpiſing death; both *confident*, as unwilling to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hot-ſpur both together,

Are *confident* againſt the world in arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eubel.*

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any preſent ſtate of things. *South.*

4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits.

He, true knight,

No leſſer of her honour *confident*,

Than I did truly find her, ſtates this ring. *Shakeſp.*

Rome, be as juſt and gracious unto me,

As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with falſe opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *n. f.* [from *confide*.] One truſted with ſecrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can ſay of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has ſaid enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,

But to become my *confident* and friend;

As ſuch, I keep no ſecret from your fight. *Dryden.*

CONFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miſcarriage.

We ſhall not be ever the leſs likely to meet with ſucceſs, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm truſt.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay

Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without ſuſpecting any failure or deficiency; poſitively; dogmatically.

Many men leaſt of all know what they themſelves moſt *confidently* boſt. *Bru. Johnſon.*

It is ſtrange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the obſervation of ſome of the beſt of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a veſſel filled with aſhes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wiſe men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own power; aſſurance. *Diſt.*

CONFIGURATION. *n. f.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, reſult from the ſo differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glauville.*

No other account can be given of the different animal ſections, than the different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbutnot.*

'I here is no plaſtick virtue concerned in ſhaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they conſiſt. *Wood.*

2. The face of the horoſcope, according to the aſpects of the planets towards each other at any time.

7. *CONFIGURE*. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, ſcattered and diſtinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and ſo *configuring* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley.*

CONFINE. *n. f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in theſe *confines* ſilly have I lurk'd,

To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shakeſp.*

You are old:

Nature in you ſtands on the very verge

Of her *confine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the noon of night,

And Phosphor on the *confines* of the night. *Dryden.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the ſun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diſtances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CONFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

7. *CONFINE*. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories.

Half loſt, I ſeek

What reſtleſt path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heav'n. *Milton.*

Full in the miſt of this created ſpace,

Betwixt heav'n, earth, and kites, there ſtands a place

Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

7. *CONFINE*. *v. a.* [*confinis*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to refrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold. —
—Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakespeare.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the caling air;
But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in
To faucy doubts. *Shakespeare.*

3. To refrain; to tie up.
He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS, *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shakespeare.*

CONFINEMENT, *n. f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* tofe. *Dryden.*
The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under
confinements, when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass. *Addison's Spectator.*

As to the numbers who are under this restraint, people do not seem so much surpris'd at the *confinement* of some as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFINER, *n. f.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands, *Daniel.*

That shift your soil.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The particles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFINITIV, *n. f.* [*confinitus*, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood. *Diet.*

7. **CONFIRM**, *v. a.* [*confirms*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor.*

Whilst all the stars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. *1 Macabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fix; to radiate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wifeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirm'd*. *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMABLE, *adj.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONFIRMATION, *n. f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man. —
—And let heav'n
Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shakespeare.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakespeare.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which befecened not valiant men. *Kuelley.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertakings, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow, (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR, *n. f.* [from *confirms*, Latin.] An atteller; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONFIRMATORY, *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Dean of Poits.*

CONFIRMER, *n. f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an atteller; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words? *Shakespeare.*

Then speak again.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a taffier: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Stial.*

CONFISCABLE, *adj.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To **CONFISCATE**, *v. a.* [*confiscare*, *confiscare*, i. e. in *possession*]

adlicere, from *fiscus*, which originally signified a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Cann.*

To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fifth the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, whereto'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Drake.*

CONFISCATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate* *Shakespeare.*

Unto the state of Venice.

CONFISCATION, *n. f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscation* he had at that pretense to help himself. *Bacon.*

CONFITENT, *n. f.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meek *confitent* and a true penitent. *Dean of Poits.*

CONFITURE, *n. f.* [French, from *confitures*, Latin.] A sweetmeat; a confection.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To **CONFIX**, *v. a.* [*confixe*, *confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else, for ever be *confixed* here, *Shakespeare.*

A marble monument!

CONFLAGRANT, *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, pug'd and refin'd, *Milton.*

New heav'n's, new earth.

CONFLAGRATION, *n. f.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion denieveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvells grow, *Addison.*

The running *conflagration* spreads below.

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding great floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of abasycy, may have interrupted. *Brown.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLATION, *n. f.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLUENCE, *n. f.* [*confluentia*, Latin.] A bending or turning;

To **CONFLICT**, *v. n.* [*conficere*, Lat.] To strive; to contend; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage. *Bacon.*

Bare unhooused trunks

To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,

Answer meer nature.

Shakespeare.

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together.

Bacon.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.

Tillotson.

Last'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine

Timson.

Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.

A CONFLICT. n. f. [conflictus, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Pour drenched spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature.

Boyle.

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant flour,

Wherein captiv'd of life or death he flood in doubt.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

It is my father's face,

Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd.

Shakespeare.

3. Contell; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off.

Shakespeare.

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching vicinities can make present *conflicts* so facet and easy, but nature will shun and shrink from them.

Hobbes.

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it?

Rogers.

He perceiv'd

Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look

On dying souls.

Thomson.

CONFLUENCE. n. f. [conflux, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

You see this *conflux*, this great flood of visitors. Nimrod, who usurp'd dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *conflux* of all those rivers which watered Paradise.

Rollin.

Bagdad is beneath the *conflux* of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Johnson on Languages.

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *conflux* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood.

Bentley.

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *conflux*, and for all matters, to yourself.

Bacon.

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *conflux* of people from all parts of the country.

Temple.

CONFLUENT. adj. [confluens, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,

The congregated floods together run:

Their confluent streams make true great river's head,

By floods still melting and descending led.

Blackmore.

CONFLUX. n. f. [confluxus, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, discerned his quarters.

Clarendon.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates call round thine eyes, and see

What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in.

Milton.

CONFORM. adj. [conformis, Latin.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them.

Bacon.

TO CONFORM. v. a. [conformis, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self to that which she did like.

Steele.

The apostles did *conform* the Christians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews.

Hobbes.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church?

Hobbes.

TO CONFORM. v. n. To comply with; to yield to.

Among mankind to few there are,

Who will *conform* to philosophic fare.

Dryden.

CONFORMABLE. adj. [from conform.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was necessarily to cease at the coming of Christ.

Hobbes.

2. It has sometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the principles.

Arbutnot.

3. Sometimes *with*.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her.

Johnson.

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

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Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to herself.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,

At all time to your will *conformable*.

Shakespeare.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty.

Hobbes.

Such spiritual delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.

Spencer's Sermons.

CONFORMABLY. adv. [from conformable.] With conformity; agreeably; suitably.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty.

Locke.

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition.

Johnson.

CONFORMATION. n. f. [French; conformatio, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; as, *light of different colour is reflected from bodies according to their different conformation*.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs.

Heller.

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely unto thick spiracles, it then readily gets out.

Woodward.

2. The act of producing similitudes, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of underriding.

Hastings.

CONFORMIST. n. f. [from conform.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

CONFORMITY. n. f. [from conform.]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, approach to the greatest *conformity* with God.

Hobbes.

Judge not what is best

By pleasure, though to nature seeming best;

Created as thou art to nobler end;

Holy and pure, *conformity* divine!

Milton.

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas.

Locke.

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste.

Adams.

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God.

Deacy of Piety.

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity* to God.

Fielding.

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay.

Grant.

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates.

Arbutnot.

CONFORTATION. n. f. [from confort, a low Latin word.]

Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of sufficient quality, without manifest cold.

Bacon.

TO CONFOUND. v. a. [confundere, Fr. confundo, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

Genesis.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*.

Boyle.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute.

Locke.

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names.

Locke.

4. To throw into confusion; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God, and Satan stood

A while as mute, *confounded* what to say.

Milton.

Now with furies surrounded,

Despairing, *confounded*,

He trembles, he glows,

Amidst Rhodope's fnows.

Pope.

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

5 H

Let

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel.*

The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shak.*
CONFOUNDED. *partic. adj.* [from *confund.*] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious; a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*
 Sir, I have heard another story,
 He was a most *confounded* Tory;
 And grew, or he is much bel'd,
 Extremely dull before he dy'd. *Saif.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully; a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squinting up and down, and chattering. *L'Etranger.*

Thy speculations begin to finell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Adelphi.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *confund.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or delirious.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a flag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TS CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.
 He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
 And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
 The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.
 We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidnes.*

In these two things the East and West churches did interchangeably both *conf* out the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,
 Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakespeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,
 Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakespeare.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TS CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

2. To mix, not separate.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure. *Watts.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and softly she at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFUSELY. *adv.* [from *confused*.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confusely* together. *Ratcliff.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noise and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women, thricks and cries
 The arch'd vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Vatican next he fix'd his eyes,
 And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
 A hideous ruin! *Addison.*

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusely* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,
 And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusely* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusely* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confused*.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hitherunto their titles of honour carry a kind of *confuseness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Carver.*

The cause of the *confusions* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly; disorder.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
 Among mens wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
 As the proud tower, whose points the clouds did hit,
 By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult.

God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
 Than when their fellows ran about the streets

Crying *confusion*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him in to his *confusion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
 And fear in every heart,
 When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
 O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spenser.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not pretend to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brew.*

CONFUTATION. *n. f.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

TS CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and still continue. *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [*conge*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound,
 And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.

So, courteous *conge* both did give and take,
 With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Spenser.*

TS CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearness. *Shakespeare.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopsricks, bishopsricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; inverting them first *per bullam* & *annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *conge d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Crad.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *conge d'elire* to her friends. *Spenser.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

TS CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congeals*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
 Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with fennel's cold,
 Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

In whole capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*. *Thomson.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, feel I see, dead Henry's wounds
 Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shakespeare.*

'Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakespeare.*

TS CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Barnet.*

CONGELMENT. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
 Tell them your fears, whilst they with joyful tears
 Wash the *congelments* from your wounds. *Shakespeare.*

CONGELABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of being solidified.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congealable*, not *congealable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Barnet.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congealable* again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arabius.*

CONGELATION.

CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congelat.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *A. bulbos.*

There are congelations of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbutnat.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still percolate without congelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGENÉR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Milton.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [congener, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a congenereous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other congenereous diseases. *Arbutnat.*

CONGENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenereous.*] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *DiD.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [con and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial compulse, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Watson.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and dissolves of opinion, not at all congenial with him. *Swift.*

CONGENITALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenital.*] Participation of the same genius; cognition of mind.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [congenitus, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; conatue; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be congenite with us, conatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such congenite apprehensions! *Glanville.*

CONGER. *n. f.* [congrus, Latin.] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty conger, taken often in the Severn. *W. a. ten.*

CONGRATES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a congeries or heap of small, and, for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

TO CONGRUATE. *v. n.* [congruere, congruere, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGRUABLE. *adj.* [from *congruere.*] That may be heaped up.

CONGRUATION. *n. f.* [congruere, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congruation is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *W. f. man.*

CONGRUARY. *n. f.* [congruarius, from *congruus*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a congruary to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

TO CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [conglaciatus, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk congelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciatus.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and lapidical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBATE. *v. n.* [conglobatus, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large conglobated gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. *Cic. n.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobatus.*] In a spherical form. *DiD.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobatus.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little conglaciations, which in time become black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* [conglobo, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate into a ball.

Then he foundeth, then conglob'd
Like things to like. *Milton.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the g-d-defs, and coher'd around;
Not clost, orb in orb conglob'd are seen

The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coal-fce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hafed with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust, angling from the dry. *Milton.*

TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. n.* [conglomerare, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. *Cicero.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerare.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and conglomeration of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [conglutino, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutino.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bind the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbutnat.*

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutino.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutino.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The ocellus is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward.*

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulari.*] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* [gratulari, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts.*

2. It has sometimes the accumulative case of the cause of joy, and to before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. *Spratt.*

The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us. *Dryden.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but, with much pleasure, congratulate with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulare.*]

1. The act of testifying joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is proffered.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulare.*] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

TO CONGRÉ. *v. n.* [from *gré*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one consent,
Congreing in a full and natural close. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGRÉ. *v. n.* [from *con* and *gré*.] To salute reciprocally.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have congreed. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [congrego, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men congregated may be termed by the name of a church. *Hosier.*

These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea. *Raleigh.*

Tempests

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated fands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures.

Shakespeare.

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of congregated waters, he call'd seas;

And saw that it was good.

Milton.

Heat congregates homological bodies, and separates hetero-
geneal ones.

Newton.

Light, congregated by a burning glass, acts most upon sul-
phurous bodies, to turn them into fire.

Newton.

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather
together.

He rails,

Ev'n there where merchants most do congregate,

On me, my bargains.

Shakespeare.

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)

Equals with equals often congregate.

Denham.

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most congregated, the cold is the greater.

Bacon's Natural History.

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *congregare*.]

1. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave exchanging fumant appears no other thing
to me, than a foul and persistent congregation of vapours.

Shak.

2. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear
doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole
congregation shall repeat after him.

Haller.

The practice of those now-a-days that prefer honours be-
fore churches, and a conventicle before the congregation.

South.

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would
look about them, they would find part of their congregation
out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Swift.

3. CONGREGATIONS of *Carminals*, are assemblies distributed by
the pope into several chambers, like our offices and courts.

Chambers.

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; per-
taining to a congregation or assembly.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [from *congruere*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a flock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.

Dryden.

From their laws may be deduced the rules of the congress
and reflections of two bodies.

Chene.

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between dif-
ferent nations.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congruere*.] Meeting; encountering;
coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are fe-
male; and if of disjointed, and congressive generation, there is
no male or female in them.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruus*, Latin.] To agree; to
be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable to any purpose.

Our sovereign proceeds imports at full,

By later *congruency* to that effect,

'Tis the present death of Hamlet.

Shakespeare.

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [from *congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suit-
ableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [from *congruus*, Latin.] Agreeing; correspon-
dent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common
file of the *congruent* squire, as an axis.

Chene.

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one
great incentive to their reception.

Glanville.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one
particle.

Sidney.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that
her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ?

Hook.

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond,
when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUENT. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.] Fitness; adaptation.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sen-
tence, hath almost the falling and force of knitting and con-
junction.

Ben. Johnson.

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [from *congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the
obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason,
that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of
nature.

Locke.

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commen-
surate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infi-
nitely congruous to one another.

Chene.

3. Rational; fit.

3

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fitted to
be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no way con-
gruous, that God should be always frightening men into an
acknowledgment of the truth.

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruus*.] Suitably; perti-
nently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruently* upon
it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than
the opposite weight.

CONICAL. } *adj.* [from *conus*, Latin.] Having the form of a
cone, or round pyramid.

CONICK. } cone, or round pyramid.

Towling fires in conick forms arise.

And with a pointed spear divide the skies.

Prior.

A brown flint of a conick figure: the balls is oblong.

Bacon.

They are conick vessels, with their bases towards the heart;

and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less and less.

Arbuthnot on Animals.

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf,
filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bot-
tom, while the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at
the top.

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of
being conical.

CONICK Section. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of
a cone by a plane.

CONICK Sections. } *n. f.* That part of geometry which con-
siders the cone, and the curves arising from
its sections.

To CONJECT. *v. n.* [from *conjectura*, Lat.] To guess; to con-
jecture.

I intreat you then,

From one that but imperfectly conjects,

Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.

CONJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *conjector*.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For so conjectors would obstruct,

And from thy paired train conclude.

Swift.

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjectura*.] Being the object of
conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjectura*.] Depending on con-
jecture; said or done by guess.

'Tis they'll fit by the fire, and presume to know

Who thrives, and who declines, false fictions, and great

Conjectural marriages.

Shakespeare.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,

And mak'st conjectural fears to come into me.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is no

conjectural to venture upon, it one could discern what an-
heirs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity.

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and con-
sequently the rest are only conjectural, and an erroneous abridg-
ment.

Erasm.

CONJECTURALITY. *n. f.* [from *conjectural*.] That which de-
pends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of
time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the uncer-
tainty of philosophy.

Erasm's Vulgar Errors.

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by con-
jecture.

Whatever may be at any time out of Scripture, but prob-
ably and conjecturally furnished.

Haller.

CONJECTURE. *n. f.* [from *conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion
without proof.

In the calling of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of
reason, bring the event of them so much as under conjecture.

Saunders's Sermons.

2. Idea; notion; conception; not now in use.

Now entertain conjecture of a time,

When creeping murmur, and the poisoning dark,

Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

Shakespeare.

To CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge
by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may
not be, human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture
what will be.

Swift.

A CONJECTURER. *n. f.* [from *conjectura*.] A guesser; one
who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave conjecturers, carnivorous
animals now were not flesh devourers then.

I shall leave the wise conjecturers to their own imaginations.

Aristotle.

CONFEROUS. *adj.* [from *conferus*, Latin.]

Such trees, shrubs, or herbs are *conferous* as bear a firm-
more fleshy fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approach-
ing to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds; and
when they are ripe, the several cells or partitions in the cone
gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the
fir, pine, beech, and the like.

Quercus.

To CONJOINABLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *joinere*, to
head.] To conjoin; to unite; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should con-
join

John.

public matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers?
To CONJOIN. v. a. [conjoind, Fr. conjungo, Lat.] L'Estrange.

1. To unite; to confolidate into one.
 Two wrong'd Pirithous, and not him alone;
 But, while I live, two friends *conjoind* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.
 If either of you know any inward impediment,
 Why you should not be *conjoind*, I charge
 You on your souls to utter it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To associate; to connect.
 Common and universal spirits convey the action of the re-
 mely into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far dijoined.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one commu-
 nion; at least, the designs of all can be *conjoin'd* in ligatures of
 the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*
 Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoin'd* with what
 he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJOIN. v. n. To league; to unite.
 This part of his
Conjunct with my discourse, and helps to end me. *Shakespeare.*
*CONJOIN. v. n. [conjoint, Fr.] United; connected; allocu-
 ate.*

CONJOINT DEGREES. [In music.] Two notes which immedi-
 ately follow each other in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*. *Ditt.*

*CONJOINTLY. adv. [from conjoint.] In union; together; in
 allocation; jointly; not apart.*

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use
 of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved
 virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The parts of the body separately, make known the passions
 of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

*CONJUGAL. adj. [conjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belong-
 ing to marriage; connubial.*

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
 And still the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryden.*
 I could not forbear commending the young woman for her
conjugal affection, when I found that she had left the good man
 at home. *Speller.*

He mark't the *conjugal* dispute;
 Nell nam'd incessant, Dick fat mute. *Swift.*

*CONJUGALLY. adv. [from conjugal.] Matrimonially; conju-
 gally.*

To CONJUGATE. v. a. [conjugo, Latin.]
 1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both
 power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the
 Saxon houses. *Hutton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various ter-
 minations.

*CONJUGATE. n. f. [conjugatus, Latin.] Agreeing in deriva-
 tion with another word, and therefore generally resembling in
 signification.*

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation
 of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing; we have learned
 in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not
 in deed. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*

CONJUGATE DIAMETER, or AXIS. [In geometry.] A right line
 bisecting the transverse diameter. *Clauser.*

CONJUGATION. n. f. [conjugatio, Latin.]
 1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts,
 that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair
 of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.
 All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget
 nothing. *Bentley's Sermon.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of termina-
 tions.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and
conjugations, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and
 been learned to no purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.
 The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and
 useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

*CONJUNCT. adj. [conjunctus, Latin.] Conjoined; concu-
 rent; united.*

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
 When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his displeasure,
 Tript me behind. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

CONJUNCTION. n. f. [conjunctio, Latin.]
 1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction* we should ore,
 To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*

He will unite the white robe and the red;
 Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*;
 That long hath frown'd upon their enemy. *Shakspeare.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction*
 and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

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Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but
 as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by
 strange, secrets, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac,
 where they are supposed to have great power and influence.
 God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any
conjunction of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle?
 Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and
conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner
 find ink than nature exhausted. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that
 their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together,
 and to signify the relation they have to one another.

CONJUNCTIVE. adj. [conjunctivus, Latin.] Clark's Latin Grammar.
 1. Closely united; a sense not in use.
 She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
 That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
 I could not but by her. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a
conjunction.

*CONJUNCTIVELY. adv. [from conjunctive.] In union; not
 apart.*

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not
 one without the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*CONJUNCTIVENESS. n. f. [from conjunctive.] The quality of
 joining or uniting.*

*CONJUNCTLY. adv. [from conjunct.] Jointly; together; not
 apart.*

CONJUNCTURE. n. f. [conjuncture, Fr.]
 1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.
 I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than
 in the business of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a
 fit *conjuncture* of circumstances. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Occasion; critical time.
 Such censures always attend such *conjunctures*, and find fault
 for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Claudian.*

3. Mode of union; conjunction.
 He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *con-
 junctures* of letters in words. *Hilder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Confinity.
 I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can
 pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION. n. f. [from conjure.]
 1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.
 We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
 Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.
 Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor
 spirit to disobey. *Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

What drugs, what charms,
 What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic,
 For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
 I won his daughter with? *Shakspeare. Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.
To CONJURE. v. a. [conjure, Latin.] Ditt.

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest so-
 lemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they
 would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to
 his reason. *Claudian.*

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does
 the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Dewey of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! let him know,
 What'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

2. To conspire; to bind many by an oath to some common de-
 sign. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms
 Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons,
Conjur'd against the High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To influence by magic; to affect by enchantment; to
 charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
 To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare. Richard III.*

What is he whose griefs
 Bear such an emphasis! whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the warring stars, and makes them stand
 Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up
 those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down
 again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjur'd* up persons that exist no where else but
 on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible.
Addison on Ancient Medals.

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summons* or
conjure, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjure*; when for
 charm, on the first, *conjure*.

To CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I conjure only but to raise up him. *Shakspeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poultice, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll conjure you, I'll fortuncell you. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CONJURER. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] 1. An enchanter; one that uses charm.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer; Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakspeare.*

Figures in the book

Of some dread conjurer, that would enforce nature. *Dante.*
Thus has he done you British comforts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct slippings.
Though they turn'd conjurers to take you tripping. *Addison.*

2. An impudor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the lofer brings,

The conjurer knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison's Guardian.*

CONJUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious conjurements. *Milton on Education.*

CONJUGENCE. *n. f.* [con and *nascor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; procreancy at the same time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together; improperly. *Symphyis* denotes a *conjugence*, or growing together. *Wife's Surgery.*

CONNATE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their dispositions to be reflected from a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are connate with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNATURAL. *adj.* [con and *natural*.]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some connat'ral force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is connatural, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up to do they. *L'Estrange.*

3. Participation of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our consensual dust? *Milton.*

CONNATURALITY. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a connaturalty and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions seem connaturally engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the connaturalness of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearson on the Creed.*

To CONNECT. *v. a.* [connects, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpules that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the connecting ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must feel the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it connects, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, the author connects his reason well.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjunctly; conjunctively.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNEX. *v. a.* [connexum, Latin.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, can

not connect their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,

By chains connex'd, and with deflective sweep

Behead whole troops at once. *Phillips.*

CONNEXION. *n. f.* [from *connex*, or *connexis*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. *Milton.*

There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable connexion between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Aterbury's Sermons.*

2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of augmentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea much be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible connexion with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,

That can deliberate, means elch, and find

Their due connexion with the end design'd. *Blackmore.*

CONNEXIVE. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by connective particles.

CONNECTION. *n. f.* [from *connect*, Lat.] A linking. *Ditt.*

CONJUNCTANCE. *n. f.* [from *conjunx*.]

1. The act of uniting; not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Black's Essay.*

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a connivance an approbation. *Smith's Sermons.*

A connivance to admit half, will produce ruinous effects.

Swift's Address to Parliament.

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [connivus, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye. *Spektator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, is such, that the one violates, and the other connives. *Dryden's Pity.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority to connive at his own vices, he will define its protection from the effects of other mens.

He thinks it a scandal to government to connive at such acts as reject all revelation. *Regent's Sermons.*

CONNOISSEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a critic; a man often used of a pretended critic.

Your lesson learnt, you shall be secure

To get the name of connoisseur. *Swift.*

To CONNOATE. *v. a.* [con and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foretelling doth not include or connote predestination, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *n. f.* [from *connotare*.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illustration.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONNOTE. *v. a.* [con and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to be token; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, connotes also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. *Scott's Sermons.*

CONNUBIAL. *adj.* [connubialis, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen connubial rites require. *Pope.*

CONNOID. *n. f.* [connoides, Latin.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a conoid form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conoid form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [conquassare, Latin.] To shake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently conquassate the lungs. *Harris.*

CONQUASSATION. *n. f.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [conqueris, French; *conquero*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had conquer'd them, and brought them under tribute. *1 Macc. vii. 2.*

'Twas fit,

Who conquer'd nature, should prelude o'er wit. *Pope.*

We conquer'd France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

2. To

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;
Yea neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakeſp.*
Amis conquerors but to fave,
And governors but to bleſs. *Smith.*
To ſurmount; to overcome; as, he conquered his reluctance.
To CONQUER, *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.
Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiſtion. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Equal ſucceſs had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*
The logic of a conquering froward has no great propriety.

CONQUERABLE. *adj.* [from conquer.] Poſſible to be overcome.
While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will
find it eaſy and conquerable. *South.*

CONQUEROR. *n. ſ.* [from conquer.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed. *Shakeſp.*
A critic that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſlave
who called out to the conqueror, Remember, Sir, that you are a
man. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.
Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereſoe'er they rove. *Milton.*
That tyrant god, that reſtleſs conqueror,
May quit his pleaſure, to aſſert his power. *Prior.*

CONQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*conquiste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.
A perfect conqueſt of a country reduces all the people to the
condition of ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.
More willingly I mention air,
Thiſ our old conqueſt; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton.*

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.
I muſt yield my trophy to the earth,
And by my fall, the conqueſt to my foe. *Shakeſp.*
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will recall my conqueſt won,
And ſhall be ſole victor. *Shakeſp.*

Not to be overcome, was to do more
Than all the conqueſts former kings did gain. *Dryd.*
In joys of conqueſt he reſigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, ſmiles in death. *Addiſon.*

CONANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin;
of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affinity.

Am I not conſanguineous? Am I not of her blood? *Shakeſp.*
CONANGUINITY. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by
blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor.
Distinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage. Near-
ness of kin.

I know no touch of conſanguinity; *Shakeſp.*
There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble conſanguinity and fo-
cidity between men in general; of which the heathen poet,
whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his ge-
neration. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outliv'd all
terms of conſanguinity, and became a ſtranger unto his pro-
geny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognition and conſanguinity
with us. *South's Sermons.*

CONSCINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcinere*, Latin, to piece.]
The act of patching together. *Dia.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs
or wickedneſs of our actions.

When a people have no touch of conſcience, no ſenſe of their
evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spencer.*

On earth,
Who againſt faith, and conſcience, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Such a conſcience has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeav-
ouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God.

South's Sermons.

But why muſt thoſe be thought to ſeize, theſe feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which conſcience ſhakes? *Dryden.*

No courts created yea, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was ſafe, for conſcience was their guard. *Dryd.*

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his
own thoughts and actions; and, becauſe if a man judgeth
fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God,
his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or con-
ſcience may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the ultimate of conſcience; the determination of
conſcience; honeſty.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for conſcience toward God,
endure grief. *a Peter.*

Now is Cupid a child of conſcience; he makes reſtitution.

Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
He had, againſt right and conſcience, by ſhameful treachery,
intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom in Africk.

Keller's Hiſtory of the Turks.
What you require cannot, in conſcience, be deſerted beyond
this time. *Milt.*

Her majeſty is, without queſtion, obliged in conſcience to
endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice.

Swift's Propoſal for the Advancement of Religion.

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.
Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and
conſcience of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bac.*
The reaſon why the ſimpler ſort are moved with authority,
is the conſcience of their own ignorance. *Hact.*

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is conſcience of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Heſtor was in an abſolute certainty of death, and deſtroyed
with the conſcience of being in an ill cauſe. *Page.*

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.
Doſt thou in conſcience think, tell me, *Æmilie,*
That there be women do abuſe their husbands,
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſpeare.*

They did in their conſciences know, that he was not able to
ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; difficulty.
More muſt make a conſcience in keeping the juſt laws of ſu-
perior. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much conſcience of be-
traying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crut. *L'Eſtr.*

Children are travellers newly arriv'd in a ſtrange country;
we ſhould therefore make conſcience not to miſlead them. *Lack.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.
Why doſt thou weep? Can't thou the conſcience lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſp.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all conſcience, as many as you
ſhould require. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conſcientia*.] Scrupulous; exactly
juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in to conſcientious a probity, as in thought, word
and deed to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtr.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcientia*.] According to
the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than
conſcientiouſly did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly inform'd con-
ſcience; and if the conſcience happens to be deſelected, ſin does
not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*.

South's Sermons.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientia*.] Exactneſs of
juſtice; tendeneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will
content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Lack.*

CONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience*.] Reaſonable; juſt; ac-
cording to conſcience.

A knave, very valuable; no further *conſcionable* than in put-
ting on the mere form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shakeſp.*

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionabilis*.] Equity; rea-
ſonableneſs. *Dia.*

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionabilis*.] In a manner agree-
able to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common
perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and
actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of
its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or
have a power of thought. *Watts.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing
without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancréd ſent,
Who *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with it.

The reſt ſtill trembling, ſtruck with awe divine,
Aſk'd only *conſcious* to the ſigns, *Dryden.*

Preſag'd th' event.
Rofes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own
ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious* to its muſic, or gunpowder
to its ſmoking or noiſe. *Bentley.*

4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſollicitous with the king on his be-
half, being *conſcious* to herſelf that he had been encouraged by
her. *Clarendon.*

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcius*.] With knowledge of one's
own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always re-
mained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always
conſciouſly preſent. *Lack.*

Conſcious.

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *confiscus*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*.
If 'twere without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts*.
Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke*.

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none. *Government of the Tongue*.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness*. *Pope*.
CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscriptus*, Latin.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or registering. *Dict.*

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecrare*, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.
Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Hebr.*
The water, *consecrate* for sacrifice, *Waller*.
A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himself, and not for true devotion. *Abbot's Parergon*.
2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person; with *in*.
He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numb. vi. 12*.

3. To canonize.
CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devotee; dedicated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shakspeare*
The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Into these secret shades, cry'd she,
How dar'st thou be so bold
To enter, *consecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton*.

CONSECRATER. *n. f.* [from *consecrare*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a factum, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury*.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrare*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. *Abbot*.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hebr.*
The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb.*

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it to be the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *Saut.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.
The Roman calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown*.

CONSECTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consectaries* drawn from the observations. *Woodward's Natural History*.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.] Consecution of propositions.

1. A train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.
Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale*.

2. Succession.
In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium. *Newton*.

3. In astronomy.
The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [*consecutivus*, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.
That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by sixty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arisebourn*.

2. Consecutive; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the

school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally. *I. J.*

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*conseminare*, Latin.] To sow effects together. *Id.*

CONSESSION. *n. f.* [*consessio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and driving, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consession* of the whole body. *Bonny*.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [*consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.
If you shall cleave to my *consent*, when 'tis, I shall make honour for you. *Shakspeare*
I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; we *consent* it was not. *King Charles*
When thou can't truly call these virtues thine, Be wile and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine. *Dr. J.*
2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.
The fighting winds would stop there and admire Learning, *consent* and concord from his lyre. *Crowley*.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element. *Milton*.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.
Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope*.

5. In physics.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the *consent* in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. *Quincy*.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [*consentire*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the same end.
3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit. With *in*.
Ye comets, scourge the bad revolving stars
That have *consented* unto Henry's death. *Shakspeare*
In this we *consent* unto you, if ye will be as we be. *Grosin*
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*
T'all they wrote. *Waller*.

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hannum's Praefat. Catechism*.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were consistently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle*.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; consistence. *Id.*

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*consentientis*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church. *Oxford Resolves against the Council*.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*consequencia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know
All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shakspeare*

Shun the bitter *consequences*; for know
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton*.

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that because reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary suffering. *Dionysius*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism; as, what is commendatory our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors loom with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior*.

5. Concatenation of causes and effects.

Sorrow being the natural and direct effect of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *Saut.*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thou son:
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton*.

That which produces consequences; influence; tendency. *Id.*

As it is asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, fo it is of very ill consequence to the superfluity of good life.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness

Win us with honest trifles, to betray us

In deep *consequence*.

Shakespeare.

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece.

Addison.

Their common people are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children.

Swift.

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequent*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause. With *re*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent* *to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

Locke.

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent* upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out.

Seneca.

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed.

Hosier.

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.

Davies.

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn.

South.

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [*from consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;

A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;

A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

Prior.

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential*, and conducent to my purpose.

Hale.

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [*from consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequently*, and expressing his meaning.

Addison.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequently* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures.

South.

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dream *consequently*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

Addison.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from consequential*.] Regular confutation of discourse.

Diet.

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [*from consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it.

Dryden.

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so.

Woodward.

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil.

South.

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [*from consequent*.] Regular connection of propositions; confutation of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver.

Digby.

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [*from conserve*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [*from conservare*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [*from conservare*, Latin.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and conservation of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both.

Woodward.

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies.

Bacon.

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [*from conserve*, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

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The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others.

Prachon.

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance.

Bacon.

The lord of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament.

Clarendon.

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species.

Hale.

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [*from conserve*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer.

Bacon.

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April.

Evelyn.

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory* is by that means restored back.

Woodward.

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality.

Diet.

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conserve*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these floors, since the part of *conserve* what others have gained in knowledge is easy.

Temple.

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.

Newton.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour, taste of these *conserve*s.

Shak.

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied *conserve*s, and are made of sugar and lemons.

Bacon.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve*s stunk.

Dennis.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tubercles will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry.

Evelyn.

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [*from conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repository; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind.

Hayward.

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conserver*s of knowledge and story.

Temple.

2. A preparer of *conserve*s.

CONSERSSION. *n. f.* [*conserisso*, Latin.] A sitting together.

Diet.

CONSERSSOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] One that sits with others.

Diet.

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider*'d time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business.

Shakespeare.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our faculties.

Spectator.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities.

Temple.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.

Hebr.

4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home.

Milton.

5. To require; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *consider*'d, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study.

Shakespeare.

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding.

Isaiah xlv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit;

And come some other time to know our mind.

Such a treatise might be consulted by Jurymen, before they

consider of their verdict.

Swift.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng, And press'd in with this caution.

Shakespeare.

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Twos

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that flood *consideration* in her eyes.

Dylan.

CONSIDERABLE, *adj.* [from *consider*.]
1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration, *Tullius*.
It is *considerable* that some units have had inscriptions on them, excelling that the lamps were burning. *Willis*.

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.
Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Swift*.

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison*.

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Dee. of Piet.*
In paintings, not every action nor every person is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden*.

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison*.

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many had brought in very *considerable* sums of money.

Clarendon.

Those earthly particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Bacon*.

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Baile*.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue*.

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains.

Both by their good example and their pains. *Refutation*.

2. With importunity; importantly.

I define no sort of labour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have yet been able to do. *Pope*.

CONSID'RATION, *n. f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state.

What I have done that miscame my place. *Shakespeare*.

CONSIDERATE, *adj.* [from *consideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And unreflective boys: none are for me,

That look into me with *considerate* eyes. *Shakespeare*.

Aeneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables*.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tully*.

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison*.

2. Having respect to; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piet.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY, *adv.* [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon*.

CONSIDERATENESS, *n. f.* [from *considerate*.] The quality of being considerate; prudence.

CONSID'RATION, *n. f.* [from *consider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chafes anis. *Locke*.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney*.

'Tis breath no sooner left his father's body,

But that his wildness mortified in him;

Consideration, like an angel, came,

And whipt th'offending Adam out of him. *Shakespeare*.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopia hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and to the more worthy. *Sidney*.

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin

poets, who was not explained for the use of the daphnia, because the whole Phalaris would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison*.

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing irretrievable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls. *Pai*.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people. *Locke*.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *considerations*. *Clarendon*.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden*.

The would cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden*.

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hobbes*.

Uses not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be relinquished. *Hobbes*.

8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Coar*.

'Tis *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hobbes*.

CONSIDERER, *n. f.* [from *consider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Government of the Tongue*.

TO CONSIGN, *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consigned over* a place to the divine worship. *Saunders*.

Must I pass

Again to nothing, when this vital breath

Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Pope*.

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Amelung*.

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned it* to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden*.

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Long*.

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,

Consigned the youthful comfort to his care. *Pope*.

TO CONSIGN, *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. This is now in use.

Thou halt shridd' joy and morn;

All lovers young, all lovers must

Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare*.

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet robed over with the virgin crimson of modesty;

it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Shakespeare*.

CONSIGNATION, *n. f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning, the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor*.

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor*.

CONSIGNMENT, *n. f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dryden*.

TO CONSPICE, *v. n.* [*conspice*, Latin.]

1. To submit; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *conspice*. *Locke*.

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it consisteth to pass betwixt *conspicing* bodies. *Pai*.

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *conspice* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Borelli*.

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *conspice* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden*.

A great beauty of letters does often *conspice* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *W. A.*

4. To be compelled.

The land would *confist* of plains and vallies, and mountains according to the pieces of this ruin were placed and disposed.

Barnet.

To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict.

Necessity and election cannot *confist* together in the same act.

Bramhall.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *confist* with his confidence and honour.

Clarendon.

Nothing but what may easily *confist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you.

Spratt.

You could not help bestowing more than is *confisting* with the fortune of a private man; or with the will of any but an Alexander.

Dryden.

It cannot *confist* with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright.

Atterbury.

Health *confist* with temperance alone.

Pope.

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestic adversaries, as much as can *confist* with lenity.

Swift.

CONFISTENCE. *n. f.* [confessio, low Latin.]

CONFISTENCY. *n. f.* [confessio, low Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divid'd, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural *confistence*.

Bacon.

The *confistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard and soft.

Bacon.

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that *confistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it.

Hale.

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *confistence*.

Barnet.

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the capstled juices be boiled into the *confistence* of a syrup.

Atterbury.

3. Subtance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *confistence*.

South's Sermons.

4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *confistence* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable.

Addison.

5. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *confistence*, and return of a tree.

Chambers.

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [consistens, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent.

South.

A great part of their politics others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise.

Addison.

On their own axis as the planets run,

Yet make at once their circle round the sun;

So two *consistent* motions act the soul,

Pope.

And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Shew me one that has it in his power

Pope.

To act *consistent* with himself an hour.

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere;

Pope.

Priests, princes, women, no dissembles here.

2. Firm; not fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did.

Woodward.

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate.

Brown.

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *consistency*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *constitutional* audience with the bishop himself that deposes him.

Ayliffe.

CONSTITUTORY. *n. f.* [constitutivum, Latin.]

1. The place of justice in the court Chilian.

Covel.

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*.

Hosker.

Pius Quintus was then hearing of caukes in *consistory*.

Bacon's Natural History.

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne.

South.

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,

Or how far further shall, is warranted

By a commission from the *consistory*.

Shakespeare.

Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*.

Atterbury.

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold invad'd,
A gloomy *consistory*.

Milton.

At Jove's silent deities around,
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd.

Pope.

4. Place of residence.
My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction.

Shakespeare.

CONSOCCIATE. *n. f.* [from *consocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consocciates* in the conspiracy of Somerset.

Hayward.

To CONSOCCIATE. *v. a.* [consocio, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consocciated* with good inward faculties.

Watson.

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consocciate* the parts of the chaos.

Barnet.

To CONSOCCIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consocciating* into the huge condense bodies of planets.

Bentley.

CONSOCCIATION. *n. f.* [from *consocciate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consocciation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.

Ben. Johnson.

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consocciation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness.

Watson.

CONSOLE. *adj.* [from *consolare*.] That which admits comfort.

To CONSULATE. *v. a.* [consolare, Lat.] To comfort; to console; to ease in misery.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *console* thine ear.

Shakespeare.

What may somewhat *console* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONSOLATION. *n. f.* [consolatio, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*.

Bacon.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported fo, as shall amaze
Their proudlest persecutors.

Milton.

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain.

Rogers.

CONSOLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSOLATORY. *n. f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion fought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.

Milton.

CONSOLATORY. *adj.* [from *consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [consolare, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the fyren sisters compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound.

Pope.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bulb, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches.

Chambers.

CONSOLER. *n. f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man.

Commentary on Pope.

CONSOLIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [consolidare, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.]

1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.

Barnet.

The effects of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to surgeons.

Arbuthnot.

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*.

Bacon.

The sand, sparry, and stony matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in their shelly moulds; and it *consolidated*, and became hard afterwards.

Woodward.

CONSOLIDATION. *n. f.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSOLIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Diit.*

CONSONANCE. } *n. f.* [consonance, Fr. *consonant*, Lat.]

CONSONANCY. } *n. f.* [consonance, Fr. *consonant*, Lat.]

1. Accord of found.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Watson.*

And winds and waters flow'd *Thomson.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale.*

I have thus largely fed down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammend.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A fence now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakespeare.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [consonans, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent; followed by either with or is.

Were it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. *Hester.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moles hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [consonans, Latin.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all found; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Helder.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope.*

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hester.*

Our selves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Gloverville.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CONSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Diit.*

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [consonus, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *conspire*, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *conspiration* of the senses is repose. *Digby.*

CONSORT. *n. f.* [confort, Lat.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Male he created thee; but thy *consort* Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and said, Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*

Thy Bellona, who the *consort* came Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and shun'd to wed, Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden.*

His warlike amazon her host invades, Th'imperial *consort* of the crown of Spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat Cruel revenge, and rancorous dispute, Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Spenser.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony.

This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclef. xxxii. 5.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it lightly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, you see, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To **CONSORT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakespeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consoys* with thee? *Dryden.*

To **CONSORT.** *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

2

He, with his *consorted* Eve,

The story heard attentive.

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks him-
one. *Milton.*

2. To accompany. *Late.*

I'll meet with you upon the mart, And afterward *consort* you 'till bed-time. *Shakespeare.*

CONSORTABLE. *adj.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable.

He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII, who was equal to him. *Watson.*

CONSORTION. *n. f.* [confortio, Latin.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Diit.*

CONSPICABLE. *adj.* [from *conspicui*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Diit.*

CONSPICUITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicui*, Lat.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bison *conspicuities* glean out of this character? *Shakespeare.*

CONSPICUOUS. *n. f.* [conspicui, Lat.] A sprinkling about. *Diit.*

CONSPICUITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicui*.] Brightness; splendour; to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Gloverville.*

CONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [conspicui, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.

Or come I leis *conspicui*? Or what change Abseints thee? *Milton.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicui* in them. *Dryden.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view, And sets thee in the fairest point of light, To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicui*. *Adams.*

The house of lords,

Conspicuous scene! *Pope.*

CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicui*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

Their methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and inviolably distinct. *Watson.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicui*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

I looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Boyle.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle.*

CONSPIRACY. *n. f.* [conspiratio, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night, When evils are most free? *Shakespeare.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy* Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates, Against my life. *Shakespeare.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow Of faction and *conspiracy*, Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two or the least, fallacy to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. *Cowel.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Johnson.*

CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [conspirans, Latin.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor, *Conspirant* 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRATION. *n. f.* [conspiratio, Lat.] A plot. *Diit.*

CONSPIRATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspira*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Abiathar. *2 Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*!

Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord. *Shakespeare.*

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;

For heav'n makes prizes its peculiar care. *Dryden.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole *conspiracy* against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *Scott's Saveron.*

To **CONSPIRE.** *v. n.* [conspira, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve, That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots Of damned witchcraft? *Shakespeare.*

What was it

That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shakespeare.*
They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Bel. 28.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspires* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,

Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Ryegramm.*

2. To agree together; as, *all things conspire to make him happy.*

CONSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*, a conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,

Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

CONSPIRING POWER. [In mechanics.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCATION. *n. f.* [from *conspures*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [comes *stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diffused in England, but lately subsisting in France; where the *constable* commanded the marshals, and was the first officer of the army. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasons of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistratures are derived the inferior *constables* of hundred and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*, because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of like nature, but inferior authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as *constable of the Tower*, of *Dover castle*, of the *castle of Cornwaryn*; but these are properly *castellans*, or governors of castles. *Cowd. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*.

And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shak.*

The knave *constable* had me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and known to be an enemy to these acts of sedition, went among them, to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. To *over-run* the *CONSTABLE*. [Perhaps from *conste stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth; a low phrase.

CONSTABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableness* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

CONSTANCY. *n. f.* [from *constans*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Constancy; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,

Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;

In vain the tyrants ling, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witless than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakespeare. Care.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [from *constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquids into a *constant* body. *Boyle's History of Fire &c.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immovable; unshaken.

Some threat contents,

Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the constitution

Of any *constant* man. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

N° XXX.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of souls he stretch'd,

And like a primitive apostle preach'd;

Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shew'd his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our

national constitution, and was *constant* to its offices in devotion,

both in public and in his family. *Aldison's Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.] Unvariably; perpetually;

certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that

they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [from *constellatus*, Latin.] To join

lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which most engage our affection, do,

In a transcendent manner, shine forth *as constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in

one splendour.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Gavaille.*

CONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall

not give their light. *Isaiah, xiii. 10.*

The earth, the air refounded,

The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Paradise Lost.*

A *constellation* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *consternus*, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, when he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The native, dubious whom

They must obey, in *consternation* wait,

'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

TO CONSTIPATE. *v. n.* [from *constipus*, Lat.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by anazing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters,

turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Boetius.*

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating*; or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

CONSTIPATION. *n. f.* [from *constipare*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Boetius.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [from *constitutus*, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden's Duffresny.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Boetius's Sermons.*

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first compoore and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the melenctery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deposes another.

TO CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *constitutus*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constitution* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To elect; to establish.
- We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Life & Living.*
5. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.] 1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial to us than any other *constitution*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being referred to its prilline *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporal frame.

Amongst many had effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to fracture of fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitution*, to fall in to the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*. *Dryden's DuRfney.*

5. Temper of mind.

Danctas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn to much the *constitution* *Shakspeare Merchant of Venice.*

Of any constant man. *Shakspeare Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might, Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hester.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sanctum* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Asylus.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [from *constitute*.]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The very elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the effect of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

CONSTR'INER. *v. a.* [from *constrindre*, Fr. *constrindre*, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy fight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy,

Constrains them to weep. *Shakspeare Coriolanus.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My fire in caves *constrains* the winds,

Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate.

The fears upon your honour, therefore, he

Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,

Nothing desert'd. *Shakspeare Antony and Cleopatra.*

When to his lust Aegyptus gave the rein,

Did fate or we th' adul'rous act *constrain*? *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,

Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. To confine; to press.

How the frail flays the slender waste *constrain*? *Gay.*

CONSTR'INABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain*.] Liable to constrain; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before flood bound in conscience to do as

reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hobbes.*

CONSTR'INER. *n. f.* [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.

CONSTR'INT. *n. f.* [from *constrindre*, French.] Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;

But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shakspeare.*

Like you a man, and hither led by same,

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Trin.*

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts

upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgement of liberty. *Locke.*

TO CONSTR'ICT. *v. a.* [from *constringere*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSTR'CTION. *n. f.* [from *constricere*.] *Constriction*; compulsion.

I he air which these receive into the lungs, must serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably adjust them to swim or defend in the water. *Key to the Ocean.*

CONSTR'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *constricere*, Latin.] That which compels or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the superciliary. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TO CONSTR'INGE. *v. a.* [from *constringere*, Latin.] To compress; to contract; to bind.

The dreadful spout,

Which sluipen to the hurricane call, *Shakspeare.*

Constring'd in masts by the almighty fun.

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSTR'INGENT. *adj.* [from *constringere*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Lecon's Natural History.*

It binds

Our strengthened bodies in a cold embrace *Temple's Winter.*

CONSTR'UCT. *v. a.* [from *construere*, Latin.] To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes, and rogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* the vault fabric. *Boyd's Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*

CONSTR'UTION. *n. f.* [from *construere*, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art

To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shakspeare.*

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and brick; the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions* have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by determining transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it, let him shew

His skill in the *construction*. *Shakspeare Othello.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet heretofore we do not require them to read, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Heur.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the bell *construction* on business and conversation. *Celcius on the Sign.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spenser.*

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to geometrical demonstration.

CONSTR'UCTURE. *n. f.* [from *construere*.] File; edifice; building.

They shall the earth's *construction* closely bind, *Locke.*

And to the center keep the parts confin'd.

TO CONSTR'UCE. *v. a.* [from *construere*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to determine their position.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,

Love-learned letters to her eyes to read; *Walt.*

Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can fiftell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *confuse* well. *Spenser.*
Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires [I may almost
say] a grammar apart to *confuse* him. *Dryden.*
Thus we are put to *confuse* and paraphrase our own words,
to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our ad-
versaries. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.
I must crave that I be not so understood or *confused*, as if
any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the
aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker.*

Confuse the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shakespeare.*
When the word is *confused* into its idea, the double mean-
ing vanishes. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

TO CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.] To violate; to debase; to deile.

CONSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.] Violation; de-
filement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*consubstantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or substance.
The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indivisible
unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogeth-
er himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is the
Son; we bless and magnify the co-essential Spirit, eternally
proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.
It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body
of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their concis the human nature of Christ was not *consub-
stantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIALLY. *n. f.* [from *consubstantial*.] Existence
of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and
consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from
heaven. *Hemsted on Fundamentals.*

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.]
To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [from *consubstantia*.] The union
of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element,
according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his
life, he changed his mind. *Aitkenbury.*

CONSUL. *n. f.* [*consul*, *confuler*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.
Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yete with him for tribune. *Shakespeare, C. Marius.*

Consuls of moderate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the
merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.
The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force
of the royal authority. *Spechtler.*

2. CONSULAR. *a. n.* One who had been consul.

Rule not the *consular* men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down? *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

CONSULATE. *n. f.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all public registers
and inscriptions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CONSULSHIP. *n. f.* [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be to deil'd. *Ben. Jonson.*

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

TO CONSULT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.] To take counsel together;
to deliberate in common. It has *seu* before the person ad-
mitted to consultation.

Every man
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not *consulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this temp't
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

A senate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat
consulting always for the people. *Asar. viii. 15.*

Consult not with the foolish for any work. *Ecclesi. xxxvii.*

He sent for his bosom friends, to whom he most confi-
dently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents
whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

TO CONSULT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, he consulted his friends.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life,
rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with to great a foul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Addison.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* thame to thy house, by cutting off many
people. *Heb. ii. 10.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing
was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

4. To search into; to examine; as, to *consult* an author.

CONSULT. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.
Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Den Schaffan.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.
He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryden.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to con-
sider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. *n. f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.
The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and
scribes. *Mark, xv. 1.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.
A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salvation.

Wiseman of Asyct.

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being for-
merly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or
court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again;
for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel
with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion
false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully
called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultatio*, or
deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowel.*

CONSULTER. *n. f.* [from *consult*.] One that consults or asks
council or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter*
with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruc-
tion; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

It does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both,
of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but yet
there is this inconvenience, that it doth contra'dict so much ful-
ginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was
used with some of the purest oil which is ordinary to be bought,
that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame.

Willian's Mathematici at Augick.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater
or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodi-
ties. *Locke.*

TO CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] To waste; to spend;
to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt carry much lead out into the field, and shalt
gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deut. xxxiii.*

Thus in soft anguish the *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

CONSUMER. *n. f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or
destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or
of the merchant who buys the commodity, which made to ex-
port. *Locke.*

TO CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummare*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.]

To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently ac-
cented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass
To *consummate* this business happily. *Shakespeare, King John.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the
weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the
stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect;
finished; *omnis numerus absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire
Consummate, lovely smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most
consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions,
and to secure a good historian. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfor-
tune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addison.*

CONSUMMATION. *n. f.* [from *consummare*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.
That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to
take from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world,
From the first beginning of the world unto the last *con-
summation*.

summation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise.

Hosker.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!

Nothing ill come near thee!

Quiet *consummation* have,

And renowned be thy grave!

Shakefp. Cymbeline.

CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*consumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption.

Lact.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries.

Woodward.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

[In physics.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes.

Quincy.

Consumptions follow

In hollow bones of man.

Shakefp. Timon.

The fluppage of womens courtes, if not suddenly looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropsy, or other disease.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*from consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.

Audison.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumption lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid.

Dryden.

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [*consumptilis*, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together.

Diet.

To CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover duth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction.

Bacon's Natural History.

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted.

Newton.

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CONTACTION. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contact*, there is no high improbability.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONTAGION. *n. f.* [*contagis*, Latin.]

2. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,

Being trumpeted by thy contagion.

Shakefpere.

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed.

Bacon.

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example.

King Charles.

Down fell they,

And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form

Catch'd by contagion.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. Pelfissence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?

Shakefpere.

CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [*from contagis*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pelfissential.

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws

Breath foul, contagious darkness in the air.

Shakefpere.

We sicken soon from her contagious care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.

Prior.

CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from contagious*.] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN. *v. a.* [*contines*, Latin]

1. To hold as a vessel.

2. To comprise; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

John, xxi. 25.

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture.

1 Pa. ii. 6.

3. To refrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces.

Speiser on Ireland.

I tell you, first,

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.

Shakefp.

To CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer

contain.

CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [*from contain*.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containable within the cavity of the calicle,

amounted to eleven grains.

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [*contamine*, Latin.] To defile;

to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?

Shakefpere.

A base pander holds the chamber-door,

Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,

His fairest daughter is contaminated.

Shakefp. Henry V.

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,

Even in the bed the hath contaminated.

Shakefp. Othello.

I quickly shed

Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disgrace,

Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,

And misbegotten blood I spill of thine.

Shakefpere.

'T'houg it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a

refrill converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating

beams.

Glanville.

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children

another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour

thereof as much as in him lies.

Asiatick Parerg.

CONTAMINATE. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, consecrate to thee,

By ruffian lust should be contaminated.

Shakefpere.

CONTAMINATION. *n. f.* [*from contaminare*.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTAMINATED. *adj.* [*contaminatus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted.

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thou, and known to be contempt,

Than still contemned and flattered.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;

One who contemned divine and human laws;

Then strife ensu'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Eccl.

CONTEMNER. *n. f.* [*from contemno*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only

as contemners of the gods, but disturbers of the state.

To CONTEMPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate;

to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite

qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat, and hinder the

evaporation of moisture.

CONTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [*from temperare*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our

bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

To CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*from temperare*.] To diminish

any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and

temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet,

and *contemperate* the humours.

CONTEMPERATION. *n. f.* [*from temperare*.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in

life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the

heart.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the

temperament of their natural humours, than there is in their

phantasies.

To CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To qualify

with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to

temperate what we have a great desire to know.

To CONTEMPLE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously; with

long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I *contemperate*.

Sapor had a heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contem-*

plating over the same as if he had been Jupiter.

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have

been so long *contemplating* on you.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I *contemperate*.

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been so long *contemplating* on you.

CONT'EMPLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious contemplation are you in?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

3. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,

To live in prayer and contemplation,

Only attended by *Nerissa* here.

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculations, others employ our actions.

Contemplative. adj. [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

First and contemplative their looks;

Still turning over nature's books.

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath

rather been contemplative than active.

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering

the secrets of fate, and men of action are commonly without

the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art.

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the contemplative faculty of man.

Contemplatively. adv. [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

Contemplator. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *mogzi* imports as much as a

contemplator of divine and heavenly science.

The Platonick contemplators reject both these descriptions,

founded upon parts and colours.

Contemporary. adj. [from *contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.

Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he fees,

And loves his old contemporary trees.

Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and

to-morrow to be the same; or bring ages past and future together,

and make them contemporary.

Contemporary. n. f. One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;

Nor are your foil'd contemporaries griev'd.

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our contemporaries; for we are fallen into an age illiterate,

confusious, and detracting.

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their contemporaries, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.

Contemporise. v. a. [from *contempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences contemporised into our actions,

admits a farther consideration.

Contempt. n. f. [from *contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did not bow.

The shame of being miserable,

Exposes men to scorn and bale contempt,

Even from their nearest friends.

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another,

of which human nature is more impatient than of contempt; it being a thing made up of these two ingredients,

an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability,

and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same belief and slight esteem of him.

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.

The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto contempt.

Contemptible. adj. [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more contemptible in his own eyes.

From no one vice exempt,

And most contemptible to shun contempt.

Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not to contemptible a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding.

Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.

If he should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll

from it: for the man hath a contemptible spirit.

Contemptibleness. n. f. [from *contemptible*.] The state of

being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us.

Contemptibly. adv. [from *contemptible*.] In a manner deserving contempt.

Know'lt thou not

Their language, and their ways? They also know,

And reason not contemptibly.

Contemptuous. adj. [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; inclined to words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, calling our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a contemptuous laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts.

Some much aver'd I found, and word'rous harshly,

Contemptuous; proud, set on revenge and spite.

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews.

Contemptuously. adv. [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despise; scornfully; despitely.

I throw my name against the bounding stone,

Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously.

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contemptuously in age; and the bolder his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.

A wife man would not speak contemptuously of a prince, though out of his dominions.

Contemptuousness. n. f. [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence.

To contend. *v. n.* [from *contendere*, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Heador's forehead put forth blood

At Grecian swords contending.

When he reads

Thy personal venture in the rebels flight,

His wonders and his praises do contend

Which should be thine or his.

Death and nature do contend about them,

Whether they live or die.

Dislike not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land.

To vie; to act in emulation.

It has far before the ground or cause of contention.

You sit above, and see vain men below

Content for what you only can bestow.

The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed.

Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely contend'd about were trivial.

It has with her are the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,

When dying clouds contend with growing light.

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot contend with him.

Sometimes agoing.

In ambitious strength I did

Content against thy valour.

To contend. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contend.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,

And on the green contend the wrestler's prize.

A time of war at length will come,

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

Thus low we lie,

Shut from this day and that contended sky.

Contentent. n. f. [from *content*.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the contentent have been still made a prey to the third party.

Contentender. n. f. [from *content*.] Combatant; champion.

The contenders for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth.

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two contenders do really believe the different propositions which they support.

Content. adj. [from *contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,

One would have thought the shou'd have been content,

To manage well that mighty government.

Who is content, is happy.

A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness.

Foe to loud praise, and fier'd to learned ease,

Content with science in the vale of peace.

2. Satisfied

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content
To suffer lawful censure.

Shakespeare.

To CONTENT, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee,
that I love thee.

Sidney.

It doth much content me

To hear him so inclin'd.

Shakespeare.

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the mulick of praise will be fuller. *Etc.*

Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy.

Tillotson.

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained.

Watts.

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,

Shakespeare.

Because his painted skin content the eye?

CONTENT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent,

Shakespeare.

Where our desire is got without content.

One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;

This every little accident destroy'd.

Dryden.

A wife content his even foul secur'd;

By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd.

Smith.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care exert,

And value books, as women men, for drest;

Their praise is still—the style is excellent;

The sense they humbly take upon content.

Pope.

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,

Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear.

Shakespeare.

Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection.

Woodward's Natural History.

These experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit such a serum might afford other contents.

Arbuthnot.

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great content.

Bacon.

It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds.

Grount.

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her

Of such contents, as you will wonder at.

Shakespeare.

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentic, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original.

Grew's *Cyclo.*

The contents of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story.

Addison.

CONTENTATION, *n. f.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation.

Sidney.

The shield was not long after incrustured with a new rust, and is the same; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned.

Arbuthnot.

CONTENTED, *participial adj.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not pleasantly happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed contented with the answer.

Knellet.

Dream not of other worlds,

Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,

Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n.

Milton.

If he can defy

Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,

And begs his fate, and then contented falls.

Denham.

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,

Like you, contented with his native groves.

Pope.

CONTENTION, *n. f.* [from *content*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?

—Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in publick.

Shakespeare.

But avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentious and strivings.

Tillotson.

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom.

Decay of Piety.

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond.

Burnet.

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

—No quarrel, but a sweet contention.

Shakespeare.

3. Earnestness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices.

Hilder.

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain.

Koger.

CONTENTIOUS, *adj.* [from *content*.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this contentious storm

Invaues us to the skin.

Shakespeare.

There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased.

L'Estrange.

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious.

Decay of Piety.

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

Chambers.

CONTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *contentious*.] Perverbly; quarrelsome.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions.

Brown.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *contentious*.] Propensity to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsome.

Do not contentiously and cruelly, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation?

Brown.

CONTENTLESS, *adj.* [from *content*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, contentless,

Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst content.

Shakespeare.

CONTENTMENT, *n. f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such mens contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them.

Hume.

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes.

Tennis.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance.

Grew.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these.

Pope.

But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears.

Pope.

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city.

Watts.

CONTERMINOUS, *adj.* [from *terminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This infinitely conformed to many of them, as were conterminous to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws.

Holt's Law of England.

CONTERMINOUS, *adj.* [from *conterminus*, Latin.] Of the line country.

Dal.

To CONTEST, *v. a.* [from *contester*, Fr. probably from *conterstari*, Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces.

Dryden.

To CONTEST, *v. n.* Followed by *with*.

1. To strive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory.

Burnet.

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do contest

As hotly and as nobly with thy love,

As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour.

Shakespeare.

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest,

Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest?

Pope.

CONTEST, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less contests did move,

Than when for Homer's birth seven cities strove.

Denham.

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words

can be known, without leaving room for contest about it.

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, and brawling language.

Watts.

CONTESTABLE, *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest.

Dal.

CONTESTATION, *n. f.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, direct contestations, even with the queen herself.

Watts.

After years spent in domestic, unobscurable contestations, the found means to withdraw.

Cornwall.

To CONTEX. v. a. [context, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*
CONTEXT. n. f. [contextus, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifest from the context. *Hammond.*

CONTEXT. adj. [from context.] Knit together; firm.
Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal context and firm, for strength. *Derham.*

TEXTURE. n. f. [from context.] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *texture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *texture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufresny, Preface.*

Hence 'gan relax

The ground's *texture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and nitrous fume enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wife *texture* of the sea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Bladen.*

CONTIGNATION. n. f. [contignatio, Latin.]
1. A frame of beams or boards joined together.
We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Watson.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTACT. n. f. [from contactus.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other. He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contact*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTIGUOUS. adj. [contiguus, Latin.]
1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cunneth to pass betwixt confining bodies. *Bacon.*

The loud misrule
Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguus, might distemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The East and West
Upon the globe, a mathematic point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Dryden.*

Disjunct then by the diminution of the light and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dyden.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton.*

2. It has sometimes *contiguity*.
Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. adv. [from contiguus.] Without any intervening spaces.

'Tis thus discomb'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
And fuses are funder'd by a larger space. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. n. f. [from contiguus.] Close connection; coherence. *Diell.*

CONTINENCE. } n. f. [continentia, Latin.]
CONTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryden.*

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?
—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continence* to her,
and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shakespeare.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial feat; to virtue consecrate,
To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shakespeare.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.
Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.
Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.
Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Hyllie.*

CONTINENT. adj. [continent, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Refrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood.*

CONTINENT. n. f. [continent, Latin.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was sure del'g'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and increase the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity. *Beault.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

You shall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentles man would see. *Shakespeare.*

O cleave my sides!
Heart once be stronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail case. *Shakespeare.*

Clofe pent up guilts,
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTINGE. v. n. [contingere, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTINGENCE. n. f. [from contingere.] The quality of being contingent; fortuitous; accidental possibility.

CONTINGENCY. n. f. [from contingere.] The quality of being contingent; fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the pretence of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantin' bow;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as conflicts with walls originally free. *Dryden.*

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

CONTINGENT. adj. [contingens, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

I first thoroughly inform'd myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONTINGENT. n. f.

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without an human forecast.

His underhanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division; thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY. adv. [from contingens.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrite and agates. *Woodward.*

CONTINGENTNESS. n. f. [from contingens.] Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL. adj. [continuus, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and *continuum* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast. *Prov.*

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be dispossessed of land, into which, though I have right unto it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I have the right of entry to my heir. *Cowell.*

CONTINUALLY. adv. [from continual.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inside of a room, where a fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley.*

CONTINUANCE. n. f. [from continuus.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species. *Adams.*

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*
A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one flay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their mind; notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.
You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shakspeare.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addison.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Ro. ii. 7.*

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Pf. cxxxix. 16.*

CONTINUE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continue* with his. *Hesker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were,

To an uninterable and *continue* goodness. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINUATION. *adj.* [*from continue*.] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of providence, for the *continuance* of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Iliad; a *continuance* of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [*from continue*.] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuative*: as Rome remains to this day, which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

CONTINUATOR. *n. f.* [*from continue*.] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*.

TO CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat. xv. 32.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Sa. xiii. 14.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Heb. xiii. 14.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then ye are my disciples indeed. *Jo. viii. 31.*

TO CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Pf. xxxvi. 10.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph

Tamely endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,

From hell *continues* reaching th' utmost orb

Of this frail world. *Milton.*

Here Priam's son, Driphobus, he found,

Whole face and limbs were one *continue'd* wound;

Dishonest, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,

Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [*from continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [*from continue*.] Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evanescence of solution of *continuity*. *Bacon.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call repales, because in reality the light would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* kinders any air or nire from coming. *Addison.*

2. In physics.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*.

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton.*

To whose dread expanse,

Continuous depth, and wondrous length of coast,

Our floods are rills. *Trentham.*

TO CONTRICT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.] To twist; to withe.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contracted*.

Air seems to consist of fibres *contracted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Claude.*

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [*from contract*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contraction*.

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contractors* of every muscular motion in the face? *Sage.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [*French*.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies against.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irrelevant expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be flavoured or forfeited, like *contraband* goods.

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRACT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to shoaten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,

Is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Den.*

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy graces didst liberally bestow;

But first *contracted*, that if ever found,

His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

3. To betroth; to affianc.

The truth it, she and I, long since *contracted*,

Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakspeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Taylor.*

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good love, while moving in to high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,

And each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Sage.*

5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise.

TO CONTRACT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to *contract*.

2. To bargain; as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. adj.* [*from the verb*.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he *contract* to lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRACTED. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Anciently accented on the first.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the title of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?—

—I did, with his *contract* by deputy in France.

And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakspeare.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from contracted*.] The state of being contracted; contraction.

CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction. *Pf.*

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conflant motion. *Arbutnot.*
CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contractibile.*] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTION. *n. f.* [*contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contra* ions. *Pope.*

2. The act of shrinking or shriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contraction*. *Arbutnot.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, *the writing is full of contractions.*

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contradicere*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hosker.*

1 *contradict* your banes:

If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRADICTER. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradictor* appears herein, and the suit was only commenced against such as openly reproached him, in respect of his legitimacy, it will surely be good for the inheritance itself. *Milke.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Saunders.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,

Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose

A third part of the gods. *Milton.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews.*

3. Inconsistency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hosker.*

Can he make death-life death? That were

Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself

Impossible is held; as argument

Of weakness, not of power. *Milton.*

CONTRADICTIONS. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so partly coloured and *contradictions*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

CONTRADICTIONNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictitious.*] Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

No XXXI.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradiction* to the unworthy of the contemplation and refined spirit of Plato.

Norris's Alchymist.

CONTRADICTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistent-

ly with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hitherto, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictionally* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown's Fable, Ever.*

CONTRADICTIONNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to be *contradictionary* assertions of both. *South.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictionary* to common sense. *Addison.*

2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTIONARY. *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictionaries*; for it is the fallacy of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictionaries*. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADICTIONSECTION. *n. f.* [from *contradistinguis.*] Distinguishing by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glauville.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

TO CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguis.*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinction* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinction*. *Locke.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *dictio*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contradistinction*. *Wifson.*

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contra* and *dictio*, Latin.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contradicting* symptoms, must be observed. *Hosker.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradictio*, etc.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the disorder, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contradictions* to the second. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [*contradictio*, French.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Reaction; a resistance against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *positio*, n.]

1. A placing over against.

2. In logic. See **CONVERSION**.

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.]

Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contradiction*. *Norris.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [*contradictio*, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory; a kind of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, *contradictory*, single, inconcludent. *South.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradictio*.] In logic, propositions which differ each other; but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contradictory*; as, every time is a tree, no time is a tree. There can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradictio*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

He will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respect,

respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hosker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Watson.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Deacy of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Locke.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopla, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hosker.*

He will be here, and yet he is not here; *Shakespeare.*

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakespeare.*

These two interests are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South's Sermons.*

CONTRARILY. *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRARIENESS. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition. *Dist.*

CONTRARIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant to the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!

That Thou towards him, with hand so various,

Or might I say *contrarious*,

Temper 'st thou providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious*.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work *contrariwise*. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRARIWISE. *adv.* [from *contrary* and *wise*.] See *Wise*.

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*. *Aribonut.*

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable. *Hosker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suiters to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies.*

The fun may wax and wane;

But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,

One everlasting night. *Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *adj.* [from *contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,

By strong antipathy the soul may kill;

But what can be *contrary* to the mind,

Which holds all contraries in concord still. *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Matthew.*

CONTRARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud,

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;

That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,

As bodies are, whose health is often drawn

From ranket poisons. *Southey.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The influences brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, *on the contrary*, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions

Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare.*

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonwealth of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament?

4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*. *Still.*

To CONTRARY. *v. a.* [from *contrarius*, French.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CONTRAST. *n. f.* [from *contrast*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *vallis*, Latin.]

The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVENE. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVENER. *n. f.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. *n. f.* [French.] Opposition.

Yet if Christianity did not lend i. name to *fiat* in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contravention* to the laws of the land. *South.*

CONTRAVEYRA. *n. f.* [from *contra*, against, and *veyra*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmic. *Milner.*

CONTRACTATION. *n. f.* [from *contractus*, Latin.] A touching or handling. *Dist.*

CONTRIBUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathematics must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glenville.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [from *contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Adison.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jewish church, which is not yet quite finished. *Auger.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

CONTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *contributio*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Romans.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Grand's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground, Do stand but in a force of affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIBUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contributio*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in consequence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives

centries to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contrivative* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRIBUTOR. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promise'd we would be *contributors*.

And bear his charge of wooing, whatso'er. *Shakespeare.*

A good *contributor* to our dilections is passion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a cheerful *contributor* to all those public expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

CONTRIBUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRISTATE. *v. a.* [*contristare*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTATION. *n. f.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy.

Increase and odorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

CONRITE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *conrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *atrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;

And on it have bewell'd more *conrite* tears;

Than from it ill'd forced drops of blood. *Shakespeare.*

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, lent from hearts *conrite*, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

The *conrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith

in Christ, our repentance is intitled to salvation. *Rogers.*

CONTRITNESS. *n. f.* [from *conrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRITION. *n. f.* [from *contritus*.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked to good a God. *Hammond.*

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from thy feed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those

Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees

Of paradise could have produc'd. *Milton.*

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church

and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot

and luxury. *Spratt.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;

A chapel will I build with large endowment,

Where every day an hundred aged men

Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heaven. *Dryden.*

CONTRIVABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned

by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem

easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins.*

CONTRIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there

may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins.*

Instructed, you'll explore

Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice,

and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,

To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to

draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [*contriver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it. *Shakespeare.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom. *Tiltsen.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*. *Spenser.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to plot.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,

And quaff caquies to our mistresses' health. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRIVER. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor; one that

plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,

The close *contriver* of all harms,

Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakespeare.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,

I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:

None loves his king and country better,

Yet none was ever less thy debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common

effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said,

some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the

first *contriver*. *Gulliver.*

CONTROL. *n. f.* [*contrôle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may

be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,

Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may,

Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from

the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do wretchedly. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience,

that all those considerations shall be able to strike no

terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control*

upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul

For common good, and speak without *control*. *Dryden.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,

Are their males subjects, and at their *control*. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTRÔL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish as far as with

communication, whomsoever they should think worthy. *Hickes.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;

But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shakespeare.*

Who shall control me for my works? *Eccly. v. 3.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;

But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,

Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, he *controlled* all the evidence

of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner

of his brother's death, and his own escape, he knew they

were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon.*

CONTROLLABLE. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control;

subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in

its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CONTROLLER. *n. f.* [from *control*.] One that has the power

of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumacious spirit,

Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shakespeare.*

The great *controller* of our fate,

Deign'd to be mail, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryden.*

CONTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *controller*.] The office of a

controller.

CONTRIMENT. *n. f.* [from *contrail*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint;

superintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without *contriment*.

2. Opposition; resistance; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without

contriment, in that current meaning whereby every where it

prevails. *Hickes.*

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,

Contriment for *contriment*. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIVERSIAL. *adj.* [from *contraverse*.] Relating to disputes;

disputative. *It*

It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit file for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CON'TROVERSY. *n. f.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hosker.*

Without *controversy* great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Tim.*

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controversy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justly the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deutr.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer.*

4. Opposition; enmity: this is an unusual sense.

The torrent roars, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*. *Shakespeare.*

CON'TROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing. If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Chrym.*

CON'TROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controverti*.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogance intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CON'TROVERTIST. *n. f.* [from *controverti*.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles. *Tillotson.*

CON'TUMACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obdinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obdinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond.*

CON'TUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CON'TUMACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Wigſman.*

CON'TUMACY. *n. f.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacious* and disobedience. *Ayliffe.*

CON'TUMELIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scuffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,

In open market-place produc'd they me

To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Græchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it. *Governor of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the flain

Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, madbrain'd war. *Shakespeare.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious. As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Deay of Pity.*

CON'TUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hosker.*

Fie, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates,

Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shakespeare.*

CON'TUMELIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Rudeness; re-

proach.

CONTUMELY. *n. f.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that to the evil may be prevented. *Hunter.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakespeare.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Adams.*

TO CONTUSE. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and feeds, *contuſed* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. The ligature *contuſes* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wigſman.*

CON'TUSION. *n. f.* [from *contuſio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, is acquiring by *contuſion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Bog.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contuſions* and all brute of time. *Shakespeare.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contuſions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVAL LILY. See LILY of the VALLEY.

CONVALESCENCE. } *n. f.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.] Recrud

CONVALESCENCY. } of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, the recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon.*

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; according to. Not now in

use. He is so meek, wife, and merciable,

And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenser.*

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together;

to assemble; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others, when with they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Bog.*

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too pomp, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton.*

TO CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the bliss abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil cases, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]

CONVENIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another. *Hunter.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a tradesman putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *Swift.*

Every man must want something for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Cam.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Hosker.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will not think of that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniences, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover.

Gulliver.

3. Fines of time or place.

Life no farther means;

But with all brief and plain convenience;

Let me have judgment.

Shakespeare.

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [convenient, Latin.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or convenient; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so convenient that no other can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are.

Dryden.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preferred by a convenient mixture of contraries.

Arbutnot.

2. It has either to or for before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have for before persons, and to before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.

Proverb.

There are some arts that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations.

Titelios.

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from convenient.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

This morning know

Where we shall find him most conveniently.

Shakespeare.

2. Fids; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill.

Witkins.

CONVENT. *n. f.* [conventus, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lo!d in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,

With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

Shakespeare.

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a convent.

Addison.

3. CONVENT. *v. a.* [convenio, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicator.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear,

Whenever he's convented.

Shakespeare.

They fend forth their precepts to attach men, and convent them before themselves at private houses.

Bacon.

CONVENTICLE. *n. f.* [conventiculum, Latin.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all conventicles of men whatsoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with public buffets.

Ayliffe.

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behooves, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy conventicles, which, covered with pretence of religion, may prove unto dangerous practices.

Hooker.

A part of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a conventicle in the afternoon.

Swift.

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,

(Myself had notice of your conventicle)

And all to make away my gullible life.

Shakespeare.

CONVENTICLER. *n. f.* [from conventicle.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the conventicles be permitted still to scatter.

Dryden.

CONVENTION. *n. f.* [conventus, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the communities, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination.

Boyle.

2. An assembly.

Public conventions are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men.

Swift.

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from conventio.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.

Hale.

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from conventio.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most conventional tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys.

Carew.

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [conventus, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastic.

Those are called conventual priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery.

Ayliffe.

N. XXXI.

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from convent.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a conventual, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall.

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [convergo, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body.

Newton's Opt.

Entwining first

The lower skies, they all at once converge

High to the crown of heaven.

Thomson.

CONVERGENT. *adj.* [from converge.] Tending to one point

CONVERGING. } from different places.

CONVERGING Script. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from converse.] It is sometimes written

conversible, but improperly; converse, conversation, conversable.]

Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young once scarce conversable, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age.

Guardian.

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from conversable.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLE. *adv.* [from conversable.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [conversant, French.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar; with in.

The learning and skill which he had by being conversant in their books.

Hooker.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be conversant in the view of the world.

Speiser.

I hope who are conversant in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it.

Dryden.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been conversant with them all.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting; with among or with.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them.

Joshua.

Never to be infected with delight, Nor conversant with ease and idleness.

Shakespeare.

Old men who have loved young company, and been conversant continually with them, have been of long life.

Bacon.

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold, Thou, and all angels conversant on earth

With man, or men's affairs, how I begin To verify that solemn message.

Milton.

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse-gleaner of the city is an ardent statesman, and as much superior too, as a man conversant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper.

Lect.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning; with about, formerly in.

The matters wherein church policy is conversant, are the public religious duties of the church.

Hooker.

If any think education, because it is conversant about children, to be but a private and domestic duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself.

Watson.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as it is conversant about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence.

Addison.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country.

Addison.

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [conversatio, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk; opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister.

Sider.

What I mentioned some time ago in conversation, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion.

Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, we had a long conversation on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habits, and conversation with the best company of both sexes.

Dryden.

His apparent, open guilt;

I mean his conversation with Shore's wife.

Shakespeare.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles, 1 Pet.

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from converse.] Relating to public life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to converse him with conversative qualities of youth.

Watson.

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To

TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *converser*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken.

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there converse
With nature.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will converse with icon-witted fools,
And unreflective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confederate eyes.

3. To converse the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converse with Adam.

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well converse.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: *with* or *before* the thing. We had conversed so often as that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty.

5. To have converse with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never.

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His converse is a sylvan fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit.

Gen'rous converse; a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side,
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams.

By such a free converse with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth.

3. [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon*. There are no such natural gradations, and conversion of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied.

The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition.

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue*.

5. Conversion of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

TO CONVERT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet*.

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall have a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crysal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use.

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place.

TO CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear;

That fear, to hate.

CONVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images.

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy.

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion.

CONVERTIBLE. *n. f.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor are they reducible into another genus.

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alkalescent, conceivable and convertible into a correlative alcali.

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it.

Many, that calls themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible.

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

CONVERTITE. *n. f.* [*convertis*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.

Nor would I be a convertite to cold,
As not to tell it.

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture.

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a distance hurl

Whatever dust or sand you on it place,
And drops of water from its convex face?

CONVEX. *n. f.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame,

And half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are straight; nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than cild sharks, porpoises, whales, and other cataceous animals.

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

CONVEXITY. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of pumpmees in the eye, and, by encreasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity.

If the eye were for piercing as t' devery even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth.

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical, i. e. they are all along convex, not only per ambitum, but between both ends.

CONVEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

CONVEY. *v. a.* [*convoy*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neh. ii. 7.*
I will *convey* them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings, v. 9.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Lake.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transference; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Lake.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Lake.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

What obscured light the heav'n did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shakspeare.*
Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Lake.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Lake.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Lake.*

They give energy to our expressions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our tongue. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

Others *convey* introductions into the mind by more senses than one. *Lake.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [*from convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shakspeare.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance*: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We went upon the mornings, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Suff'd these pipes, and these *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler fowls. *Shakspeare.*

5. Transference; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Lake.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his land will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

This beget a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of thing for another.

It cometh therein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state lieth no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle *conveyances*, they draw out casual errors, arising from day to day, 'till at length they be clean free. *Hooker.*

Cloze *conveyances*, and each practice ill
Of collusion and knavery. *Spenser's Hibernia's Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*. *Shakspeare.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras.*

CONVEYANCER. *n. f.* [*from conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. f.* [*from convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of their times content themselves with one inch in six hundred feet. *Brevintus on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their wills to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO CONVECT. *v. a.* [*convincere*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *Jer. viii. 9.*

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONVICT. *adj.* [*rather the participle of the verb*.] *Convicted*; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shakspeare.*

By the civil law a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Alfise's Parergon.*

Convict a Papiſt he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CONVICT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the fence of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Alfise's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. f.* [*from convict*.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Crocket.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Paradise Lost.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason? *Heister.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [*from convict*.] Having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINC. *v. a.* [*convincere*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a confessed position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryden.*

History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. *Lake.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude, 15.*

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched fools
That flay his cure; their malady *convince*
The great effay of art. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or supplied them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and wassail, so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

CONVICEMENT. *n. f.* [*from convince*.] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also.

Decay of Pity.

CONVINCE. *adj.* [from *convince*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* fallacies, they often erected such emblems, we have elsewhere delivered.

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance forever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONVINCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

TO CONVIVE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* you. *Shakspeare.*

CONVIVAL. *adj.* [*convivialis*, Latin.] Relating to an *convivial* } entertainment; festive; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;

Not with high tables our appetites did force,

But fill'd with conversation and discourse;

Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

CONVULSIVE. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smokes, and laughs at merry tale,

Or pun ambiguous, or *convulsive* quaint. *Philips.*

TO CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCACTION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Suidas.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you.

Lev. xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowel.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,

Upon our spiritual *convocation*,

As touching France to give a greater sum

Than ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part wital. *Shakspeare.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet.*

TO CONVOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convocate* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,

Convokes the peacocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

TO CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolve*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*.

Milton.

By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,

Convolv'd and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from *Mucovogy*-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Fossil.*

CONVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,

From which, by numerous *convolutions* wound,

Wrap'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackm.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And told's wide round,

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift

The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn.*

TO CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *convoyare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence; as, he was conveyed by ships of war.

CONVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,

And *convoy* is assistance, do not sleep,

But let me hear from you. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were

done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it.

South's Sermons.

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,

Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryden.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they may pro-

secute the voyage without danger.

Dryden.

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,

I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milton.*

CONVUSANCE. *n. f.* [*convulsion*, French.] Convulsion; notice; knowledge. A law term.

TO CONVULSIVE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the louden'd, aggravated roar,

Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,

Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heav'n and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted.

Swamy.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifference of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of fate, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or shuddings of the spirits.

Hale's Origin of Mania.

Shew me the flying foul's *convulsive* strike,

And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,

And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;

Her hair flood up; *convulsive* rage puls'd

Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryd.*

In silence weep,

And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY. *n. f.* [*canis*, Germ. *canis* or *conin*, Fr. *coniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,

Lemons and wine for sauce; to thide a *cony*

Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Jonson.*

'Tis the husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn, trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have natter in my head against you, and against your

conycatching rascals. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CONY-CATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The flock-dove only through the forest coos,

Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*

COOK. *n. f.* [*coquo*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his landry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,

And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial fires and fishes, in defiance of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbuthnot on Cooks.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [*cook and maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England.

Auslon's Freeholder.

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook and room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

TO COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed feelings.

Decay of Pity.

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

COOKERY. *n. f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found the art of *cool*'ry to delight his sense :
More bodies are confus'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*
I try one to *cool*'ry pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*
These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared
by *cool*'ry. *Arbutnot.*

COOL, *adj.* [*coolen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.
He let his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure
it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*
2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without
passion.

COOL, *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But ice, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison.*
Philander was joining the *cool* of the morning, among the
dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air
a freshness. *Addison.*

COOL, *v. a.* [*coolen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.
Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they
say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison.*
Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is
cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body light dissembler'd,
Which to its former strength may be restor'd,
With good advice and little medicine;
My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*. *Shakespeare.*
He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private,
because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in
cooling your love to him. *Addison.*

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting
only other peoples quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their
zeal. *Swift.*

COOL, *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.
2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.
My humour shall not *cool*; I will incense Ford to deal with
poison; I will possess him with yellowfever. *Shakespeare.*
You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*
I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myself liberty
to think, lest I should *cool*. *Congreve.*

COOLER, *n. f.* [*from cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.
Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an im-
mediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in
less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly,
such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a
greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before,
whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have
less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The
former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and
the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing
viscosity. *Quin y.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a *cooler*
as in man. *Harvey.*
Acid things were used only as *coolers*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.
Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more
coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the dregs behind, and
let it run off fine. *Mortimer.*

COOLLY, *adv.* [*from cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.
She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomson.*

2. Without passion.
Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are
fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

COOLNESS, *n. f.* [*from cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.
This difference consisteth not in the heat or *coolness* of
spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naphtha and petroleum,
have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax,
or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon.*

The toad loveth shade and *coolness*. *Bacon.*
Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh *coolness* to the royal cup,
There, ice like crystal, firm and never lost,
Temper hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*

The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade. *Dryden.*
2. Want of affection; disinclination.
They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if
they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM, *n. f.*

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from
large coals.

Nº XXXI.

COOM, or **COMB**, *n. f.* [*comble*, Fr. *comulus*, Lat. a heap,
Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*
COOP, *n. f.* [*coope*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquid.
2. A cage; a pen for animals; as poultry or sheep.
When Gracchus was slain, the same day the chickens refused
to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the
like success, when he contemned the tripodary augurians.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
There were a great many crammed capons together in a
coop. *L'Estrange.*

TO COOP, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To shut up in a narrow
compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whole foot spurs back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders. *Shakespeare.*
The Englishmen did *coop* up the lord Ravenstein, that he
flirted not; and likewise held in strait fence the maritime part
of the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the
rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and
cooped up. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden.*

One world fustic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd in earth and seas confin'd. *Dryden.*

Coop'd in a narrow ile, observing dreams
With fluttering wizards. *Dryden.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing
in comparison of law or physics, of astrology or chymistry,
coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders
it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual
world. *Lect.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and
the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ig-
norant, lest, knowing more, they should believe the less in
them. *Lect.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPER, *n. f.* [*coop*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A **COOPER**, *n. f.* [*from coop*.] One that makes coops or
barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some
towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of
their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO-OPERAGE, *n. f.* [*from coop*.] The price paid for cooper's
work.

TO CO-OPERATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end.
It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that per-
haps would otherwise *cooperate* with him, and makes a man
walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satis-
faction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*
2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *co-
operate* to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
All these causes *cooperating*, must, at last, weaken their
motion. *Chyane.*

The special ads and impressions by which the Divine Spirit
introduces this change, and how far human liberty *cooperates*
with it, are subjects beyond our reach and comprehension.

COOPERATION, *n. f.* [*from cooperate*.] The act of contri-
buteing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and
this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only
by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon.*

CO-OPERATIVE, *adj.* [*from cooperate*.] Promoting the same end
jointly.

COOPERATOR, *n. f.* [*from cooperate*.] He that, by joint en-
deavours, promotes the same end with others.

COORDINATION, *n. f.* [*coops*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.
COORDINATE, *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding
the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may
be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testa-
ceous; each of which is again divided into many species,
subordinate to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word analysis signifies the general and particular heads
of a discourse, with their mutual connections, both *coordinate*
and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*
COORDINATELY, *adv.* [*from coordinate*.] In the same rank;
in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS, *n. f.* [*from coordinate*.] The state of being
coordinate.

COORDINATION, *n. f.* [*from coordinate*.] The state of holding
the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something
higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination*
of

of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Huvel.*

When these pretty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lyfidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden.*

COOT. *n. f.* [*mar-koot*, *Dut. coet*, *French.*] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt

Dryden.

COP. *n. f.* [*isp*, *Dut. cop*, *Sax.*] The head; the top of any thing; any thing arising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *co k of hay*; a *cab-copple*, properly *cap-cattle*, a small cattle or house on a hill; a *cab of cherry-stones* for *cap*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a *tuton* the head of birds.

COPAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In the descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter.

Hale's History of Common Law.

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, *Lat.*]

Coparceners are otherwise called *parceners*; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Covell.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies.*

COPARCENY. *n. f.* [See **COPARCENER**.] An equal share of coparceners. *Philips.*

COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partner; a partner.

Our faithful friends,

Milton.

Th' associates and copartners of our lofs.

Shall I to him make known

As yet my change, and give him to partake

Full happiness with me? Or rather not

But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,

Without copartner?

Milton.

Rather by them

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell

Copartner in these regions of the world.

Milton.

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, and no sons, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*.

Hale's History of Common Law.

COPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cape*.] High tailed; pointed. *Hammer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet

cloak, and a *copetain* hat. *Shakespeare.*

COPAYVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written *capivo*, *capivo*, *cupoyva*, *cupoyva*, *cupoyva*, *cupoyba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPES. *n. f.* [See **COP**.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained

Within this godly *cope*, both moist and least,

Their being have, and daily are increas'd.

Spenser.

Over head the dismal his

Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;

And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;

So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd

Both battles main. *Milton.*

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of

heaven, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryden.*

TO COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *cooped* over head. *Addison.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend

Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted

Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,

Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,

We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakespeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost;

By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;

Yet I am noble as the adversary I come to *cope*. *Shakespeare.*

TO COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed.

In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Janius* derives it from *koop*, to buy, or some other

word of the same import; so that to *cope with*, signifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing else, with another.

Let our trains

March by us, that we may peruse the men

We should have *cop'd* withal. *Shakespeare.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake

A thing, like death, to chide away this flame,

'T hat *copest* with death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakespeare.*

But Eve was Eve;

This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd

And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd

The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milton.*

They perfectly understood both the hares, and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estrange.*

On every plain,

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison.*

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near a kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece

Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know

The royal fool thou *cop'st* with. *Shakespeare.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;

Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when

He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art 'en as just a man,

As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal. *Shakespeare.*

COPPEL. See **COPPEL**.

COPPEMATE. *n. f.* [perhaps for *cupmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,

'Till that the fox his *copemate* he had found. *Spenser.*

COPPIER. *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden.*

Let the saint *copier*, on old Tyber's shore,

Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;

Line after line with painful patience trace,

This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickell.*

COPPING. *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tier of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *King, vii. 9.*

The *copings*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble face by their graceful projections. *Addison.*

COPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, *Latin*.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Astruc.*

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth

In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

COPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These several remains have been to *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

COPYIST. *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPYLAND. *n. f.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dia.*

COPPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose *copped* like a sugar-loaf. *Warton.*

COPPEL. *n. f.* [This word is variously spelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expelling it in the *cuppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in drofs, which

which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *cupel* a tell. *Harris*

COPPER. n. f. [*cuprum*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the fix primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers*.

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable state, but in small quantities. In the state of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have some in England little inferior to the finest Swedish. *Hill*.

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*.

COPPER. n. f. A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon*.

COPPER-NOSE. n. f. [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rises in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and in progress of time, make *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wijeman*.

COPPER-PLATE. n. f. A plate on which pictures are engraven for the nearer impression: d distingué from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. n. f. [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This sort is like those now wrought at the *copper-works*.

Woodward on Fossils.

COPPERAS. n. f. [*cupressus*, Dut. *cupressus*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rain and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stone: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. When the boiling is finished, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals of a fine green colour. This scititious *copperas*, in many respects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is used in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill*.

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transfused, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Bacon*.

COPPERSMITH. n. f. [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneseus, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;

Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift*.

COPPERWORM. n. f. [*tered*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A moth that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth*.

COPPERY. adj. [from *copper*.] Containing; copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring, and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles curried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward*.

COPPICE. n. f. [*copiceus*, Fr. from *copper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was boarded both with high timber-trees, and *coppis* of far more humble growth. *Sidney*.

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,

A band, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare*.

In *coppice* woods, if you leave stables too thick, they will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood.

Bacon's Henry VII.

The willows and the hazel *coppis* green,

Shall now no more be seen,

Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton*.

Rare trees in your kennels and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Martine*.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Lect*.

COPPLE-DUST. n. f. [probably for *coppil*, or *cupel dust*.] Pow-

der used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *coppil-dust*, by pounding into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward*.

COPPLED. adj. [from *cop*.] Rising in a conic form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppil*. *Woodward*.

COPSE. n. f. [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood. The East quarters of the flaire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carcu*.

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,

Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller*.

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,

His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden*.

TO COPSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *coppis* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*.

COPULA. n. f. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *bohi* are *deer*.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts*.

TO COPULATE. v. a. [*copula*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon*.

TO COPULATE. v. n. To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons for *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wijeman*.

COPULATION. n. f. [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unwholesome. *Hobbes*.

COPULATIVE. adj. [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts*.

COPY. n. f. [*copie*, Fr. *copie*, low Latin. *Quod cuiusdam scilicet copia est* *translating*.] *Translating* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *copio*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's field were left, we might

From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller*.

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *D. Nham*.

He slept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *Saunders*.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift*.

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, a *good* or *fair copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hobbes*.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he led not, for my urging it. *Shakespeare*.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Hobbes*.

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden*.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;

But in them nature's *copy* is not eternal. *Shakespeare*.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. n. f. [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. n. f. [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. f.* [*cord*, Welsh; *corda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twigs.

Such fawning rogues as these,

Like rats, oft bite the holy *cord* in twain,

Too intricate to unloose

Shel let down by a *cord* through the window. *Jos. ii. 5.*

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,

These numerous *corde* are through the body spread. *Blackm.*

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the *corde* thereof be broken.

Isaiah, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a *cord*; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. f.* [*cord* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. f.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the *cord*.

TO CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to clothe by a bandage.

CORDE-GIP. *n. f.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

They fastened their ships to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*.

Spain furnished a sort of rush called *spartum*, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping.

To the *cordage* glued

The sailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomson's Winter.*

CORDED. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

To climb celestial *silvia's* chamber-window. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELIER. *n. f.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the *cord* which serves him for a circlet.

And who to assist but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CORDIAL. *n. f.* [from *cord*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial* properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial*: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

When with home *cordials* seek to appease

The inward languor of my wounded heart,

And then my body shall have shortly ease;

But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art.

Comfort, like *cordials* after death, comes late.

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,

The fearlest honour of your peaceful gown,

Are the most pleasing objects I can find,

Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind.

CORDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king

Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know

What is more *cordial*.

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes

poisonous.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* instructing of Christian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid.

With looks of *cordial* love,

Hang over her enamour'd.

CORDIALITY. *n. f.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the ancients had any such respect of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition, wholly unfuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, nor no miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with and receive it.

CORDEXER. *n. f.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers fables.

Nº XXXII.

CORDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Cavaliers.*

CORDWAIN. *n. f.* [*Cordwain*, leather, from *Cordoba* in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd

In golden bulkins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWAINER. *n. f.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordwain*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West India. *Trevoux*.] A shoemaker.

COR. *n. f.* [*cor*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's *cor*; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shakespeare.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *cor* of the square he raised a tower of a furlong high.

Dig out the *cor* below the surface.

Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *cor*, *Thomson.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *cor* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a bowl or fore.

And cut the head; for, 'till the *cor* be found,

The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, French, pronounced *cor*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself, for that he was in a *cor* of people whose affections he suspected.

CORTA CRUS. *adj.* [*cortus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and *corta crus* concretions.

CORIANDE. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibrous annual root; the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five segments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like an heart: the fruit is composed of two hemispherical, and sometimes spherical seeds.

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- Nor stop, for one bad *cock*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*
- CORKING-PIN.** *n. f.* A pin of the largest size.
When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, he
sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall
off in the night. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*
- COR'KY.** *adj.* [from *cock*.] Consisting of cork. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
Bird fast his *cor'ky* arms.
- CORMORANT.** *n. f.* [from *corvus*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Lat.]
1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a
capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but
greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapaci-
ous.
Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shakspeare.*
Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and
Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. A glutton.
CORN. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Sax. *kyrn*, Germ. It is found in all the
Teutonic dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,
Hagel er kalder gorn.
Hail is the coldest grain.]
1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made
into bread.
Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it
abideth alone. *John, xii. 25.*
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakspeare.*
2. Grain yet unripe, standing in the held upon its stalk.
Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which
was now almost ripe. *Knight's History of the Turks.*
- Still a murmur runs
Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson's Autumn.*
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.
Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a flock of
corn cometh in his season. *Job, v. 26.*
4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so
called from its *cornaceous* or bony substance.
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakspeare.*
"He man that makes his toes,
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe."
And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do ingrieve either
towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the middle, thrust-
ing itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*.
He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gash ring rain. *Gay.*
It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings
of humours, growing perhaps in some people as *corns*. *Boissac.*
Thus Lamb, renowned for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff forns. *Swift.*
- TO CORN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Stim-*
mer observes, by the old Saxons.
2. To granulate.
- CORN-FIELD.** *n. f.* A field where corn is growing.
It was a lover and his lass,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shakspeare.*
You may soon enjoy the gallant fights of armies, encamp-
ments, and standards waving over your brother's *corn-fields*. *Pope.*
- CORN-FLAG.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flag*.]
It hath a fleshy double tuberous root: the leaves are like
those of the fleur-de-lys: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped
like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated,
the under divided into five segments: the ovary becomes an ob-
long fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundish seeds
wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven species of this
plant, some with red flowers, and some with white. It is a
proper ornament for borders.
- CORN-FLOOR.** *n. f.* The floor where corn is stored.
Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hof. ix. 1.*
- CORN-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]
There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never
in other places, unless they be sown, but only amongst corn; as
the blue bottle, a kind of yellow margold, wild poppy, and
fumitory. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in

Jane and July, and others in August. The seeds should be
sown in March: they require a good soil. *Forster.*

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the
production of grain.
Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry,
that many prefer them to *corn lands*. *Alcimeter's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates
corn for sale.
I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest *audium*
of any man in my time; a great grafter, a great sheep-master,
a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and
a great leadman. *Bacon's Essays.*

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.]
It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemispheri-
cal and scaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the
most part, of a yellow flower, and the seeds are furrowed.
Miller.

CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into
meal.
Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by mak-
ing the axle tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and
placing pins in it to raise large lumbers. *Alcimeter.*

CORN PIPE. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by joining
the joint of a green stalk of corn.
Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Twiss.*

CORN-RUCKET. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *ruck*.] *Twiss.*
The flower consists of four leaves, in form of a cross: the
pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, resembling a cross
club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundish
seeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of
France and Spain. *Miller.*

CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* See *POPPY*, of which it is a species.

CORN-SALAD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *salad*.]
The leaves grow by pairs opposite on the branches, which
are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like
an umbrella. The flower consists of one leaf, cut into many
segments, and succeeded by one naked seed, having no down
adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some
sorts of it grow wild. *Miller.*
Corn-salad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a salad of them-
selves. *Alcimeter's Husbandry.*

CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Fr. *corne*, Lat.] A tenure which
obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing
a horn.

CORN-CHANDLER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *chandler*.] One that trades
in corn.

CORN-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose pro-
fession it is to cut corn from the foot.
The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh;
for there had been a *corn-cutter* who had cleared it. *Warton.*
I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education,
would have been an excellent physician. *Spenser.*

CORNEEL. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Latin] See *CORNELIAN*.

CORNELIAN-TREE. *n. f.* *CHERRY.*
The *Cornel tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel*
or *cornelian cherry*, as well from the name of the tree as the
cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat resembles.
The fruit is good in the kitchen and conservatory. *Boissac.*
It is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. *Boissac.*
Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elm-tree,
which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set
them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs
will not be the sweeter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
The malt and acorn, brutal food! and flows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they fall around. *Pope's Epistle.*

COR'NEL. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Latin.]

CORNELIAN-CHERRY. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Latin.]
The flower-cut consists of four small rigid leaves, ex-
panded in form of a cross; from the center of which are pro-
duced many small yellowish flowers, consisting of four leaves,
disposed in form of an umbrella: these flowers are succeeded
by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, somewhat like an
olive, containing an hard stone, which is divided into two
cells, each containing a single seed. The species are two, of
which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male *cornel tree*, is very com-
mon, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people,
is preferred to make tart; it is also used in medicine as an
astringent and cooler. There is likewise an official prepara-
tion of this fruit, called *Res. ad. cornel*. Dogberry, or geranium
tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is
often brought into the markets, and sold for buckthorn berries,
but in this fruit is but one stone, and its root is much
The *cornelian* sort is a native of America; and is greatly commended
used in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended
by some against violent diseases. Most of the other sorts
are brought from America, except what is commonly called
the dwarf honeysuckle, which grows wild on the high moun-
tains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preserved
in gardens. *Miller.*

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;

Corn

Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,

And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Dryden.

CORNELIAN STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEMUSE. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.

CORNUOUS. *adj.* [cornutus, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have cornuous or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimighted.

Brown.

The various submarine thrubs are of a cornuous or lignaceous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CORNER. *n. f.* [cornu, Welsh; corner, French.]

1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,

Deserves a corner.

Shakspeare.

It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than with a bawling woman and in a wide house.

Petrarch.

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner.

Albi.

All the inhabitants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection.

Devi.

Those vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul. *Adiff.*

Your active search

Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplo'd.

Thomson.

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,

Behold this maid, all corner else o' th' earth

Let liberty make use of.

Shakspeare.

I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed,

To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost.

Dryden.

CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [corner and stone.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' corner-stone?

Shak.

A mason was fitting a corner-stone.

Hewel.

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tusks; and are two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot forth when the horse is four years and a half old.

Farrier's Dict.

CORNERWISE. *adv.* [corner and wise.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET. *n. f.* [cornette, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on cornets.

2 Sa. vi. 5.

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, cornets, and hunters horns.

Bacon.

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,

Under an actor's nose, he's never near.

Dryden.

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This knie is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped.

Bacon.

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken.

Hayward.

They discerned a body of five cornets of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them.

Clarendon.

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. CORNET of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

Farrier's Dict.

5. A scarf distinctly worn by doctors.

Dict.

6. A head-dress.

D. D.

7. A CORNET of Paper, is described by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETTER. *n. f.* [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, cornettiers, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them.

Halswell on Providence.

CORNIC. *n. f.* [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures.

Dryden.

The walls were maffly brafs, the cornice high

Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky.

Pope.

CORNICIE RING. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

Chambers.

CORNICLE. *n. f.* [from cornu, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous rings, which extend unto the long and shorter crinicle, upon protrusion.

Brown.

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from cornu, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pod; and criniculate flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Cha.*

CORNICUP. *n. f.* [from cornu and facie, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns.

Dict.

CORNUGROUSE. *adj.* [corniger, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks.

Brown.

CORNUCOPIE. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddels.

7s CORNUTE. *v. a.* [cornutus, Latin.] To bellow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED. *adj.* [cornutus, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU' TO. *n. f.* [from cornutus, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking cornets her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

Shakspeare.

CO'NVY. *adj.* [from cornu, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up flood the corny reed,

Milton.

2. [from cornu.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,

'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want,

By constant journeys, careful to prepare

Her stores; and bringing home the corny ear.

Prior.

CO'VOLLARY. *n. f.* [corollarium, Lat. from corolla; finis coronat opus; or from corollari, Fr. a surplus.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises, necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it.

Goverment of the Tongue.

As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself.

Lryden.

2. Surplus.

Bring a corollary,

Rather than want.

Shakspeare.

CORON'D. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

Chambers.

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble flew by their graceful projections.

Speclator.

CORONAL. *n. f.* [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a coronal,

And hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser.

CORONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal suture.

W. Jem.

CORONARY. *adj.* [coronarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown.

Brown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries.

Boerhaave's Sermons.

CORONATION. *n. f.* [from corona, Latin.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Sidney.

Willingly I came to Denmark,

To shew my duty in your coronation.

Shakspeare.

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day.

Shakspeare.

Now emperors have had publick'd the renown

Of Shakspeare's coronation through the town.

Dryden.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In penive thought recal the fancy'd scene,

Pope.

See coronations rise on every green.

CORONER. *n. f.* [from corona.] An officer whose duty it is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury of twelve persons is impanelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him sit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned.

Shakspeare.

CORONET. *n. f.* [coronetta, Ital. the diminutive of corona, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

The coronet of a duke is adorned with interlavery leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interwove; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold, richly set with pearl.

Sidney.

In his livery

Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were

As plates dropt from his pocket.

Shakspeare.

All the rest are countesses.

— Their coronets lay so.

Shakspeare.

Under

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd.
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt.
Peers and duker, and all their swelling train,
And garrets, flats, and *coronets* appear.
CORPORAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel *corporal* whisper'd in my ear,
Fivepounds, it rightly tip, would let me clear.
CORPORAL of a ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him.

CORPORAL. *adj.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a body; belonging to the body.

To relax of labors and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls, past *corporeal* toil,
A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied.
Render to me some *corporeal* sign about her,
More evident than this.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporeal* eyes,
exceeded the small proportion of my understanding.
They enjoy great sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporeal* pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind.
2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word *corporeal* is used, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporeal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporeal* relating to the body. *It* his distinction seems not ancient.

Whether are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what fecm'd *corporeal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind.
And from these *corporeal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

CORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from *corporel*.] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporeality*, then, of all other, the most feeble and pure.

CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporel*.] Bodily.

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with baillifcus.

CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall.

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons.

CORPORATES. *n. f.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community.

CORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successor, as a single man binds his executor or heir.

Of angels we are not content only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society or fellowship with men.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her *corps* from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men the doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporate* make.

CORPORATURE. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The state of a being embodied.

CORPUSAL. *adj.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See CORPORAL.

The finitiveness of the circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense.

The *corse* is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* prison freed.

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly.
2. It is used by Swift inaccurately for *corporeal*.
I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Ainsbury downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one.

CORPOREITY. *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity* which supposeth weight or gravity.

It is the faying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects and this lower *corporeity*.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure.

CORPORIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *corporeify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

TO CORPORY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to insinuate into body.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is insinuated for the spirit of the world *corporeified*.

CORPUS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]

CORPSE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound *corps*.
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems ashamed
He's not all spirit.

2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Nota friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown.
There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.

See where the *corps* of thy dead form approaches.
The *corps* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body.

3. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]

CORPULENCY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Bulkiness of body; stoutness; fullness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unworldliness,
And burdensome *corpulence* my love had grown.
It is but one species of *corpulence*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the tilt, the heaviness and *corpulence* of the water requiring a great force to divide it.

CORPULENT. *adj.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.] Fleishy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We lay it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrasis and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height.

CORPUSCULE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corpus*, Latin.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes.

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies?

CORPUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Latin.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical.

It may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* tell, that most things, more intelligibly than the periphrastics.

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion.

CORRACLE. See CORRICLE.

TO CORRADE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *corradere*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION. *n. f.* [from *corradere*, Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impulsion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradation* and conjunction of beams.

TO CORRECT. *v. a.* [corrupted from *corrigere*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning.

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Lact.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiss. *Lact.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Barnet.*

Correcting nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*
I wist, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestic concerns; to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or stone,

The only thing that can be done,

Is to *correct* your drink and diet,

And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water, is the proper drink; its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal lubricants; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbutnot.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,

Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryden.*

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome, where the sense and language is complete. *Fulton.*

CORRECTION. *n. f.* [*from correct.*]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,

Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakespeare.*

An offensive wife,

That hath enrag'd him on to foster strokes,

As he is striking, holds his infant up,

And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm

That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakespeare.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and severity, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Corrections* or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great facility, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discosity. *Brown.*

Our fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom the always gave good counsel, but often too gentle *correction*. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholesome, do not take a dram of country dulness; do not add

Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRECTOR. *n. f.* [*from correctum.*] One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*.

I will have you soundly swung for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *corrector*! *Shakespeare.*

CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [*from correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious acali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CORRECTIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. *Key.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South.*

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of explanation or adumbration thereof. *Hale.*

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [*from correct.*] Accurately; appositely; exactly; without faults.

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There are ladies, without knowing what *corres* and *part* ciples, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. *Lact.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow, *Correctly* cold, and regularly low. *Pope.*

CORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*from correct.*] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden.*

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care, When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. *Sparr.*

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the fixitious salts prevent the grievous vellications of refinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier operation of some catharticks, by dissipating collections of wind.

In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector* which destroys or diminishes a quality that it could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentine are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluidity, and making it a scale of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies, which before were destructive. *Quincy.*

TO CORRELATE. *v. n.* [*from con and relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*. *South.*

CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [*con and relatus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from correlative.*] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION. *n. f.* [*corruptio*, *corruptum*, Latin.] Oburgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must needs be talking of other peoples faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal correction. *Greenwood of the Tongue.*

TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con and respondere*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. *n. f.* [*from correspond.*]

CORRESPONDENCY. *n. f.* [*from correspond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondence*, and relations keep the same to one another. *Lact.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my king-
King Charles.
doms.

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* e
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.
Let such military perions be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant to the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hosker.*

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind, *Dryden.*
Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd.
CORRESPONDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad. *Denham.*

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,

And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts, *Shakespeare.*
Sprew up the sons of Troy.

CORRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long idle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harri.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost intricately ruined. *Addison.*

CORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable. He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigit* for such presumptuous language. *Houel.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it sterile with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigit* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare.*

CORRIVAL. *n. f.* [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.

They had governors commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other. *Spenser.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear

Without *corrial* all her dignities. *Shakespeare.*

CORRIVALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrival*.] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of hracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon.*

TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [con and robore, Lat.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by customs. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Watson.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORROBORATION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate*.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroborat*ion of the marriage. *Bacon.*

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroborat*ives of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried. *Wileman.*

TO CORRODE. *v. a.* [corrodo, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Dover.*
We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigraese, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyl.*

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time. *Hic.*

Annibal the Pyreneans pass,

And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast,

And with *corroding* juices, as he went,

A passage through the living rock he rent. *Dryden.*

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Rey.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arantius.*

Through the heart,

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,

'Tis then delightful misery no more,

But agony unmixt, incessant gall,

Corroding every thought, and blasting all

Love's paradise. *Thomas.*

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of *corroding* or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corroddible* by waters, yet will not suffer a ligation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vn for Errors.*

CORRODVS. *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Aspi.*

CORROSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corrosibile*.] The quality of being *corrosible*; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLNESS. *n. f.* [from *corrosibile*.] Susceptibility of *corrosion*. *Dit.*

CORROSION. *n. f.* [corrodo, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstrooms here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or unious, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrooms, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Querc.*

If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath qualities of the first two manifest qualities, it is to be held (suspected) in a kind of poison; for that it worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon.*

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Walslow.*

CORROSIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away. Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew.*

The sacred fons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year. *Taylor.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned.

CORROSIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, in the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. *Spenser.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain. Such speeches favour not of God in him that with them

and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*.
Hooker.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakespeare*.

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shakespeare*.

CORROSIVELY, *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*.

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do insult, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. *Donne*.

Saltpeetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness*
at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle*.

CORRUGANT, *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

The CORRUGATE, *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy*.

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*.

CORRUGATION, *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Floyer*.

1st CORRUPT, *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Corinthians*.

Even what things they naturally know, in those very things, as hearts void of reason, they *corrupted* themselves. *Jude*.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Corinthians*.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shakespeare*.

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife,
is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakespeare*.

But slay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he flart,
It is the sign of a *corrupted* heart. *Shakespeare*.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke*.

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope*.

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

2nd CORRUPT, *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifold effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon*.

CORRUPT, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth,
but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Ephesians*.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shakespeare*.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupt* ends,

Than twenty slyky ducking observants. *Shakespeare*.

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons*.

CORRUPTER, *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

What is here?

The scriptures of the loyal Leonatus,
All turn'd to here? Away, away,

Corrupters of my faith! *Shakespeare*.

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth,
who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity,
came the error first of all. *Ralph*.

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison*.

CORRUPTIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker*.

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which

consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey*.

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson*.

2. Susceptible of corruption; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood

Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakespeare*.

CORRUPTION, *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison*.

Amidst *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope*.

3. Putrefaction.

The wife contriver, on his end intent,

Careful this fatal error to prevent,

And keep the waters from *corruption* free,

Mix'd them with salt, and seal'd all the sea: *Blackmore*.

4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wish no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions,

To keep mine honour from *corruption*.

But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakespeare*.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh*.

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reason the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brewster*.

6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treason, and to his issue: for as he lieth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowell*.

CORRUPTIVE, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not resembling themselves according to feminal condition, yet carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedily a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray*.

CORRUPTLESS, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around

The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden*.

CORRUPTLY, *adv.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour

Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakespeare*.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nehemiah*.

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden*.

CORRUPTNESS, *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] The quality of corruption; putrefaction; vice.

CORSAIR, *n. f.* [French.] A pirate; one who professes to seize merchants.

CORSE, *n. f.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,

As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser*.

2. A dead body; a carcase; a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,

He rest her hateful head, without remorse;

A stream of coal-black blood forth gush'd from her *corse*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,

I'll make a *corse* of him that disobey's. *Shakespeare*.

What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,

Revisit'st thus the gumpies of the moon,

Making night hideous? *Shakespeare*.

Here lay him down, my friends,

Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure

The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison*.

You heard the groans,

Heard nightly plung'd, amid' the swollen waves,

The frequent *corse*. *Thomson*.

CORSELET.

CORSELET, *n. f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, some a corselet bright. *Fairfax.*
They lash, they foil, they pale, they strive to bore
Their corselets, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

CORTICAL, *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; or outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyne.*

CORTICATED, *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and depilous, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE, *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVETTO, *n. f.* The curvet. See **CURVET**.
You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peaburn.*

CORUSCANT, *adj.* [*coruscus*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, *n. f.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound.

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornado's bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

CORYMBIATED, *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBIFEROUS, *adv.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemip-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kind hereunto, such as scabious, tansy, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS, *n. f.* [Latin]

It in general signifies the top of any thing; but amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marguldy; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be such as have a compound discous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their seeds. *Quincy.*

COSCONOMANCY, *n. f.* [from *coscos* a sieve, and *mantra*, divination] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theophrastus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COSMÉTANT, *n. f.* [In geometry.] The fecant of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSHERING, *n. f.* [Irish.]

Coshering were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davis.*

COSIER, *n. f.* [from *cosier*, old Fr. to cut.] A butcher. *Hammer.*
Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shakespeare.*

COSINE, *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMETICK, *adj.* [*cosmetikos*,] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Rap.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COSMICAL, *adj.* [*cosmicos*,]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The *cosmical* alienation of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMICALLY, *adv.* [With the sun; not acronychally.]

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emerison from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMOGONY, *n. f.* [*cosmogony*, and *gon*,] The rise or birth of the world; the creation. *2*

COSMOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*cosmos* and *grapho*,] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

Thus the ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these form the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *adj.* [from *cosmography*,] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* [from *cosmographical*,] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COSMOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*cosmos* and *grapho*,] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *Shakspeare.*

COSMOPOLITAN, *n. f.* [*cosmos* and *politai*,] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COSSET, *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I shall thee give yond *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST, *n. f.* [*cost*, Dutch.] As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even in the Islandic, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *coste*; though it is not unlikely that the French *cosset* comes from the Latin.

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabrics, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Milner.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*,
he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Shakspeare.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolved Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*

We have eaten at all the king's *cost*? or hath he given us
any gift? *2 Samuel.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Cromwell.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which mens mouths are open against the church, but their hands turn towards it. *Shakspeare.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *cost*? I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Shakspeare.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *cost* over true. *Shakspeare.*

To *Cost*, *v. n. pret. cost*; *particip. cost*. [*causter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL, *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] B-longing to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all ectaccous and cartilaginous fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilinal; and many fishes, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSTARD, *n. f.* [from *coster*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our great patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, graiers, or sell ale. *Brown.*

COSTIVE, *adj.* [*costipatus*, Lat. *costipis*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; impermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the sea and heaven's influences. *Mumsey.*

COSTIVELY, *adv.*

Co'sTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *co'stive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Co'stiveness disperles malign putrid fumes out of the guts and melencholy into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Co'stiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

Co'sTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *co'stly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *co'stlines* yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Not have the frugal sons of fortune any reason to object the *co'stlines*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville.*

Co'sTLY. *adj.* [from *co'st*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Co'stly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not exspect in fancy; rich, not gaudy; For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare.*

Leave for a while thy *co'stly* country-seat; And to be great indeed, forget The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *co'stly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *co'stly* and desirable. *Woodward.*

Co'sTMARY. *n. f.* [*co'stus*, Latin.] An herb whose flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the stalks: the leaves are imbric, and crenated about the edges. *Miller.*

Co'sTREL. *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *co'ster*.] A bottle. *Stinner.*

Co't. } At the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson's Camden.*

Co'tE. } *Co't*. *n. f.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation. *Miller.*

What that usage meant, Which in her *co't* the daily practised, *Fairy Queen.*

Besides his *co't*, his flocks, and bounds of feed, Are now on sale; and that our sheep *co't* now, *Shakespeare.*

By reason of his absence, there is nothing That you will feed on. *Shakespeare.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *co'ts* for flocks. *2 Chronicles.*

My feeble goats, With pains I drive from their forsaken *co'ts*. *Dryden.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies: The crotchets of their *co't* in columns rise; The pavement, polish'd marble they behold; The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis laid, At poor Philemon's *co't* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Co't. *n. f.* An abridgment of *co'stueam*.

Co'tA'NGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Co'tE. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind, To overpass*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds, Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his floods. *Chapman.*

Co'tEMPORARY. *adj.* [con and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; cotaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *co'temporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

Co'tLAND. *n. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage. *Locke.*

Co'tQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who abuses himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica; Spare not for co't. *Shakespeare.*

Go, go, you *co'stquean*, go; Get you to bed. *Shakespeare.*

A *co'stquean* is as ridiculous a creature as a *co'stquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its particular bounds. *Addison's Freeholder.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *co'stquean*. *Addison.*

Co'tAGE. *n. f.* [from *co't*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks, *Zeph. ii. 6.*

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They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hucker.*

The self-same fun that shines upon his court, Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but Looks on both alike. *Shakespeare.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor *cottagers*, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bled up in the obscurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendors of a court. *South's Sermons.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste, And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

Co'tTAGER. *n. f.* [from *cottage*.] One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms, Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift.*

2. A *cottager*, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but of their work-folks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but hounded beggars. *Bacon.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon.*

Co'tTIER. *n. f.* [from *co't*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Diet.*

Co'tTION. *n. f.* [named, according to *Silvester*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotena*, or *quincir*, called by the Italians *coteni*; whence *coteno*, Ital. *cotton*, French.] The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wijeman.*

COTTON. *n. f.* A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments almost to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell shape: from the center rises a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chievs: from the empalement shoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundish fruit, divided into four or more feminal cells, gaping at the top, and inclosing seeds, covered over and wrapped within that soft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The species are, 1. Hot or shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish feed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence, with a large quinqued vine leaf. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. It is sown upon tilled grounds in the spring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harvest, as corn with us. This *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown hulk or feed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. It is brought from the islands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are several sorts of *cotton* fold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The first is the *cotton* in the wool; that is, that which comes from the shell, from which only we take the feed: those come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The second is the *cotton* in the yarn: the second and third sorts are also annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furnished with great quantities of *cotton*. One of these trees has a purple and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. *Miller.*

Co'tTON. *n. f.* Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To Co'tTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shakespeare.*

Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed, As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon. *Shakespeare.*

Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryden.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs, Fierce tigers *couch'd* around, and lo'd their jawning tongues. *Dryden.*

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- These when death
Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*
3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush. *Shakespeare.*
We'll *couch* i' th' cattle-ditch, 'till we see the light of our
fairies. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Angus *couches* in a furrow, and was passed over
for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Heyward.*
4. To lie in a bed or stratum. *Deuteronomy.*
Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the
deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To stoop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in
respect. *Genesis.*
To *couch* down between Issachar, is a strong ass *couching*
down between two burdens. *Shakespeare.*
These *couchings*, and these lowly curtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakespeare.*
- To *Couch*. *v. a.*
1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
Where unbruised youth, with unfitt'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum. *Mortimer.*
If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about
a foot thick. *Mortimer.*
The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch*
themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a
spherical convexity. *Burnet.*
3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* posthorns, or vessels
of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and
to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*
4. To involve; to include; to comprise. *Dryden.*
But who will call those noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to our father's fame,
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath
couch'd in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury.*
5. To include secretly; to hide; with under. *L'Estrange.*
The foundation of all parables is some analogy of simili-
tude between the topical or allusive part of the parable and
the thing *couch'd* under it, and intended by it. *South.*
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couch'd* under
this allegory. *L'Estrange.*
The true notion of the infiltration being lost, the tradition
of the deluge, which was *couch'd* under it, was thereupon at
length suspended and lost. *Woodward.*
6. To lay close to another. *Fairy Queen.*
And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so *couch'd* near,
That nought might pierce. *Fairy Queen.*
7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack. *Fairy Queen.*
The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Fairy Queen.*
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights, and *couch* their spears,
'Till thickest legions close. *Milton.*
The former way'd in air
His flaming sword, 'Encas'd *couch'd* his spear. *Dryden.*
8. To deprecate the film that overpreads the pupil of the eye.
It is improperly called *couching* the eye, for *couching* the
cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of
couching the patient. *Sharp.*
Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataract, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*
Whether the cataract be warded by being separated from its
vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that
had been *couch'd*. *Sharp.*
- Couch*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A feat of repose, on which it is common to lie down
dressed. *Milton.*
So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him lost,
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air. *Milton.*
To loll on *couches*, rich with citron steds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*
2. A bed; a place of repose. *Shakespeare.*
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned incest. *Shakespeare.*
Dire was the toffing I deep the groans I despair
Tend the sick, busied from *couch* to *couch*. *Milton.*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden.*
O, ye immortal powers that guard the just,
Watch round his *couch*, and fatten his repose. *Addison.*
3. A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*
This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed of raw
malt. *Mortimer.*

- COUCHANT*. *adj.* [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.
If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not
probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brent's Vulgar Errors.*
As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some purview, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait *couches* close; then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton.*
- COUCHEE*. *n. f.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late
at night. *Milton.*
None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levees and *couches* pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*
- COUCHER*. *n. f.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or deplores
cataracts. *Dryden.*
- COUCHFELLOW*. *n. f.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; com-
panion. *Shakespeare.*
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for
you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked
through the grate like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*
- COUCHGRASS*. *n. f.* A weed. *Mortimer.*
The *couchgrass*, for the first year, infensibly robs most
plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer.*
- COVE*. *n. f.*
1. A small creek or bay. *Shakespeare.*
2. A shelter; a cover. *Shakespeare.*
- COVENANT*. *n. f.* [covenant, Fr. *conventum*, Latin.]
1. A contract; a stipulation. *Milton.*
He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds. *Milton.*
The English make the ocean their abode,
Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *covenant* with th' unconquanted sky. *Wallis.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, be-
twixt God and man; consisting of mercies on God's part,
made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required
by God. *Hammond.*
Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell:
let divines, fathers, friends say what they will, they stop their
ears against them. *L'Estrange.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakespeare.*
I shall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be
covenants drawn between us. *Shakespeare.*
- To *COVENANT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to stipulate. *Shakespeare.*
His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if
at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his
pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of Eng-
land, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with
the French king. *Heyward.*
By words men come to know one another's aims; by
these they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*
Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold,
wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*
2. To agree with another on certain terms; with for. *Shakespeare.*
They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Shakespeare.*
Pointing to a heap of sand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Grish.*
- COVENANTEER*. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant;
a stipulator; a bargainer. *Shakespeare.*
Both of them were respective rites of their admission into
the several covenants, and the *covenanters* become thereby en-
titled to the respective privileges. *Shakespeare.*
- COVENANTER*. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a co-
venant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Shakespeare.*
The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual
affiance each from other, after the taking of the covenant,
than they had before. *Oxford Reagents against the Covenant.*
- COVENOUS*. *adj.* [from *covine*.] Fraudulent; collusive; treacher-
ous. *Bacon.*
I with some means devised for the restraint of these in-
ordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hun-
dreds or thousands of years. *Bacon.*
- To *COVER*. *v. a.* [coveir, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something else. *Shakespeare.*
The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are
covered over with corn. *Shakespeare.*
A man ought not to *cover* his head.
Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, serve in the
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*
2. To conceal under something laid over. *Dryden.*
Or lead me to some solitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race.
3. To hide by superficial appearances. *Shakespeare.*
4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Shakespeare.*
Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with them,
when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*
5. To shelter; to conceal from harm. *Shakespeare.*

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins.

1 Pet. iv. 8.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. Addison.

7. To copulate with a female.

1. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. Dryden.

COVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. Bacon's Natural History.

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them. Burnet.

Orestes' bulky rage,

Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *cover*, and not finish'd yet. Dryden.

By your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air. Ray.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a suppos'd one. L'Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. Collier.

3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. Clarendon.

COVER-SHAME. *n. f.* [*cover* and *shame*.] Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? Dryden.

COVERING. *n. f.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth. 2 Sam. xvii. 19.

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. Shakespeare.

Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. South.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread. Dryden.

COVERLET. *n. f.* [*couvertlet*, French.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And silken curtains over her display, And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*. Spenser.

With silken curtains and gold *coverlets*,
Therein to throw her sumptuous Balamoure. Spenser.

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread. Dryden.

The difficulties I was in, for want of a house and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. Gulliver's Travels.

COVERT. *n. f.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]

1. Shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler. Isaiah, xvi. 4.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. Is. iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under *sky* or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. Milton.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Command'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. Milton.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet,
therefore retire them to *covert*. Evelyn.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rd him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood. Shakespeare.

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. Milton.

Thence to the *coverts*, and the葱郁 groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves. Denham.

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the fiers or fun. Dryden.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*;
Be sure you mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey. Addison.

COVERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley,
upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which
you may go in shade into the garden. Bacon.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman,
especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert*
places. Mortimer.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. Pope.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go fit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils safely answered. Shakespeare.

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. Milton.

COVERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as *covert* baron, *feme covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* barn, to be under *covert*
feme myself; to have my body disabled, and my head fortis'd. Dryden.

COVERT-WAY. *n. f.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, space of ground level with the field,
on the hedge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging
quite round the half moons, or other works towards the country.
One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a
lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged palisade
it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is
sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counter-
scarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. Harris.

COVERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private;
with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was high)

Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise. Spenser.

How can't thou cross this marriage?

—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. Shakespeare.

Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some
of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. Dryden.

COVERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. Dict.

COVERTURE. *n. f.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; nonexposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they
take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. Bacon.

He saw his guileful act

By Eve, though all unwitting, seconded

Upon her husband; saw their shame that sought

Vain *covertures*. Milton.

The winds being so fierce, and the weather so severe, as
not to suffer any thing to prosper or thrive beyond the height
of a shrub, in any of all those islands, unless it be protected
by walls; as in gardens, or other like *covertures*. Woodward.

2. In law.

The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by
the laws of our realm, is in *patiate viri*, and therefore dis-
abled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her
husband, without his allowance or confirmation. Cowell.

The infancy of King Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen
Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of
Ireland. Davies.

To COVET. *v. a.* [*covisiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive. Shakespeare.

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. Shakespeare.

O father! can it be that souls sublime,
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind, relax'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath? Dryden.

2. To desire earnestly.

But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

To COVET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some
coveted after, they have err'd from the faith. 1 Tim. vi.

COVETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be
covered. Dict.

COVETISE. *n. f.* [*covisiter*, French.] Avarice; covetousness
of money.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whole greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whole need had end, but no end *covetise*. Spenser.

COVERTOUS. *adj.* [*covisiter*, French.]

1. Inordinately delirious.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unspoilable coast. Dryden.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

As

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.

2 Pet. ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him; you must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shakespeare*.
Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweighth.

Lucke.

3. Delirious; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never

More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair foul shall be.

Shakespeare.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted.

Taylor.

COVETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] *Avariciously*; *eagerly*.
If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it?

Shakespeare.

COVETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous*.] *Avarice*; *inordinate desire* of money; *eagerness* of gain.

When workmen strive to do better than well,

Shakespeare.

They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense.

Taylor.

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth.

Tillotson.

COVEY. *n. f.* [*covee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of walsps and *coveys* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst.

L'Estrange.

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder.

Addison.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts.

Addison.

COUGH. *n. f.* [*cuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp ferocity. It is pronounced *cough*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die.

Bacon.

For his dear fake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore.

Smith.

To **COUGH**. *v. n.* [*cuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink

The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle

Which beasts would *cough* at.

Shakespeare.

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the fun.

Shakespeare.

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed.

Brown.

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themselves, and casting it up by *coughing*.

Ray on the Creation.

There are who to my person pay their court,

I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am short.

Pope.

To **COUGH**. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expelorate.

It the matter to be discharged by expeloration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth.

Wifeman.

COUGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

Diil.

COVIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,

COVINE. } to the hurt of another.

Covel.

COVING. *n. f.* [from *cov*.] A term in buildings, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned proecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

Harri.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See **CAN**.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and mearily, it is that which I could attain unto.

2 *Mac*. xv. 33.

What if he did not all the ill he could?

Am I oblig'd by that t'assist his rapines,

And to maintain his murders?

Dryden.

COULTER. *n. f.* [*cult*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock.

1 *Sam*. xii. 20.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulter*, to whet their natural faculties.

Hammond.

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing.

Mortim.

COUNCIL. *n. f.* [*councilum*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, fought false witnesses.

Mat. xxvi. 59.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a

constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table.

Disjunc.

2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*.

Watts.

3. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great council of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court.

Bacon.

4. The body of private counsellors.

Without the knowledge

Either of king or *council*, you made bold,

To carry into Flanders the great seal.

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [*council* and *board*.]

table where matters of state are deliberated.

Shakespeare.
Council-table;

He hath commanded,

To-morrow morning to the *council-board*,

He be convened.

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they

looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust.

Shakespeare.
Council-board;

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,

Must yield her foe the stronger cause;

A shame to one so much ador'd

For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*.

Clarendon.

CO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*confilium*, Latin.]

Smith.

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee *counsel*, that thou mayest save thine own

life.

1 *King*. i. 12.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.

Bacon.

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his palace.

Clarendon.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my foul, take *counsel* together.

Psal. lxxi. 10.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear

As you, or any Scot that lives.

Shakespeare.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all consels therefore, in the working of that full cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.

Hobbs.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour.

Eccles. xxx. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord.

Prov. xxx. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakespeare*.

6. Scheme; purpose; design.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

Psal. xciii. 11.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the *counsels* of the heart.

1 *Cor*. ii. 5.

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviative usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have their things set down by lawful *counsel*.

Shakespeare.

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking judge is no well tuned cymbal.

Bacon.

What says my *counsel* learned in the law?

Pope.

To **CO'UNSEL**. *v. a.* [*conficij*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,

Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?

Shakespeare.

Truth shall nurse her;

Holy and heavenly thoughts fill *counsel* her.

Shakespeare.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them.

Ben. Johnson.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience.

Taylor.

2. To advise any thing.

The lefs had been our shame,

The lefs his *counsel* d crime which brands the Grecian

name.

Dryden.

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, & he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition.

Cicero.

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. f.* [from *counsel*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly.

2 *Chr*. xii. 3.

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort to

Psalm. xvi. 3.

cares.

Dith.

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine

Are *countess* to fear.

Shakespeare.

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green places the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise.

Waller.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs.

You are a *counsellor*.

And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.

Shakespeare.

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *confidarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government.

Bacon.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*.

Bacon.

7. COUNT. *v. a.* [*computo*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,

And view the Frenchmen.

Shakespeare.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts.

Johnson.

For the preferences of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity.

South.

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,

They *count* the tedious hours by months and years.

Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;

Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,

When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs.

Dryd.

2. To prevent a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness.

Gen. xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour.

Locke.

4. To effect; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason.

Hobbes.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial.

1 Sam.

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy

The public marks of honour and reward

Confer'd upon me.

Milton.

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe!

In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate.

Philips.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets

Count to extravagance of loose description,

Shall sooner be.

Rowe.

7. COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with upon.

I think it a great error to *count* upon the genius of a nation

as a standing argument in all ages.

Swift.

COUNT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,

Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

Spenser.

2. Reckoning.

Since I saw you last,

There is a change upon you.

—Well, I know not

What counts hard fortune casts upon my face.

Shakespeare.

COUNT. *n. f.* [*compte*, Fr. *compte*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

COUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora.

Spenser.

COUNTENANCE. *n. f.* [*countenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

So spake our sire, and by his *countenance* seem'd

Entering on studious thoughts abstruse.

Milton.

To whom, with *countenance* calm, and soul sedate,

Thus Turnus.

Dryden.

2. Air; look.

Will, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest;

A heart unperturb'd is not easily daunted.

Shakespeare.

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,

Or trembling hand, the funeral present took;

Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the lid remov'd,

Disclos'd her heart unfortunately lov'd.

Dryden.

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word.

Swift.

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the

gentlewoman, even out of *countenance* before she began her

speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father.

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer

ye shall receive.

Bacon.

Their best friends were out of *countenance*, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of

countenance in every place; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence.

Sparr.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once

in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the

clergy would be the necessary consequence.

Swift.

If those preachers would look about, they would find one

part of their congregation out of *countenance*, and the other

alleep.

Swift.

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman,

and a man would be out of *countenance* that should gain

the superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be

rallied, but not contradicted.

Ashmole.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place

among the fashionable part of mankind.

Addison.

5. Affection or ill will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, amongst the middlest crowd,

Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,

And that great prince's too, exceeding proud,

That to strange knight no better *countenance* allow'd.

The king hath on him such a *countenance*,

As he had lost some province, and a region

lov'd, as he loves himself.

Shakespeare.

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had

not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could

not so long use the exercise of Christian religion but in private.

Hobbes.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and

countenance to the civil magistrate.

Davies.

Now then, we'll use

His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,

Let her who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance*

to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness.

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

Atterb.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent

thereat.

Ashmole.

Oh, you blessed ministers above!

Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time

Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In *countenance*.

Shakespeare.

Bianca's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio,

While he did bear my *countenance* in the town.

Shakespeare.

7. CO'UNTE'NANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not

made out either by experience or reason.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

This national fault of being too very talkative, looks natural

and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it.

2. To make a shew of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*,

And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

3. To add suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,

To *countenance* this horror.

Shakespeare.

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a

wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat.

Witten.

CO'UNTE'NANCER. *n. f.* [from *countenance*.] One that *countenances* or supports another.

COUNT'ER. *n. f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Though these half pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*.

Swift's Considerations on Wood's Coin.

2. Money in contempt.

3

When

- When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal citizens from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare.*
3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.
A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*
In half-whipt muslin, needles useless lies;
And shuttle-cocks a-croak the *counter* fly;
These sports warm harmless.
Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen.
Whether thy *counter* shine with fums untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*
4. *Counter* of a horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farris's Dict.*
CO'UNTER. *adv.* [entre, Fr. *entre*, Latin.]
1. Contrary to; in opposition to.
Shall we erect two wills in God, and make the will of his purpose and intention run *counter* to the will of his approbation? *South.*
The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run *counter* one to the other. *Child.*
He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*
2. The wrong way.
How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Shakespeare.*
3. Contrary ways.
A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may with may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter*. *Locke.*
4. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.
That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clar.*
To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* [counter and act.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.
In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*
To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.
There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*
Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*
COUNTERBALANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.
But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each others poise and *counterbalance* are. *Dryden.*
Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*
To COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from counter and buff.] To impell in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.
The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
'Till *counterbuff* d the flops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*
COUNTERBUFF. *n. f.* [counter and buff.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.
He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*
Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give fir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' famblags *counterbuff*. *Ben. Jonson.*
COUNTERCAYER. *n. f.* [from counter, for a false piece of money, and cayer.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caller of accounts; a reckoner.
I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhode, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercayer*. *Shakespeare.*
COUNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.
She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, her, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shakespeare.*
To COUNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.
COUNTERCHARM. *n. f.* [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is dissolv'd, that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.
Now touch'd by *countercharm* they change again,
And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Devo of Pope.*

To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [counter and check.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelsome. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from counter and draw.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, where the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *n. f.* [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceptions by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Gravelle.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counter-evidence*, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [contrefaire, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,

That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shakespeare.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find

Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats

Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*, *Shakespeare.*

Farwell!

O Eve! in evil hour thou didst give ear

To that false worm, of whomsoever taught

To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

COUNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own appearance, not by talk,

How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends

Bear in their superfection; in prosperous days

They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the views of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater when our flock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Johnson.*

COUNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and education, or in fit answers to questions, any ways to come near the resemblance of him whom he was to represent. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear

Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Milton.*

2. Something made an imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,

When I was stamp'd. Some coin, with his tools,

Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd

The Dian of that time. *Shakespeare.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something that is real; for though all pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

CO'UNTER

COUNTERFEITLY, *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERFERMENT, *n. f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambush among the dishes. *Addison.*

COUNTERFEINANCE, *n. f.* [counterfeinace, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeinace*, supports his credit and his countenance. *Spenser.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the light Of foul Dueffa, when her borrow'd light Is laid away, and *counterfeinace* known. *Fairy Queen.*

COUNTERFORT, *n. f.* [from counter and fort.] *Counterforts*, buttresses or piers, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGAZE, *n. f.* [from counter and gaze.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD, *n. f.* [from counter and guard.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLIGHT, *n. f.* [from counter and light.] A window of light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMAND, *v. a.* [countermand, French.] 1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In flares notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and limits their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooter.*

COUNTERMAND, *n. f.* [countermand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order. Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet, *Shakespeare.*

TO COUNTERMARCH, *v. n.* [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMARCH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits? *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMARK, *n. f.* [from counter and mark.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMARK, *v. a.* [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMINE, *n. f.* [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and dispossit it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thence poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Huyward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

TO COUNTERMINE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Deacy of Picty.*

COUNTERMOTION, *n. f.* [counter and motion.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Nagdy.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMURE, *n. f.* [countermur, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Kailli's History of the Turks.*

COUNTERNATURAL, *adj.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hecltick extension of the body. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNOISE, *n. f.* [counter and noise.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy.*

COUNTEROPENING, *n. f.* [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPACE, *n. f.* [counter and pace.] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Suiff.*

COUNTERPANE, *n. f.* [counterpoint, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have stutted my crowns; In cyprus chests my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERPART, *n. f.* [counter and pa t.] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *leg* of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Holt.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh *counterpart* Of our best sex; well are you made our lords: So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd, How can you love soilly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Aldis.*

COUNTERPLEA, *n. f.* [from counter and plea.] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cruet.*

TO COUNTERPLOT, *v. a.* [counter and plot.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* it was too, as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPOINT, *n. f.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpoint*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

TO COUNTERPOISE, *v. a.* [counter and poise.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home, Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part The charges of the action. *Shakespeare.*

The force and the distance of weights, *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Dugy.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of these bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet, that may be fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Whit's Math. Magic.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

COUNTERPOISE, *n. f.*

COUNTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise
A counterpoise, if not in thy estate,

Shakespeare.

A balance more replete.

Fattening that to our exact balance, we put a metallic counterpoise into the opposite scale.

Boyle.

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

'Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balance air

Milton.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility,
that they grow not too potent.

Bacon.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of counterpoise to the power of the people.

Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublime corrosive, and arsenic.

Arbuthnot.

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanic heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;

That so the counterpressure ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay?

Blackm.

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the counterproject by the Dutch.

Swift.

TO COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [*from counter and prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by pulling it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

TO COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter and roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. f.* [*from counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment.

This present manner of exercising of this office, hath so many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counter-remittances, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.

COUNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [*from counter and scarp*.] In fortification, is that side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

Harris.

TO COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [*from counter and sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic. Thus charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [*from counter and tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.

I am deaf for two months together: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with counter-tenor voices.

Swift.

COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [*counter and tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our countertides at land, and so
Prefacing of the fatal blow.

Dryden.

In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [*counter and time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manege.

Farrier's Dict.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countermin to fate.

Dryden.

COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [*counter and turn*.]

The cataclasis, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden.

TO COUNTERVAILE. *v. a.* [*contra and valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

Shakespeare.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to countervail those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such mens authority is not lightly to be shaken off.

Hexter.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;

Whos' soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd.

Fairy Queen.

The outward streams, which defend, must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight, whereby the ascending side, in every one of these revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams.

Walton.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the accounts, the profit at last will hardly countervail the inconveniences that go along with it.

L'Estrange.

COUNTERVAILE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surly, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor counter-vail for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

Saunders.

COUNTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*counter and view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sign'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell fat sin and death,

Milton.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counter-view or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift.

TO COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter and work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That counterworks each folly and caprice;
That diaphanous th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pope.

COUNTRESS. *n. f.* [*countess*, Lat. *comitissa*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, the lady that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutchess of Norfolk.

Shakespeare.

— It is, and all the rest are countesses.

It is the peculiar happiness of the countess of Abington to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and is gratefully honoured after she was dead.

Dryden.

COUNTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*count and house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their counting-houses, put them upon emptying them.

Locke.

COUNTLESS. *adj.* [*from count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Malcus tenders on thy lips:

O, were the sum of thee that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

Shakespeare.

But oh, her mind, that Orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes

Of former curses.

Dante.

By one countless sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,

We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood wretum.

Pope.

I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train;

I see his friends overwhelm'd beneath the main.

Pope.

The fiats which, fluning through the cheerful land
In countless numbers, blest Britannia sees.

Tenison.

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [*contra, Fr. contra, low Latin, supposed to be contracted from contraria.*]

1. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horses, flicke the country round,
Hang those that talk of fear.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those countries of which they would be informed.

Spenser.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I see them hurry from country to town, and then from the town back again into the country.

The place which any man inhabits.

The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our country.

Spenser.

O, save my country, heav'n, shall be your last.

Pope.

3. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love

Were set on Hereford.

Shakespeare.

COUNTRY. *adj.* [This word is scarcely used but in composition.]

Rustick.

1. Ruffick; rural; villanck.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal?

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an interest opposite to that of courts. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Locke.*

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. *2 Macbeth.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Locke.*

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden.*

COUNTRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakespeare.*

Horace, great bard, so late ordain'd, arose;
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading profane,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison.*

2. A ruffick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Grout.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman. *Locke.*

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [from *fr. comitatus*, Lat.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more easy administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some county. Every county is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, put out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself in other counties, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Besides the above counties of both sorts, there are likewise counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the county of Litchfield. County is, in another signification, used for the county-court which the sheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himself or his deputy. Of these counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-seven in England, besides twelve in Wales. *Cutler.*

Discharge your powers unto their several counties, As we will ours. *Shakespeare.*

He caught his death the last month's sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherless children. *Addison.*

2. An earldom. *Locke.*

3. A count; a lord; now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakespeare.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same to his heirs as *feodum* *fructu* *tenetis* *in* *feudum* *ad* *concomitum*. *Davies.*

COUPÉE. *n. f.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and when the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLET. *n. f.* [couple, *fr. equa*, Lat.]

N° XXXIII.

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-hand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couple* with her,
Than when I feel and see no further troll her. *Shakespeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couple*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace. *Locke.*

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ap. Barn.*

A piece of chrysalis inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female. *Locke.*

So shall all the *couple* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shakespeare.*

Oh I alas!
I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as
Yon gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [couple, Latin.]

1. To chain together. *Locke.*

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
Leech Merriman, the poor cur is inobedient;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakespeare.*

2. To join one to another. *Locke.*

What greater ills have the heav'n's in store,
To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney.*

And whosoever we wear, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakespeare.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Evans.*

They behold your chaste conversation *couple*, led with fear. *Peter iii. 2.*

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *Swift.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock. *Locke.*

I shall rejoice to see you *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couple* all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Locke.*

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milton.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, and waters, and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species. *Hale.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his business to marry *couple* and beggar to each other. *Locke.*

No *couple* *beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes. *Locke.*

Then would they call away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More sense than I can do in fix,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

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2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclosed,
His silence will sit drooping.

Shakespeare.

COURAGE, *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor* Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;
I have no relish of them.

Shakespeare.

Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*.

Hope aims their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes
a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind
of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without
judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense
of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made
us, acts always in a uniform manner, and according to the
 dictates of right reason.

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause
of their misfortunes.

COURAGEOUS, *adj.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold;
enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

His is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the
water.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away
naked in that day.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who
chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to
lessen it.

COURAGEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; stoutly;
boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain,
the fields there being open and champagne: the earl *courage-
ously* came down, and joined battle with him.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; bold-
ness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness*
that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the
matter by the sword.

COURANT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, French.] See **CORANT**.

COURANTO. } *n. f.* [*courante*, French.] To bend; to bow; to
stoop in supplication.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my
head: why, he is able to lead her a *courante*.

Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

TO COUR, *v. n.* [*courir*, French.] To bend; to bow; to
stoop in supplication.

In the fatnels of these purdy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, *cour* and woo, for leave to do it good.

COURIER, *n. f.* [*courier*, French.] A messenger sent in haste;
an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.

This thing the wary bawls well perceiving, for more as-
surance, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyma of the taking of
Tauris, and of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all
speed to repair with his army to Tauris.

COURSE, *n. f.* [*cours*, Fr. *curjus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*.

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be re-
ferred *the course* of a river.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came
to Ptolemais.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the
third *course*, he received of Phalantus.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is per-
formed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *course* we have devised fludding-sails, sprit-sails, and
top-sails.

7. Progress from one gradation to another.

And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it
must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the
disputation.

8. Order of succession; as, *every one* in his *course*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two,
or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one in-
terpret.

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law.

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any

man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same
positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not
directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can
succeed to this title of the first ruler.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands do resolve during her *course* of physick, and
the continueth very well to this day.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a me-
thodical series. Hence *our course* of philosophy, anatomy,
chemistry, and mathematics.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grutus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt
with himself what *course* were best for him to take.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery,
took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a common-
wealth in Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a
course of discretion, part martial, part civil.

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your safest *course*.

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not
be so much need of common rewards and punishments.

What *course* to take.

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were
forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their
wisest *course* to give way also to time.

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of fo working a mind, and so vehement spirits,
as it was happy fate took a good *course*; for otherwise it would
have been terrible.

His addition was to *courses* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook.

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign
physician in most diseases.

So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.

15. Catamenia.

The like happens upon the stoppage of women's *courses*,
which, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into
a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease.

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue despoilth the whole body, and setteth on fire
the *course* of nature.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of
the same height, throughout the whole length of the building,
and not interrupted by any aperture.

18. Series of consequences.

Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No mufe is proof against a golden show.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators
of any fact, whose reasonings, interpretation and language,
which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that
way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of
the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent

For a second *course* of fight.

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.

You are not to wash your hands till after you have sent up
your second *course*.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd frown
Sancho's dread dole and his wand was there.

20. Regularity; settled rule.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire
a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if
they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no
more than words of *course*.

TO COURSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chafe.

The king is hunting the deer; I am *coursing* myself.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose

To be his purveyor.

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of
a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were
certainly

certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits sh
amour just where thine takes it up. *Congress.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To ventry, let them not drink nor eat,
And *couise* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May.*

75. COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *couise* through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body. *Shakespeare.*

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and
pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but
the *flaccid* warms it, and makes it *couise* from the inwards to
the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

She did *couise* o'er my exteriors, with such a greedy in-
tension, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up
like a burning glass. *Shakespeare.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran loose, and d'round his chair. *Dryd.*

All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *couising* in a maze of light. *Tomson.*

- COURSER. *n. f.* [from *couise*; *couiser*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

So, proudly pricketh on his *couiser* frons,
And Atin ay him prick: with spurs of shame and wrong. *Shenley's Fai y Queen.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heavenly breed;
Who from their nollin's breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of courting hares.

A leath is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his
hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hammer.*

- COURT. *n. f.* [from *cour*, Fr. *court*, Dut. *cortis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Isaiah xxvi. 13.*

His care and exactness, that every man should have his
due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*:
the politeness and civility with which this justice was admin-
istered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference

That holds this present question in the *court*? *Shakespeare.*

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens,
to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning
Jehas and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those
magistrates a future state. *Asterbury.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*:
a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of
the same, but more garnished, with little towers, or other
embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square
with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked
wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest
man in the *travesty* must come and dispatch his business, rather
than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for
fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad
flores.

A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad
flores. *Bacon.*

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was to highly esteemed, that some of them
were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to
advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

Is any noise or soldier you perceive

Near to the wall, by some apparent sign

Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shakespeare.*

The archbishop

Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order,

Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shakespeare.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron,

held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleading; the art of insinuation.

Hath thou been never bale? Did love ne'er bend

Thy traitor virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *D-y-n.*

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness
In strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my
young master, by offering that which they love best them-
selves. *La-te.*

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in
making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest
and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only
in print or in writing. *Swift.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

75. COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

Seem to fly it, it will pursue:

So *court* a mistress, the denies you;

Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben. Jonson.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,

The neighbouring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love

To Marcia, whilst her father's life is in danger!

Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vernal,

While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison.*

E'en now, when silent corn is at its gain,

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach chil-
dren to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found
condemned. *Locke.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPELAIN. *n. f.* [*court* and *chaplain*.] One who at-
tends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous

court-chaplain. *Swift.*

- COURT-DAY. *n. f.* [*court* and *day*.] Day on which justice is
solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day*

he spoke. *Arbushnut.*

- COURT-DRESSER. *n. f.* [*court* and *dresser*.] One that dresses
the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving col-
ours, appearances and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*,

fancy. *Locke.*

- COURT-FAVOUR. *n. f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures,

court-favours, and commissions; and at last, when we have

fold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Estr.*

- COURT-HAND. *n. f.* [*court* and *hand*.] The hand or manner
of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court*-hand. *Shaksp.*

- COURT-LADY. *n. f.* [*court* and *lady*.] A lady conversant or
employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them,

as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a

court-lady. *Locke.*

- COURTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtis*, French.] Elegant of manners;
polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;

And this ascent is not by such easy degrees,

As those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but,

within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome,

fierce, and exceptions. *South.*

- COURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly;
complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth

than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of ac-
cess, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed them-

selves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up
and down the country. *Calamy.*

He arrived at the coast of Alcinoüs, who, being prevailed
upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously*.

Bremes's Notes on the Odyssey.

- COURTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; com-
plaisance.

COURTESAN. *n. f.* [*cortisana*, low Latin.] A woman of the

COURTESAN. *n. f.* town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtesan*. *Shakespeare.*

With them there are no flews, no dissolute houses, no

courtesans, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder,

with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such

things. *Bacon.*

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a

courtesan, spent his whole estate upon her. *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the

courtesan, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison.*

- COURTESY. *n. f.* [*courtesia*, Fr. *cortesia*, Ital.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house: *It*

It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy*. *Shakespeare.*
Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to
strangers. *Poa. hom.*
He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability
and *courtesy* towards all kind of people, brought himself to a
habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen.
Clarendon.

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown. *Dryden.*
An act of civility or respect.

Fair fir, you spit on me last Wednesday;
You spurn'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you this much money. *Shakespeare.*
Repole you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scant *courtesy*. *Shakespeare.*

When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle. *Shakespeare.*
Sound all the *lady* instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth fume of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shakespeare.*

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not
staying for the full blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's
courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.
Some country girl, scarce to a *courtesy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryden.*
The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been
her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her
look something Christian-like. *Congreve.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to
hold upon *courtesy*.

5. *COURTESY of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry
an inheritance, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth
a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both
the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if he were in pos-
session, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called
tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England. *Cowell.*
To *COURTESY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence.
Toby approaches, and *courts* her there to me. *Shaksf.*
The petty traffickers,

That *court*'s to them, do them reverence. *Shakspeare.*
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.
If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court*'s to each other. *Prior.*

COURTIER. *n. f.* [from *court*.]
One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.
He hath been a *courtier*, he treads.—
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I
have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been
politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have
undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to
have fought one. *Shakspeare.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a *courtier*.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-affairs. *Bacon.*
The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his
courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of all his attendants.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rell, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capital? *Shakspeare.*
There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of
the people than Richard the third. not out of fear, but wil-
dom. *Suckling.*

COURTINE. See *CURTAIN*.

COURTLIKE. *adv.* [from *court* and *like*] Elegant; polite.
Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the He-
brew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin,
as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as
amorous as the Italian. *Camden.*

COURTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners;
grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

COURTLY. *adv.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the
court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time, (excuse some *courtly* strains)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

COURTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing to *courtly* writ, or which ex-
presses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John
Suckling. *Dryden.*

COURTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.
He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair objects of love,
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakspeare.*
In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And e're we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryden.*
Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance
of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's bo-
liday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gambler's share. *Dante.*
COUSIN. *n. f.* [from *cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.] Any one col-
laterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.
Macbeth unfeard him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
—Oh, valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman. *Shakspeare.*
Tybalt, my *cousin*! O, my brother's child!
Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spill'd!
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare.*
Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin* german to great Priam's feed. *Shakspeare.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those
of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *ken*, now com-
monly *cow*; *cu*, Sax. *ker*, Dutch.] The female of the bull;
the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and
calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part,
are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of
moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*
After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be
necessary; yea, a diet of *cow* milk alone. *Wifeman.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cow*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden.*

To *COW*. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress
with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.—

—Accur'd be that tongue that tells me so;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakspeare.*
By reason of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon
themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seem to have
somewhat *cow'd* their spirits. *Head.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courage are underfoot. *Hudibras.*
COW-HERD. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *herd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose
occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *house*.] The house in which *kine*
are kept.

You must house your milk-cows, that you give hay to in
your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure
dilemper'd cows.

To *COW-LEECH*. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farming
and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, espe-
cially in the country. *Mortimer.*

COW-WEED. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil;
which see.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *wheat*.]

The leaves of this plant grow opposite by pairs: the flower
consists of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided
into two lips, the uppermost of which has a spur, but the
under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two
cells, containing seeds resembling grains of wheat. This
plant is very common in woods, and shady places. *Miller.*
COWARD. *n. f.* [from *coward*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.
Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able
to lead Mafidorus to courage, though he had been born a
coward. *Shakspeare.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar,
of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him
to be but a *coward*, told him, You were belt take heed, next
time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great
captains have often told me, from their own experience and
observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but some-
times also he loses his life. *South.*

What can enoble fots, and slaves, and *cowards* fly?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.
Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And ran'd the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Pope.*

Co'wardice. *n. f.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, fir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase frame,
Whole living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*
Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame;
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*
'His great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; fees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Co'wardliness. *n. f.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

Co'wardly. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian footlayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and give a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause defiance, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *South's Sermons.*

2. Mean; besetting a coward.

I do find it *cowardly*, and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*

Co'wardly. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vily.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Koeller.*

Co'wardship. *n. f.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness: a word not now in use.

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare; his honesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

To Co'ward. *v. n.* [*currian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he *cowers* down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash mix with their ragged sides. *Shakspeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two: these *cower'd* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame fits *cower'd* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden.*

Cowism. *adj.* [from *To cower*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Co'wkeeper. *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hogherd*, are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Brown's Note on the Odyssey.*

COWL. *n. f.* [cugle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Canden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?
I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowl-staff. *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tolling him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Hjsemare.*

Co'wslip. *n. f.* [*cui-lippe*, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's* lip.]

Cowslip is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of *PRIMROSE*, which see. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there fuck I;
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

N° XXXIII.

COZ

COZ

COZ

Thy little fons
Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* poies, faintly sweet. *Philips:*
COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* See **MULLEN**, of which it is a species. *Miller.*

Co'xcomb. *n. f.* [*cuck* and *comb*, corrupted from *cuck's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the cels, when she put them 't the patty alive; he rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a flick, and cried, down, wantons, down. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licentious fools wore formerly in their caps.

There take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A top; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have 't th' wind,
Tukens and letters, which she did defend. *Shakspeare.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter of council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party fill with his better. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made a *coxcomb*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

COXCOMICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*ris*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jacon is as *coy* as a maid;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy;
Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

To Coy. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my gulf,
That is, without your struggling. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—
—Thus to *coy* it!

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

With one who knows you too! *Ross's Jane Shore.*

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shakspeare.*

Co'v'ly. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said; his hand he *coyly* snatched away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Co'yness. *n. f.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water; three or four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Waller.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'y'stel. *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:
The mulquet and the *coy'stel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Coz. *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, *coz*; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shak.*

To Co'ZEN. *v. n.* [*Yezzen* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chip or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because in such traffic there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so feilly, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and then expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being *covered* by the fiction.

Dryden.

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport.

Locke on Education.

COZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer *cozenage* all;

For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd so to do,

That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*. *Glasville.*

Stran-e *cozenage*! none would live past years again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;

And from the dregs of life, think to receive

What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

But all these are trifles, if we confider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers. *Sw ft.*

COZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, fir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

CRAB. *n. f.* [craabha, Sax. *krabbi*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that call their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hudmanned or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

The fox catches a crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus faith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble flock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree flaves, and strong ones: these are but twice as.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,

Shakspeare.

Imagine you see him laid forth, newly slain, upon a bier of crab-tree and oaken rods. *Packham on Drawing.*

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab

flock, shall have a fruit more noble than his nurse and parent.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The sign in the zodiac.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog divides,

And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Greiv.*

CRAB. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any four or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.

Better gleanings their worn foil can boast,

Than the crab vintage of the neighbouring coast. *Dryden.*

CRABBED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,

Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,

That him full of melancholy did shew. *Fairy Queen.*

O, she is

Ten times more gentle, than her father's crabbed;

And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when

Three crabbed months had sour'd themselves to death,

'Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,

And clepe thyself my love. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crabbed. *Dryden.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,

And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;

Whate'er the crabbed author hath,

He understood by implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius,

Are again'd gods, you know, and teach us,

The god makes not the poet. *Prior.*

CRABBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Peevishly.

CRABBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

CRABBEK. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-lut.

Watson's Aqva.

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* They are whitish bodies, from the bigness of a pea to that of the largest horse-bean, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavily, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish:

the large sea crawfish also affords them; and the stones are laid in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. In July, and part of June and August, when the creature calls in shell, the stones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Mulcovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavour'd to store themselves with *crabs-eyes*.

Byle's Experiments.

CRACK. *n. f.* [*krack*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wijman.*

At length it would crack in many places; and the stone cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newcomen's Optics.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report, they were

As cannons overcharg'd with double *crack*. *Shakspeare.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,

Whole early care had robb'd him of his rest;

Far off the cracks of falling houses ring,

And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth!—that stay eye!

What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom? 'S'ted. Vulcan was employ'd in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flashes. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, fatalist, though now our voices

Have got the mannikin *crack*, ling him to th' ground. *Shel.*

I cannot

Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,

So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

6. Craziness of intellect.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without bettering the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

8. A whore, in low language.

9. A boast.

Leafings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,

All those against that sort did bend their batteren. *Spenser.*

10. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

TO CRACK. *v. a.* [*krackten*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost crack them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is crack'd; it's crack'd. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast half-eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,

And heave below the gaudy monument,

Would crack the marble tiles, and disperse

The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings

Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings. *Dryden.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble,

That finds philosophers such trouble;

Whole least part crack'd, the whole does fly,

And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities,

mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the

bond crack'd 'twixt son and father. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosophers stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were crack'd. *Ridg.*

7. CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were forced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire. *Boyl's Spring of the Air.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden found.

I will board her, though the chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shaksfp.*

4. To boast; with of.

To look like *hers*, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shaksfp.*CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reason.We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbutnot.*CRACK-HEMP. *n. f.* [*crack* and *hemp*.] A wretch fated to the gallows: a crack-rope. *Purifier.*Come hither, *crack-hemp*.

— I hope I may chufe, fir,

— Come hither, you rogue?

What, have you forgot me? *Shaksfp.*CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deserves hanging.CRACKER. *n. f.* [*from crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this fame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath. *Shaksfp.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breakings, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyl's Spring of the Air.*And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have don't with bonfires, and at home
Made liquib and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With liquib and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*7. CRACKLE. *v. n.* [*from crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to deprecitate.All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which *crackles* in a thaw. *Donne.*I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden.*Marrow is a specifick in that feury which occasions a *crack-*
ling of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural
function of moistening them. *Arbutnot.*CRACKNEL. *n. f.* [*from crack*.] A hard brittle cake.Albee my love he sick with daily feue,
His clownish gifts and cuttles I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings, help to raise his vails. *Dryden.*CRADLE. *n. f.* [*crabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, fir, a son for her *cradle*, e're she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*. *Shaksfp.*His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And fets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the
playthings of a little more advanced age.The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! so nigh:
To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises. *Spenser.*The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever,
from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shaksfp.*They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in
which they had been educated from their *cradles*. *Clarendon.*3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off
pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the

outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and com-
modiously to help to launch her. *Clarr.*7. CRADLE. *v. a.* [*from the substantive*.] To lay in a *cradle*;
to rock in a *cradle*.He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the
throne to play with beggars. *Guionist.*The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street
With some betrothed virgin's here we meet;
Or infant's funeral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryd.*He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through
the universities. *Arbutnot.*CRADLE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*from cradle* and *cloth*.] Bed-cloaths
belonging to a *cradle*.O could it be prov'd,
That some night-tripping fairy had chang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay,
And call'd mine Piercy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shaksfp.*CRAFT. *n. f.* [*craft*, Sax. *craft*, in old Welch.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some low-meaning men,
that their delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a
land. *Watson's Architecture.*

2. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is wholly, that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or uniduous title.This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft*, in rais-
ing such a structure of power and iniquity. *Shakspeare.*

3. Small failing vessels.

7. CRAFT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To play tricks; to prac-
tise artifice. Now out of use.You've made fair hands,
You and your *crafts*! You've *crafted* tar. *Shaksfp.*CRAFTILY. *adv.* [*from craft*.] Cunningly; artfully; with
more art than honesty.But that which most impaired his credit was the common
report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and
had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solymán to take in hand
the unfortunate Persian war. *Knelen.*May not he *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trull;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*CRAFTINESS. *n. f.* [*from craft*.] Cunning; stratagem.He taketh the wife in their own *craftiness*. *Job.*CRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manu-
facturer; a mechanic.I hat her became, as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Fairy Queen.*What reverence he did throw away on slaves;
Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles. *Shaksfp.*What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Ue-
metrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *Deacy of Pity.*CRAFTSMAN, *n. f.* [*craft* and *master*] A man skilled in
his trade.He is not his *craftsman*, he doth not do it right. *Shaksfp.*There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade.
Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their
craftsmen. *Collier on Pride.*CRAFTY. *adj.* [*from craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of arti-
fices; fraudulent; sly.Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakspeare.*This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish
a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery,
are ever put to their shifts. *Davies.*Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryd.*No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so;
and every body is thy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*CRAG. *n. f.*1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the
same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gilpin.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat. *Watson.*A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estran.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigger, as bulls that been bates,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and to state. *Spenser.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [*from crag*.] Full of inequalities and promi-
nences.On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Craftsm.*CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from cragged*] Fullness of crags or promi-
nent rocks.

That

That *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brerewood.*
CRA'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being *craggy*.
CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a *craggy* cliff uplight,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen.*
 It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills,
 without the loss of those commanders. *Raleigh.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
 And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*
 The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of
 a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [crampman, Saxon.]
 1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
 As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
 Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakspeare.*
 Being thus *cramm'd* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knives
 were called. *Shakspeare.*

'Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose
 skull *love* *cram* with brains. *Shakspeare.*
Cram not in people by sending too fast company after com-
 pany; but so as the number may live well in the plantation,
 and not by surcharge be in penalty. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.
 You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
 Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*
 I am sure children would be free from diseases, if they were
 not *cramm'd* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were
 kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all the day, and for want of diges-
 tion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram*
 themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts.*

But Annius, crafty feer,
 Came *cramm'd* with capons, from where Pollio dines. *Dunc.*
 3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
 The stomach of my sense. *Shakspeare.*
 Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
 Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*
 Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaf,
 And that even now expiring. *Dryden.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will
cram his brains down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.
 The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
 Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*. *Pope's Epilogue to Jane Shore.*

CRA'MBO. *n. f.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A
 play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a
 rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
 To celebrate some faburri trull,
 His smiles in order let,
 And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. f.* [*crampe*, Dut. *crampes*, French.]
 1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by
 warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramp*,
 Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shakspeare.*
 In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on,
 he has the *cramp*. *Shakspeare.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of sinews;
 which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.
Bacon's Natural History.

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tra-
 dition; and he that observes what vertiges, *cramps*, and con-
 vulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our
 belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.
 A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man
 under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are
 held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp
 grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of
 any place where it lights. *Hilkins.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty; a low term.
 To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from *cramp*.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.
 When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
 A wa'r'd humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.
 It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences
 that will ensue, if burrowing be *cramp'd*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and
cramp them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any
 thing that is handsome. *Gloverville.*

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon his spirits,

which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his
 activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of
 prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as nar-
 row a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of
 a science into a few general maxims. *Addison.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and
 raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in
 their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more
 Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
 But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Trenth.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo,
 which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See CRAMP. Sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a
 crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek
 of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It
 signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Can.*

CRANE. *n. f.* [crān, Sax. *crāen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.
 Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *J. xviii.*

That small infantry war'd on by *cranes*. *Milton.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which
 great weights are raised.
 In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be re-
 moved by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a
crane. *Martinet's Art of Highways.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
 The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
 Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL. *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate: the cup consists of one leaf,
 divided into five parts, expanded in form of a star: the flowers
 consist of five leaves, somewhat resembling a crested or lipped
 flower, with ten stamina surrounding the ovary. The fruit is
 of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five seed-
 vessels, in each of which is one tailed seed, which, when
 ripe, is cast forth by the twisting of the beak. It is common
 in several parts of England, growing in almost any soil or
 situation. *Adams.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little
 naked, you ought not presently to croud in doils; for if that
 contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incur with the
 wound without much difficulty. *Wijeman.*

CRANK. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane*-
mch, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of
 the instrument called a *crank*.]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and
 again turned square to the first turning down, so that, on the
 last turning down, a leather thong is drawn to stretch the treadle
 wheel about. *Milton's Mech. Exercit.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
 Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat of th' brain;
 And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
 The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
 From me receive that natural competency,
 Whereby they live. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner,
 the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
 Jest and youthful jollity,
 Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
 Nods and becks, and wretched smiles,
 Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
 And love to live in simple reck. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *crank*, Dutch, *Skinner*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*.

They looked bigger, as bulls that been bated,
 And bearen the *cragg* so stiff and so fast,
 As cockle, on his dunghill crowing *cranks*. *Spenser.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *cranky*, when, by the form
 of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable
 to be overet. [from *crank*, Dut. *fick*.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out; to run
 in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes *cranking* in,
 And cuts me from the belt of all my land,
 A huge half-moon, a monstrous cante out. *Shakspeare.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break
 into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
 Fore'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
 Forsook, and drew her humid train aloope,
 Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES.

CRANKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overfet.

CRANKIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,

That had in it a *cranked* hole or chink.

Shakespeare.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *cranked*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CRANNY. *n. f.* [*cræn*, Fr. *crana*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the fence; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and comprehensible instances.

Bacon's Natural History.

And therefore beat, and laid about,

Hudibras.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*.

*Dryden's Dedication to the *Amid*.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*.

Burnet.

He slipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*.

Abbott's History of J. Bull.

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*craps*, low Latin.] A thin fluff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, frid with jealous rage,

With fifty yards of *craps* shall sweep the stage.

Swift.

Not thou, lord Arthur, shalt escape:

To thee I often call'd in vain,

Against that assid in *craps*;

Yet thou could'st tamely see me slain.

Swift.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;

A faint in *craps* is twice a faint in lawn.

Pope.

CRAPULENCE. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

Dicit.

CRAPULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

Dicit.

TO CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.

Zepp. i. 10.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,

Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground

Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.

Smith.

TO CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My maller is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.

Mr. *Warburton* has it, *crash* a cup of wine.

To crash, says *Hannery*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout.

It is surely better to read *crack*. See *CRACK*.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Seneca's Ilium.

Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top

Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,

Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Moralizing fast by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the

uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds

with as much contempt as ever Plato did.

Pope.

CRASSIS. *n. f.* [*crasis*.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

Glanville.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits.

South's Sermon.

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so

as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable,

so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasses* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate

and extract it.

CRASSITUD. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thicknes.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitudo*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not.

Bacon.

The dead leaf, which vomiteth up bitumens, is of that *crassitudo*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk.

Bacon.

The terrestrial matter, carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained thereby partly by the greater *crassitudo* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation.

Woodward.

CRASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *crassus*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay.

Dicit.

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*cratch*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths.

Halesail on P. ovidius.

CRAVA'T. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Left delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hamp on wooden anvils scourg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn.

Hudibras.

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.

Weyman's Surgery.

TO CRAVE. *v. a.* [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Itany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein craved at God's hands?

Holier.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed.

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action propoed.

Locke.

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.

Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

Dentham.

Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,

To have a farthing in a ferry-boat.

Dryden's Persius.

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes to us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.

L'Estr.

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it, by some wicked action.

South's Sermons.

4. To call for importantly.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our business,

Shakespeare, King Lear.

Which *crave* the infant only.

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; four crustations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.

Abbotson on Aliments.

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great.

Sutcliff.

CRAVEN. *n. f.* [derived by *Stanes* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb? —
—A combed cock, so Kate will be my hen,
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.

Shakespeare.

2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly.

Spenser.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath? —
—He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Shakespeare, Henry V.

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;

A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Yet if the innocent some mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;

His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed.

Fairfax.

TO CRAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divin',
That *craven* my weak hand.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

CRAVER. *n. f.* [from *crave*.] A weak-hearted spiritless fellow. It is used in *Clarissa*.

TO CRAWCH. *v. a.* [*schranzen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *schranck*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. f.* [*kræ*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

5 Y In

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds.

Ray on the Creation.

CRAWFISH. *n. f.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crayce*; in French *crayfish*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hommandor or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large *crayfish*, both produce the stones called *crab-eyes*. In part of June, in July, and part of August, this animal not only calls its shell, but its very stomach is also consumed and digested, by a new one growing in its place.

Hist. on the Materia Medica.

TO CRAWL. *v. n.* [*triden*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;

Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The streams but just contain'd within their bounds,

By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;

And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Crew.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began

To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and slowly.

'Tis our first intent

To shake all cares and business from our age,

While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakespeare.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes, and feebly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knellet.*

A look to pale no quartane ever gave;

Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Atterbury's Hist. of J. Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,

Vile reptile, weak and vain!

A while he *crawls* upon the earth,

Then shrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time.

Swift.

2. To move about hated and despised.

Cramer.

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,

And is his oracle. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned finner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and shame, before that undefiled tribunal?

South's Sermons.

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace

Has made the father of a nameless race,

Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely prest'd

By his own sons, that pass him by unblest! *Pope.*

CRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

Dryden's Dufresny.

CRA'YFISH. *n. f.* [See **CRAWFISH**.] The river lobster.

The cure of the meuricatic and armoniack faltness requires to use stumpy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*.

Flager on the Humours.

CRA'YON. *n. f.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving fume strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.

Dryden's Dufresny.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

TO CRAZE. *v. a.* [*cras*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, does seem *cras'd*. *Hook.*

Relent, sweet Hennaia; and, Lyfander, yield

Thy *cras'd* title to my certain right. *Shakespeare.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,

God looking forth, will trouble all his host,

And *crase* their chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crasing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruisheth it to a fine sand.

Caracci's Survey.

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,

No father his son dearer: true, to tell thee,

That grief hath *cras'd* my wits. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every finner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *cras'd* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does.

Tillotson.

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *cras'd*.] Decrepidude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *cras'dness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontent at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them.

Hosier, Preface.

CRA'ZINESS. *n. f.* [from *cras*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, they may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *crasiness* of her title to many of them. *Howell's Paul Fugit.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*cras*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,

We will bestow you in some better place;

Fitter for sickness and for *cras* age. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

When people are *cras*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to grow.

L'Estrange.

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command

Rules all the sea and half the land,

And over moist and *cras* brains,

In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Phylick can but mend our *cras* state,

Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether

by a mature age, a *cras* constitution, or a violent sickness,

should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wate.*

CRAUGHT. *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

In these fast places they kept their *craghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage.

Deviet on Ireland.

TO CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep;

On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

'Tis the *creaking* locust with my voice conspire,

They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *n. f.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold,

floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn

into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,

Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,

'Tis that can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shakespeare.*

Cream is matured and made to rise more speedily, by putting

in cold water; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey.

Bacon's Natural History.

How the drudging goblin sweats,

To earn his *cream*-bowl duly fet;

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,

His shadowy flail hath thrif'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be

With swelling fruits, just ravish'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily

liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous

liquor called skimmed milk. *Atterbury on Diamonds.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as, the *cream* of a jest.

TO CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather *cream*.

There are a sort of men, whose villages

Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;

And do a wilful stiffness entertain,

With purpose to be drest in an opinion

Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*

TO CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the *cream*.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing; so used

somewhere by *Swift*.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *fac'd*.] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* clown,

Where got'st thou that goose-look. *Shakespeare. Merchant.*

CREAMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of *cream*; having the nature of *cream*.

CRE'ANGE. *n. f.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line,

fattened to a hawk's leath when the is first lured.

CREASE. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Latin, chalk. *Steiner*.] A mark

made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they

go out of the common road: I once desired lord Balingbroke

to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt

edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a

strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the

crease, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

TO CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by

doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

TO CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth.

Gen. i. 1.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.

Locke.

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight, To doff their dire distresses.

Shakespeare.

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies.

King Charles.

They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could mislead his way to heaven for want of light.

Deacy of Pity.

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,

What darts or poison d'arrows were.

Reformation.

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*?

Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?

Dryden.

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the unreasoning it *creates* in the stomach.

Arcturion.

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*,

Shakespeare.

Ever shall be fortunate.

To invest with any new character.

Anise my knights of the battle: I *create* you

Companions to our person, and will fit you

Shakespeare.

To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davies on Ireland.

CREATION. *n. f.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his condescension of us.

Taylor.

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The thing created; the universe.

As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;

And from their natures Adam then did name.

Danham.

Such was the faint, who shone with every grace,

Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face:

God saw his image lively was express'd,

And his own work as his *creation* blest.

Dryden.

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear

Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year.

Dryden.

In days of yore, no matter where or when,

Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men,

Parrel.

4. Anything produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal victim, sensible

To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,

Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?

Shakespeare.

CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoing of the ancient of days in the first influence, and of this *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry.

South's Sermons.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,

Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns

With warlike beam.

Thomson's Spring.

CREATOR. *n. f.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in

The great *creator*, from his work return'd

Magnificent; his six days work, a world.

Milton.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a stout prayer,

Commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and

when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must

do when you are dying.

Taylor.

CREATURE. *n. f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not

give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his

creatures.

Stillingfleet.

2. Anything created.

God's brilliant *creatures* were light.

Racine.

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be ac-

knowledged in many respects to be.

Tillotson.

3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only

In killing *creatures*, wits, as cats and dogs.

Shakespeare.

4. A general term for men.

Yet come in her could never *creatures* find;

But for his love, and for her own self sake,

She wander'd had from one to other land.

Fairy Queen.

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,

Lo Tantalus, I here torment'd lye

Fairy Queen.

'Tough he might burst his lungs to call for help,

No *creature* would assist or pity him.

Reformation.

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creature*, get you home;

Is this a holiday?

See a separate.

He would into the flocks,

And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,

And wear it as a favour.

Shakespeare.

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,

Have, by the very cunning of the scene,

Been struck to the soul, that presently

They have proclaim'd their macula'tions.

Shakespeare.

Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,

But of thy follies, idle *creature*.

Prior.

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is

imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambi-

tion of fame.

Pope.

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, fir, would he gripe and wring my hand;

Cry, O! sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard;

Ah, cruel *creature* whom dost thou dispute?

Shakespeare.

The gods, to live in woods, have left the flocks;

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables

by having them palld upon little tables.

Watts.

7. A person who owes his life or his fortune to another.

He lent to colonial Malley to send him men, which he being

a *creature* of Eliza's, refused.

Carendon.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,

To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.

Dryden.

The design was discovered by a person whom every body

knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man.

Swift.

CREATORIAL. *adj.* [from *creator*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creatorial* infinities, may

have finite proportions to one another.

Coryne.

CREBRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *crebre*, frequent, Latin.] Frequent-

ness.

CREBRITOUS. *adj.* [from *crebre*, Latin.] Frequent.

CREDESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *credi*, Lat. *credo* is, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

No let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;

For he that made the same was known right well,

To have done much more admirable deeds;

It Merlin was.

Fairy Queen.

Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead

For ample *credence*.

Shakespeare.

They did not only underhand give out that this was the

true earl, but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people,

took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much.

Lacan.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*,

they were led to a chamber richly furnished.

Hayward.

CREDESCENCE. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles

of faith; distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical

duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity,

that so much startled the world.

South.

CREDESCENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

I then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,

If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs.

Shakespeare.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears a *credit* bulk,

That no particular scandal once can touch,

But it countenances the breath.

Shakespeare.

CREDESCENTIAL. *n. f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives

a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is

claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not

have filled the world with believers, had they not shown un-

doubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on

such a mission.

A discourse on the Christian Religion.

CREDEBILITY. *n. f.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to credit; possibi-

lity of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether in-

credible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence

of which a thing of that nature is capable.

Tillotson.

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by

which the one evidence supersedes the other.

Atterbury.

CREDESCIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; de-

serving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited;

and things are made *credibile*, either by the known condition

and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth

in themselves.

Hobbes.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as

Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credibile* persons, I am free

from doubt.

Tillotson.

CRE-

CREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibility* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physick in the East Indies.

CREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt.

CREDIT. *n. f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them.

I may give *credit* to reports.

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,

To maids alone and children are reveal'd:

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,

The fair and innocent shall still believe.

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please.

3. Esteem: good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency.

His learning, though a poor paid it,

Before a play, would lose no *credit*.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,

Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.

4. Faith; testimony.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony.

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion.

5. Trust refused.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time.

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the public *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned.

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his utmost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother.

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men.

TO CREDIT. *v. a.* [*cred*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,

And partly *credit* things that do preface.

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and *moderation*, we need no more than to consider it.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,

To *credit* this rude age; and show

To future times, that even we

Some patterns did of virtue see.

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery.

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit.

3. To trull; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country.

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance.

CREDITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.

CREDITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too.

CREDITOR. *n. f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break.

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul.

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath.

CREDULITY. *n. f.* [*credulitas*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Weakness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him.

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth.

CREDULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble, Whole nature is so far from doing harm,

That he suspects none.

CREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *credulous*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles' creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church.

Will they, who deny *creeds* and *creedmakers*, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts?

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*.

TO CREEK. *v. a.* [See **TO CREAK**.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here, *Creeling* my shoes on the plain malony.

CREEK. *n. f.* [*specca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play, Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain.

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*, Where winds with reeds and others whirling play,

Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd.

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*.

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-elapper; one that commands The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lanes.

CREEKY. *adj.* [from *creak*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot, Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood Ran bathing all the *creaky* shore a-flot,

Wheronce the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.

TO CREEP. *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; *crepan*, Sax. *crepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*!

And every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground.

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto.

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grotesque cool, with shady poplars crown'd, And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, *Creeps* in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time.

Why should a man Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice By being peevish?

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit.

5. To move secretly and elandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.— There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: *creep* into the kiln hole.

Whatever you are, That in this desert inaccessible, Under the shade of melancholy boughs, Love and neglect the *creeping* hours of time.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without foaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen. By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife Has *crept* too near his confidence.

No, his confidence

Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakespeare.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylon.

None pretends to know from how remote corners of these frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Raleigh's History.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ferility; to fawn; to bend.

To fend their smiles before us to Achilles, To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep* To holy altars. *Shakespeare.*

CREEPER. *n. f.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE. *n. f.* [from *creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREPTINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelma's words, *creptingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CREMATION. *n. f.* [from *crema*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

CREMATED. *adj.* [from *crema*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *cremated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not flatted down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CREPANI. *n. f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer feated in the midst of the forepart of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dict.*

CREPITATE. *v. n.* [from *crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION. *n. f.* [from *crepitare*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. *particp.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude.*

This fair vision, but that her arms furround Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPUSCULE. *n. f.* [from *crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dielt.*

CREPUSCULOUS. *adj.* [from *crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville.*

CRESCENT. *adj.* [from *crepsco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crescant* note. *Shakespeare.*

With these in troop Came Alloreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd

Albarte, queen of heaven, with *crescant* horns. *Milton.*

CRESCANT. *n. f.* [from *crepsco*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r's a *crescant*, and my auguring hope Says it will come to th' full. *Shakespeare.*

Or Bacchian fopphy, from the horns

Of Turkish *crepsco*, leaves all waste beyond

The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jo've in dusky clouds involves the skies, And the faint *crescant* shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

And two fair *crepsco* of translucent horn,

The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope.*

CRESCIVE. *adv.* [from *crepsco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

No XXXIV.

So the prince obfcur'd his contemplation Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt, Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night, Unseen, yet *crepsco* in his faculty. *Shakespeare.*

CRESS. *n. f.* [perhaps from *crepsco*, it being a quick grower.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; the pointal arises from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. It is cultivated as a fallad-herb, and chiefly esteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind. *Müller.*

His court with nettles and with *crepsco* stoe'd,

With founs unbought, and fallads, blest his board. *Pope.*

CREST. *n. f.* [from *crepsco*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Hannor.* They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire cross.

At my nativity

The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks, Of burning *crepsco*. *Shakespeare.*

From the arched roof, Pendent by subtle magic, many a row

Of starry lamps, and blazing *crepsco*, fed With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light

As from a sky. *Milton.*

CREST. *n. f.* [from *crepsco*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crepsco* to-day, Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,

Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

2. The comb of a cock.

Others, on ground Walk'd firm; the *crepsco* cock, whose clarion sounds

The silent hours. *Milton.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crepsco* were, in the time of king Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crepsco* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Camden.*

The horn;

It was a *crepsco* ere thou wast born:

Thy father's father wore it. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crepsco* divide, And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody fury, They fall their *crepsco*. *Shakespeare.*

CRESTED. *adj.* [from *crepsco*; *crestatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Alcalonites, Then growling foil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milt.*

At this, for new replies he did not say; But laid his *crested* helm, and throde away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know, Jove made not him his master-piece below. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [from *crepsco* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; disappointed; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, 'till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakespeare.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Harvill.*

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crepsco*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence, Third lion to the third Edward king of England,

Sprung *crestless* yeomen from too deep a root. *Shakespeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grey.*

Nor from the fable ground expect fucelle, Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETATED. *adj.* [from *creta*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dielt.*

CREVICE. *n. f.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the crevice of a wall,

When for his hand he had his two fons heads. *Shakespeare.*

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Addison.*

CREW. *n. f.* [probably from *crepsco*, Saxon.]

1. A company of people afficiated for any purpose; as *gallant crew*, for troops. *Cherry-cluse.*

There a noble *crew* Of lords and ladies stood on every tide,

Which, with their preference fair, the place much beautify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The company of a ship.

- The anchors drop'd, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*
 3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
 One of the banish'd crew,
 I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise
 New troubles.
 He with a crew, whom like ambition joins
 With him, or under him to tyrannize,
 Marching from Eden tow'rd's the west, shall find
 'The plain.
 'The list was he, whose thunder flew
 The Titan race, a rebel crew.
 CREW, the pretérito of *crux*.
 CR'WELL, *n. f.* [*kluwl*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on
 a knot or ball.
 Take silk or *crwel*, gold or silver thread, and make these
 fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton.*
 CRIBB, *n. f.* [*cybbe*, Sax. *crib*, German.]
 1. The rack or manger of a stable.
 Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the
 king's melle. *Shakespeare.*
 The floor and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
 And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.
 2. The stall or cabin of an ox.
 3. A small habitation; a cottage.
 Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
 Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
 Than in the peifum'd chambers of the great? *Shakspeare.*
 To CRIB, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow
 habitation; to confine; to cage.
 Now I'm cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
 To lacy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*
 CRIBBAGE, *n. f.* A game at cards.
 CRIBBLE, *n. f.* [*criblum*, Lat. *n.*] A corn-sieve.
 CRIBATION, *n. f.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or sepa-
 rating by a sieve.
 CRICK, *n. f.*
 1. [from *crice*, Italian.] The noise of a door.
 2. [from *crice*, Saxon, a flake.] A painful stiffness in the
 neck.
 CRICKET, *n. f.* [*trecht*, from *trecken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]
 1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.
 Dull'st thou not hear a noise? —
 — I heard the owl scaven, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakspeare.*
 Far from all rest of mirth,
 Save the *cricket* on the hearth.
 The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she dy'd,
 And thrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*
 2. [from *crice*, Saxon, a flick.] A sport, at which the con-
 tenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.
 The judge, to dance, his brother ferjeant call;
 The knator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*
 3. [from *cricken*, Germ. to creep.] A low feat or stool.
 CRICKER, *n. f.* [from *crice*.] The officer whose business is to
 cry or make proclamation.
 He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Ecclus.*
 The *crier* command silence, and the whole multitude
 present stand in a silence. *Brerewood.*
 The *crier* calls aloud
 Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
 Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dry.*
 CRIME, *n. f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An act contrary
 to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.
 High God be witness, that I guiltless am;
 But if yourself, fir knight, ye guilty find,
 Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
 With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same. *Fairy Qu.*
 No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*
 CRIMEFUL, *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal;
 faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.
 You proceeded not against these feats,
 So *crimeful* and so capital in nature. *Shakespeare.*
 CRIMELESS, *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.
 My foes could not procure me any feathe,
 So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*. *Shakspeare.*
 CRIMINAL, *adj.* [from *crime*.]
 1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to
 law.
 Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
 That clear the died from blemish *criminal*. *Fairy Queen.*
 What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced
 to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*
 2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.
 The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us *criminal*
 in the sight of God. *Rogers.*
 3. Not civil; as a *criminal* prosecution.
 CRIMINAL, *n. f.* [from *crime*.]
 1. A man accused.
 Was ever *criminal* found to plead?
 Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*
 2. A man guilty of a crime.
 All these persons, that had held chief place of authority in
 their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other

disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *crimi-*
nal. *Bacon.*
 CRIMINALLY, *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wick-
 edly; guiltily.
 As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *crimi-*
nally employed on all. *Rogers.*
 CRIMINALNESS, *n. f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of
 innocence.
 CRIMINATION, *n. f.* [*crimination*, Latin.] The act of accusing;
 accusation; arraignment; charge.
 CRIMINATORY, *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.] Relating to ac-
 cusing; accusing; censorious.
 CRIMINOUS, *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous;
 enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminosus*
 guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies,
 which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond.*
 CRIMINOUSLY, *adv.* [from *criminosus*.] Enormously; very
 wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were
 most *criminosusly* omitted before. *Hammond.*
 CRIMINOSNESS, *n. f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt;
 crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminosness* in
 him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and
 malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIS, *adj.* [*crimosus*, Italian.] A species of red colour.
 Upon her head a *crimosus* coronet,
 With damask roses and daffodils set,
 Bay-leaves between,
 And primroses green,
 Embellish the white violet. *Spenser.*

CRIMP, *adj.* [from *crumple*, or *crimble*.]
 1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the Fowler, warm'd
 By these good omens, with swift early steps,
 Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Pope.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible; a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and
 forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by
 him. *Archibald.*

To CRIMPLE, *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimble*.] To con-
 tract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.
 He pass'd the cautery through them, and accordingly *crim-*
pled them up. *Wilkinson.*

CRIMSON, *n. f.* [*crimsonus*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.
 As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with
 an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else
 than heightened yellow. *Eyle.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rofeted over with
 the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of
 a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self? *Shakespeare.*

Beauty's enigma yet
 Is *crimson* in the tips, and in the cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

The *crimson* stream disdain'd his arms around,
 And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden's Esau.*

Why does the foil endure
 The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

To CRIMSON, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. — Here wast thou boy'd, brave hart:
 Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand

Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy keth. *Shakspeare.*

CRINCUM, *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction;
 whimpy.

For jealousy is but a kind

Of clap and *crin* um of the mind. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be fawning *cringes*, and false dissembling looks. *Pope.*

To CRINGE, *v. a.* [from *cringen*, German.] To draw to-
 gether; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,

'Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face, *Shakspeare.*

And whine aloud for mercy.

To CRINGE, *v. n.* [*cringen*, German.] To bow; to pay court

with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are
 always bowing and *cringing*. *Swift.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place

Without success, thus tells his case. *Dryden.*

CRINGEROUS, *adj.* [*cringerus*, Latin.] Hair; overgrown

with hair. *Dryden.*

To CRINKLE, *v. n.* [from *krinkelen*, Dutch.] To go in

and out; to run in flexures.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
 Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pye? *King.*

76 CRISKLE. v. a. To mould into equalities.

CRINKLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. adj. [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Diff.*

CRINOSITY. n. f. [from *crinifol.*] Hairyness.

CRIPPLE. n. f. [cripple, Sax. *crepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your first order died,

And that a winged Mercury did bear:

Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,

That came too lag to fee him buried. *Shakespeare.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my

mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth,

whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing.

The fort a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

76 CRIPPLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To lame; to make

lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,

And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

Tettyx, the dancing-maller, threw himself from the rock,

but was *crippled* in the fall. *Adajon.*

CRIPPLENESS. n. f. [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of

the limbs. *Diff.*

CRISIS. n. f. [crisis, Gr.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the

better.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,

'Till some false *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;

Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,

And all the colour of your life depends

On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was en-

tered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was

the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to

the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abili-

ties. *Adajon.*

CRISP. adj. [crispus, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hult.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,

With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,

Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land

Answer your fummons, Juno does command. *Shakespeare.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better;

which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but

of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more

crisp, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon.*

76 CRISP. v. a. [crispis, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,

Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,

And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shakespeare.*

Young I'd have him too,

Yet a man, with *crisp'd* hair,

Call in thousand fringes and rings,

For love's fingers, and his wings. *Ben. Johnson.*

The hasty application of spirits of wine it not only un-

fit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels

of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gan-

grene. *Sharp.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs,

Reveals the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,

Rolling on orient pearl and fands of gold,

Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. n. f. [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity,

crispation, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirsute, and

have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPINO-PIN. n. f. [from *crisp*.] A curling-iron.

The changeable fuits of apparel, and the mantles, and the

wimples, and the *crispino-pin*. *If. iii. 22.*

CRISPULCANT. adj. [crispulcant, Latin.] Waved, or un-

dulating; at lightning is represented. *Diff.*

CRISPNESS. n. f. [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPY. adj. [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* flaky looks, oft known

To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare.*

CRITERION. n. f. [criterium, Gr.] A mark by which any thing is

judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-

mitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *cri-*
terion. *Glanville.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every
man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious dis-
position of his own heart. *Bacon.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,

If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope.*

CRITICK. n. f. [criticus, Gr.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able
to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in mens minds of several things,
whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the
large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw, that other names deface,

And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties confluent with virtue,
piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themselves, and
shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critic*-

on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRITICK. adj. Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the

art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,

But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

CRITICK. n. f.

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his
good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of
mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poets of a

ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Adajon.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly con-
sidered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick*
than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and
critique on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,

My verse gave ample lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

76 CRITICK. v. n. [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to

criticise.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by
the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon
them. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. adj. [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to
direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*
Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would
never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not
been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism; as, he wrote a critical dissertation on the
last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise
me?—
—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakespeare.*

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is
determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the
critical or decretory days to be dependent on that number.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is
in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point,
the critical minute, in which every good work so much de-
pends. *Spratt.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of
the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid
aside. *Swift.*

CRITICALLY. adv. [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; ex-
actly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and
critically to discern good writers from bad, and a proper style
from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several
hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and
critically examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

CRITICALNESS. n. f. [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy;
nicety.

76 CRITICISE. v. n. [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any
performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have
done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I
can write feverely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;

Without all this at once before your eyes, *Pope.*

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these ac-
counts,

counts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses. *Locke.*

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* [from *critic*.] To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. *n. f.* [from *critic*.] A manner of judging well.

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticism*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addison.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cracezzan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *croci-tare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. The subtle swallow flies about the brook, And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *Moy.*

So when Jove's block descended from on high, Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog, And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope.*

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food; And France robs marches of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. The raven himself not hoarse, *Shakespeare.*

Under my battlements. The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough, By *croaking* from the left, prefag'd the coming blow. *Dryd.*

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disfigurable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watery face, The frogs renew the *croaks* of their locustious race. *Dryd.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice? No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee.*

CROCCEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION. *n. f.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. f.* [*truick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. *n. f.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE. *n. f.* [from *κροκώ*, saffron, and *δῖλος*, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very short, it runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Its sight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it sees but dimly; and it is said to spend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it smells very agreeably. *Crucodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, on the sand near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is said to break the *crucodile's* eggs whenever it finds them; and also, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is asleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

CROCODILINE. *adj.* [*crucodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CROCUS. *n. f.*

The best place to plant the Spring *crucis* is close to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of those of a season together. The seed must be kept in the hulk 'till sown, and a light rich ground should be

chosen for them. They must not be placed too thick: they may be increased also by off-sets. *Martius.*

Fair handed Spring unbofous every grace, Throws out the slow-drop and the *crucis* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *n. f.* [croft, Saxon.] A little clove joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd, Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts* That brow this bottom glade.

CROISADE. *n. f.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] A holy Croisa'do, or war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisades*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Baile.*

CROISES. *n. f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE. *n. f.* [*crone*, Sax. according to *Vesflegen*; *krone*, Dut. according to *Sinimer*.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman. Take up the bastard, Take't up, I say, giv't to thy *crone*. *Shakespeare.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CROWNET. *n. f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CROWN. *n. f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *crone*, Th' espousers of your cause and munics.

To oblige your *crone* Swift, Bring your dame a new year's gift. *Sage.*

Strange, an astrologer should die, Without one wonder in the sky!

Not one of all my *crone* stars, To pay their duty to his herse? *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. f.* [*crois*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook. He left his *crook*, he left his flocks, And wand'ring through the lonely rocks, He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander. There fall those sapphire-colour'd brooks, Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks*, Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Silvey.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar may soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arisebeth.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooks* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master or state. *Bum.*

CROOKBACK. *n. f.* [*crook and back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee, Or any be the proudest of thy fort. *Shakespeare.*

CROOKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass, A negroe for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass Be call'd Europa. *Dryden.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CROOKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the founding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Newton.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Wheatecraft.*

2. Winding; oblique; sinuous.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footstep of *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge, The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deuteronomy.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump! As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakespeare.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk *perverfly* with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inclined; inflection. *Hosier.*

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is crooked; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hosier.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*
When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.

CROP. *n. f.* [crop, Saxon.] The crow of a bird; the first stomach into which her meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*.

But flutt'ring there, they nestle near the throne, And lodge in habitation not their own, } *Dryden.*
By their high *croaks* and corny wizzards known.

CROPPULL. *adj.* [crop and full.] Satiated with a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Balks at the fire his hairy strength; And, *cropp'd*, out of door he flings, 'Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CROPSICK. *adj.* [crop and sick.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *cropp'd* drunkards must engage A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate.*

CROK. *n. f.* [croppa, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have, Nought reaped but with a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lob'ring the foil, and reaping plenteous *crop*, Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, That sacred stream, should never water weeds, Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Rowe.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon, because the sap is not fully come out of the root. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free, It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

TO CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakspeare.*

He, upon whose side, The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree, Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakspeare.*

All the budding honours upon thy crest I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakspeare.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent. *Ezek.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hanging upon their beards. *Bacon.*

O fruit divine! Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *crop'd*. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops; While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *cropt*. *Danbom.*

Death destroys The parent's hopes, and *cropt* the growing boys. *Creech.*

No more, mygoats, shall I behold you climb The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

TO CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench! She made great Caesar lay his sword to-bed; He plough'd her, and the *cropt*. *Shakspeare.*

CROPPER. *n. f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are several kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, ratters. *Walton.*

CROISIER. *n. f.* [*croisier*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; No XXXIV.

as it was in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croisiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword.

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *croisier*, some say the distaff, was too bulky. *Bacon.*

Her front erect with majesty the bore, The *croisier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Howell.*

CROISLET. *n. f.* [*croislet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew, Or heard abroad, of that her champion true, That in his armour bare a *croislet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd di'mond *croislet* lay, To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay.*

2. It seems to be used in the following passage, by mistake, for *croislet*.

The *croislet* some, and some the cushions mould, With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

CROSS. *n. f.* [*crux*, Fr. *crux*, Ital. *crux*, Lat.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith.

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Bacon.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd Against the Saxon gods. *Taylor.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Rowe.*

4. A line drawn thorough another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Withstand unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Shakspeare.*

Then let us teach our trial patience, Because it is a customary *cross*. *Sidney.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man.

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Shakspeare.*

6. Money so called, bees marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howell.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss, Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross* and *Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*; His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling a-thwart something else.

Whatever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, all that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptic, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Hilder.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face, To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder, In the most terrible or nimble stroke *Shakspeare.*

Of quick *cross* lightn'g!

3. Adverse; opposite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*, One must be happy for the other's loss. *Dryden.*

Cross to our interests, curbing sense and fin; Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within, It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expole him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

6 A 5. Pevish;

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *crofs* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *crofs* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *crofs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crofs* and severest passages of providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *crofs* and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glansville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *crofs* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and floridly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Silvius.*

They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon *crofs* marriages, to be had between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon.*

CROSS, *prop.*

1. A-thwart; so as to intersect any thing.

They were adverted, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to pass, cut down great trees *crofs* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knolet.*

Berwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd

Two habitable seats of human kind;

And *crofs* their limits cut a flogging way;

Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

Crofs his back, as in triumphant scorn,

The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryden.*

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *crofs* a village. *L'Estr.*

TO CROSS, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line a-thwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,

To *crofs* the cudgels to the laws;

That what by breaking them't had gain'd,

By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruits, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Derham.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *crofs* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and counter her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross.

To mark; to cancel; as, to *crofs* an article.

3. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only fake

We fought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake. *Dry.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying 'gan to turn aside,

For fear, as seem'd, or for some feigned loss;

More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *crofs*. *Spem.*

6. To thwart; to interpolate obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder.

Still do I *crofs* this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hook.*

The king no longer could endure

Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they propoed. *Clarendon.*

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!

It *crosses* my design, which was t'allow

The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,

Which France and Holland wanted power to *crofs*.

We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,

Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *cross'd*,

Shall find the gen'rous labour was not lost. *Addison.*

7. To counteract.

Then their wits clash with their understandings, and their appetites *crofs* their duty. *Lect.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No government is suffered to go on with any one course,

but upon the least information he is either flogged and *cross'd*,

or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *crofs* this in the smallest. *Shakespeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all there is not a syllable which any ways *crosses* us. *Hobbes.*

It is certain however it *crofs* the received opinion, that

sounds may be created without air. *Bacon.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,

To *crofs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakspeare.*

TO CROSS, *v. n.*

1. To lie a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Mens action do not always *crofs* with reason. *Silvius.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with

a bar of iron put through it. *Harri.*

TO CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*crofs* and *examine*.] To try the

faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *crofs* *examine* and interrogate their actions

against their words, they will soon confess the invalidity of

their solemnest confessions. *Dicoy of Fict.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate of *crofs*

examine the witnesses. *Spectator.*

CROSS STAFF. *n. f.* [from *crofs* and *staff*.] An instrument

commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the

meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harri.*

A CROSSBITE. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bite*.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without

so much as dreaming of a *crofs-bite* from so silly an animal,

fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estr.*

TO CROSSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by

deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *crofs-bite* a country

evidence, and fighting him out of his senses. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,

Which all discuss, but few can clear;

As Nature slyly had thought fit,

For some by ends, to *crofs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CROSSBOW. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bow*.] A missile weapon formed

by placing a bow a-thwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods

and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *crofs-*

bows and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Cowley.*

The master of the *crofs-bows*, lord Rambures. *Shakspeare.*

CROSSBOWERS. *n. f.* [from *crofs-bow*.] A shooter with a

crofs-bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *crofsbowers*

of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh.*

CROSS-GRAINED. *adj.* [*crofs* and *grain*.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *crosgained* in any part of its length,

then you must turn your stuff to plane it on the contrary way,

so far as it runs *crofs-grained*. *Mason.*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in fallen wits,

And *crofs-grain'd* works of modern wits.

The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *crofs-grained* woman, is

incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *crofs-grained*, termagant, scolding

jades, than one had as good be hanged as live in the house

with. *Arbutnot.*

But wisdom, peevish and *crofs-grain'd*,

Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CROSSLY. *adv.* [from *crofs*.]

1. A-thwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity,

is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as un-

towardly, and *crofsly* to the reason of things, as can be ima-

gined. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *crofs*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness*, or

aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mis-

chief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or hu-

mour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined, that the stiff *crossness* of a

poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's

seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estrange.*

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things,

compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappoint-

ments asleep. *Collier.*

CROSSBOW. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bow*.] Alphabet; so named be-

cause a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end

of learning is piety. *He*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croffes* pluckes the letter G;
And fays a wizard told him, that by G
His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare.

CRO'SWIND. *n. f.* [*crois* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea, as we all find this world, meet with many more ethier *croffs* or stormy gulls than prosperous gales.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.

CRO'SWAY. *n. f.* [*crois* and *may*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,

That in *croffways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWORT. *n. f.* [*from crois* and *wort*.] It hath soft leaves, like the Ladies' best-aw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross.

The rough or hairy *croffs* are sometimes used in medicine, and is found wild on dry sandy banks.

Miller.

CROTCH. *n. f.* [*crois*, French.] A hook.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

Bacon.

CROTCHET. *n. f.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Chambers.

As a good harper, driven far in years,
Into whose cunning hands the gutt doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,

But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Davies.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building.

A stately temple shoots within the skies,

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.

Dryden.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

A perverse conceit; an old fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy.

Hewell.

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crotch* came in his head how he might countermine him.

L'Estrange.

TO CROUCH. *v. n.* [*croûche*, crooked, French.]

1. To stoop low; to lye close to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his mauler.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. 1 Sa. ii. 30.

At his heels,

Least in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,

Crouch for employment.

Shakespeare.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests.

Dryden.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;

They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe.

Dryden.

Your shameful story shall record of me,

The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free.

Dryden.

CROUP. *n. f.* [*crupper*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES. *n. f.* [*from croup*.] Are higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking, or shooting his shoes.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. f.* [*craps*, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. The *crow* and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

Shakespeare.

To *crow* he gave impartial grace affords,

And coughs and haws, and such republic birds.

Dryden.

2. To *pu t a crow*, is to be indolent or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.

L'Estrange, Fable 7.

Resolve before we go,

That you and I must *pull a crow*.

Hudibras.

3. A piece of iron used as a lever; as the Latins called a hook *crow*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a baulk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a baulk, or some such stuff, behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber.

Maxon.

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight

Unto my cell.

Shakespeare.

Against the gate employ your *crow* of iron.

4. [*from crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

Southern.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [*from crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] The flower consists of several leaves, which expand in

form of a rose, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit; either round, cylindrical, or spiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked seeds. 1 the species are sixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [*from crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry.

Military Dict.

To CROW. *preterit*. *I crow*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. *v. n.* [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crow* loud. *Shakespeare.*

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, because when you *crow*, men use to rise.

Bacon.

That the lyon trembles at the *crow*ing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.

Hakewill.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For *crow*ing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So high her cock.

Dryden.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

CROWD. *n. f.* [*crud*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly press'd together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands.

Elijay on Homer.

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But sed us, by the way, without od divine.

Dryden.

4. [*from crowd*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchase;
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be a low'd

Hudibras.

To CROWP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself.

Watts.

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up.

Shakespeare.

It seems probable, that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

Burnet.

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant.

Locke.

Then let us fill
This little interval this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.

Addison.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?

Giles.

4. To CROWP SAIL. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

Dryden.

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning fin,
Amidst so many virtues, *crowded* in.

Cowley.

CROWDER. *n. f.* [*from crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chey-chale sung by a blind *crowder*.

Sidney.

CROWKEEPER. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow. The following passage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.

Shakespeare.

CROWN. *n. f.* [*le couronne*, Fr. *corona*, Dut. *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*? —
—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;

Shakespeare.

A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy;
Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.

Shakespeare.

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And let the triple *crown* upon his head.

Shakespeare.

Edward put to death a citizen,
Only for saying, he would make his son
Heir to the *crown*.

Shakespeare.

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feast
Ecclej. xxxii. 2.

3. Reward

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crum*, but we an incorruptible. *Cor. ix. 25.*

Let merit *crum*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.

Dryden.

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crum* in several countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head.

If he awake,

From toe to *crum* he'll fill our skins with pinches;
Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crum* to fend for the songster. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others save their *crum*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crum* o' th' cliff, what thing was that

Which parted from you? *Shakespeare.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the sleepy *crum*

Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crum* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may mislead you, or misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crum*s. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crum*. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crum*-pieces, silver or ducations, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crum* of old men. *Eccles. xxv. 6.*

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crum*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philip. iv. 1.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers consist of six leaves, are bell-shaped, and hang downwards: these are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great bush of leaves. The point of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with flat seeds. It hath a coated root, furnished with fibres at the bottom. *Milcr.*

CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for crowning of the king. *Shakespeare.*

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crum*'d his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crum*'d him with glory and honour. *Pf. viii. 5.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged prince's; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crum* it. *Shakespeare.*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your succés; deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crum* a grateful and a constant flame. *Rescramm.*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and *crum*'ing privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honey-comb furround,
Which in the middle the country banquet *crum*'d. *Dryden.*

CROWN-GLASS. *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *n. f.* A stinking filthy scab that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWNWHEEL. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Horris.*

CROWNET. *n. f.* [from *crum*.]

1. The flame with *crum*.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from *finis crum*'d *apex*.

Oh, this false fool of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my *crum*, my chief end;
Like a right giddy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakespeare.*

CRYSTALLINE. *n. f.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are final.

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting; one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Say.*

TO CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucis*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruce, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross. *Ditt.*

CRUCIFIER. *n. f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Harnessed on Fundamentals.*

CRUCIFIX. *n. f.* [*cruxifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Alid.*

CRUCIFIXION. *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

His earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Alid.*

CRUCIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a cross.

TO CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifige*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross left upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Hebr. vi. 6.*

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify*'d. *Milcr.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [commonly written *card*. See *CRU*.] A concoction of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *agua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Bode.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Antistat.*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it resisteth and hulketh fast, in some degree, the first form or consistence, it is all that while *crude* and unconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and unconcoction. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up his turn
Wide the celestial soil; and law beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude* Conception. *Milcr.*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milcr.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd. *B. Johnson.*

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.

Aburd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Racine.*

CRUDELY. *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripe; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,
And all good counsel is on cowards lost:
The question *crude* I put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to slay. *Dryden.*

CRUDENESS. *n. f.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRUDITY. *n. f.* [from *crude*.] Indigestion; unconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and crudities, and consequently putrefaction of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach. *Arndt.*

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

TO CRUDE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *cruded* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood. *Dryden.*

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horres blood. *Dryden.*

CRUDY, *adj.* [from *crud*.]
1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up so wisely as they may. *Spenser.*

2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill.
Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the
frolics, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakspeare.*

CRUEL, *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without
pity; without compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key:
All *cruel*'s else inferi'd. *Shakspeare.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing
pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate
me with *cruel* hatred. *Psalmist.*

We beheld one of the *cruelst* fights between two knights,
that ever hath adorned the most martial fury. *Sidney.*

CRUELLY, *adv.* [from *cruel*.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly;
barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but
also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryden.*

CRUELNESS, *n. f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But the more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,

Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;
She takes her glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser.*

CRUELLY, *n. f.* [*cruaute*, French.] Inhumanity; savageness;
barbarity.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,

Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions
of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of
enslaved nations. *Temple.*

CRUELTATE, *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical apothecaries pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon
to the wound. *Gloucester.*

CAUET, *n. f.* [*cruiete*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil,
with a stopple.

Within thy reach I fet the vinegar!
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,

While pepper-water worms thy bane supply'd. *Swift.*

CAUSTIC, *n. f.* [*cruiete*, Dutch.] A small cup.
I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and
a little oil in a *cruiet*. *King.*

The train prepare a *cruiet* of curious mold,
A *cruiet* of fragrance, form'd of burni'd gold. *Pope.*

A *CRUISE*, *n. f.* [*cruiet*, Fr. from the original *cruiet*, who
bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in
search of plunder.

TO CRUISE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in
search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea with-
out any certain course.

CAUISER, *n. f.* [from *cruiet*.] One that roves upon the sea
in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruiers* it was complained, that their surgeons
were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wijmon.*

CRUM, *n. f.* [*cruma*, Saxon; *krumme*, Dutch; *krummel*,
CRUMB, } German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin
cut; and let it be boil'd in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*

Attract his slender feet. *Trojan.*

TO CRUMBLE, *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces;
to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parceling and subdividing of inheritances, in
process of time they became to be divided and *crumbled*, that
there were few persons of estate estates. *Hale.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions
and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere
regard for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the
mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act
passed some years ago, they can divide likewise, and *crumble*
as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

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TO CRUMBLE, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* butt. *Pope.*

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the
form of gravel.

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Melt not inevitably tumbly. *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the
late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRUMENAL, *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

The fat ox, that woeen liege in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY, *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP, *adj.* [*crump*, Saxon; *krum*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.]
Crooked in the back.

When the workman took measure of him, he was *crump*
shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

TO CRUMPLE, *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rump*;
rompelen, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together
in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to
two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all folds,
and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Adams.*

CRUMPLING, *n. f.* A small degenerate apple.

TO CRUNK, } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *DiD.*

TO CRUNKLE, } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.

CRUPPER, *n. f.* [from *crupa*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.]
That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the
saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the
reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper*
of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
—Oh—fixpence, that I had a Wednesday last.

To pay the fiddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shakspeare.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither fear'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:

The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

CRURAL, *adj.* [from *cras cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural*
muscles in lions and tigers, are the cause of the great and
habitual immorality of those animals. *Aristot.*

CRUSADE, } *n. f.* See *CRUSADE*.

CRUSADE, } *n. f.* See *CRUSADE*.

1. An expedition against the infidels.

2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusades*. *Shakspeare.*

CRUISE, See *CRUISE*.

CRUISET, *n. f.* A goldsmith's melting pot.

TO CRUSH, *v. a.* [*crusher*, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze.

You speak him far.—
—I don't extend him, sir: within himself

Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakspeare.*

The ass thrust herself upon the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's
foot against the wall. *Numbers.*

Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet position of misfuked wine, *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:

I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden.*

2. To press with violence.

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encounter, one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakspeare.*

The sad weight of such ingratitude
Will *crush* me into earth.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and
crush some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser.*

Nine emulation
Hath not that honour 'n't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspeare.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Saran, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milton.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being
that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can
divert

- direct any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage. *Addison.*
- TO CRUSH.** *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body. Poverty, cold wind, and *crushing* rain, Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. *Thomson.*
- CRUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collision. Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*
- CRUST.** *n. f.* [*crusta*, Latin.]
1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped. I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of drofs. *Addison.*
2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scoriom of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*
- The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked. He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold; when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison.*
4. The outer hard part of bread. Th'impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies, And pettish'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*
5. A waste piece of bread. Y^e are liberal now; but when your turn is sped, You'll wish nie choak'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*
- Men will do trick, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*
- TO CRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case. Why gave you nie a monarch's foul, And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryden.*
- Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison.*
- And now their legs, and brealls, and bodies flood *Crusted* with baik, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*
- In some, who have run up to nien without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*
2. To foul with concretions. If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the next alehouse. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
- TO CRUST.** *v. n.* To gather or contract a *crust*; to gain a hard covering. I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*
- CRUSTA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.
- It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward.*
- CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.
- CRUSTY.** *adv.* [from *crust*.] Peevishly; snappishly.
- CRUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *crust*.]
1. The quality of a *crust*.
2. Peevishness; monofeness.
- CRUSTY.** *adj.* [from *crust*.]
1. Covered with a *crust*.
- The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham.*
2. Sturdy; morose; snappish; a low word.
- CRUTCH.** *n. f.* [*crucia*, Ital. *cruc*, Fr. *crucle*, Germ.] A support used by cripples.
- Ah, thus King Henry throws away his *crutches*, Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakespeare.*
- Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born, And gives the *crutch* the cradles infancy. *Shakespeare.*
- Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*: A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel, Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare.*
- On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryden.*
- This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife, The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
- At best a *crutch* that lifts the weak along, Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
- The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego, And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.*
- TO CRUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple. I hasten Og and Deeg to rehearse, Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*
- TO CRY.** *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

- Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep! *Shak.*
- While his falling tears the stream supply'd, Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To call importunately. I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonas.*
3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually. They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *End.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jeremiah.*
- The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their strength is to sit still. *Isaiah.*
5. To exclaim. Yet let them look they glory not in mischief, Nor build their evils on the graves of great men; For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them. *Shakespeare.*
- What's the matter, That in the several places of the city You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shakespeare.*
- If dressing, mistreasing, and compliment, Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry* Against thee. *Herbert.*
- Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprized at the contrivance, *cried* out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To utter lamentations. We came *crying* hither: Thou know'st, the first time that we smelt the air, We wail'd and *cry*. *Shakespeare.*
- Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*
- When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they certainly sigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as any other men. *Tulius.*
7. To squall, as an infant. Should some god tell me, that should I be born, And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
- Thus, in a flary night, fond children *cry* For the rich fangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
- He struggles for breath, and *cries* for aid; Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden.*
- The child certainly knows that the worme'd or multiseed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*
8. To weep; to shed tears. Her who still weeps with spungy eyes, And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Dennis.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young *cries* which *cry*. *Psalm.*
- The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Isaiah.*
10. To yell, as a hound on a scent. Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord; He *cried* upon it at the meerest lofs; Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CRY.** *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution. She seeks, she sighs, but nowhere spies him: Love is loft, and thus the *cries* him. *Crofton.*
- TO CRY DOWN.** *v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Waller.*
- Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*
2. To prohibit. By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon.*
3. To overbear. I'll to the king, And from a mouth of honour *cry down* This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CRY OUT.** *v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Isaiah.*
- With that Sufanna *cried* with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her. *Sufanna.*
2. To complain loudly. We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon*. Are these things then necessities? Then let us meet them like necessities; And that same word even now *cries out* on us. *Shakespeare.*
- Will then *cry out* of Marcus: oh, if he Had borne the business. *Shakespeare.*
- Behold, I *cried out* of wrong, but I am not heard. *Isaiah.*

Cry out upon the stars for doing

Ill offices, to cross their wooing.

Epiphanius *cries out* upon it at rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it.

Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against*.

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter of faith, and above reason.

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is the *crying out*?

— So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made

Each pang a death.

To *CRY* up. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude.

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them.

They flight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it.

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure.

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne,

Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,

Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,

And, as they please, give infamy or fame.

Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here.

CRY. n. f. [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land.

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general cry Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this cry, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock.

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to conform the deluded vulgar in their errors; and so the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat.

5. Proclamation.

The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street; as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went out for thee, And still it might, and yet it may again.

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune.

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He horns the dog, resolves to try The combat next; but if they cry Invades again his trembling ear, He trait resumes his wonted care.

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round, A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate As reek of the rotten fens; whose loves I prize As the dead carcasses of unburied men,

That do corrupt my air.

CRYAL. n. f. The heron.

CRYER. See *CRYER*.

CRYER. n. f. A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

CRYPTICAL. } adj. [*κρυπτός*.] Hidden; secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do

Hudibras.

Stillingfleet.

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not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends.

CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly; perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *cryptically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those saps that are a-kin to it.

CRYPTOGRAPHY. n. f. [*κρυπτός* and *γραφω*.]

1. The act of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. n. f. [*κρυπτός* and *λόγος*.] Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. n. f. [*κρύσταλλος*.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexible or elastic, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe.

Island crystal bears a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very intense heat calcines without fusion; steeped a day or two in water, it loses its natural polish; rubbed on cloth, it attracts straws, like amber.

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelepiped of six planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very soft, and is easily scratched with a pin. It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the island of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France.

A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on optics, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the same colour and thickness, and running parallel to one another at a small distance.

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal*; as is seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs in filliculins.

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately concentered by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit.

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same.

3. *Crystal* is also used for a facitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also *crystal glass*, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; though it comes less short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal*.

4. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters hot or congealed in manner of *crystal*.

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*.

CRYSTAL. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods, Thy *crystal* window open, look out.

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds By *crystal* streams, that murmur through the meads.

CRYSTALLINE. adj. [*crystallinus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*.

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of *crystal* line glass.

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime

On the *crystalline* sky, in *espier* thron'd

Illustrious far and wide.

CRYSTALLINE Humour. n. f. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the gummy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called *aranea*.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides.

CRYSTALLIZATION. n. f. [from *crystallize*.] Congellation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does

does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the medium or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fited enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divert them of their falsities, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallic and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodward.*

TO CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concreate in crystal.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

TO CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arzobut.*

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a bear; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outlast the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cub from the bear's. *Shakspeare.*

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,

Keep their fur dry. *Shakspeare.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's cub, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which twining fells had tost,

One as a mountain vault, and with her came

A cub, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,

When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy case?

Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow?

'Tis thine own tip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

O most comical fight! a country squire, with the equipage

of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but, such two unlicked cubs!

Gangrene.

TO CUR. *v. a.* [from *curus*.] To bring forth: used of

beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid;

On a brown George with lousy fawlers fed;

Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup

From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden.*

CURATION. *n. f.* [*curatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cuba*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cuba*.] The finding exactly the solid

content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square

and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore

equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetic.] See CUBICK Number.

All the smaller planets move about the sun at several distances,

as their common center, and with different velocities.

This common law being observed in all of them, that the

squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the

cubes of their distances. *Grew.*

CUBE Root. *n. f.* The origin of a cubick number; or a

CUBICK Root. *n. f.* number, by whose multiplication into itself,

and again into the product, any given number is formed;

thus two is the cube root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBER. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but some-

what longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface, and

composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering

a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single

seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white

within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and

is acrid and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper.

Cubers are brought into Europe from the island of Java; but

the plants, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us.

They are warm and carminative; and the Indians steep them

in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as cubers, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usual-

ly put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer.*

CUBICAL. *adj.* [from *cuba*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wallius.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubical number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubical numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubical number. *Hale.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discomitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure, and others at eighteen. *Calm.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a cubit;

the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed

and measured by cubits. *Hilder.*

Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Aristot.*

When on the goddess's first I cast my sight,

Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the

towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they

appeared in a cubital stature. *Brown.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of flocks and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumble. *Cowell.*

These, mounted on a chair-curule,

Which moderns call a *chair-float*,

March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [*cock*, Fr. from *cocker*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make

her husband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shakspeare.*

There have been,

Or I am much deceiv'd, cuckolds ere now;

Aud many a man there is, ev'n at this present,

Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,

That little thinks she has been sluic'd in his absence. *Shakspeare.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands, to her the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

Ever since the reign of King Charles II. the older man is

made a cuckold, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery

and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Susli.*

TO CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of

having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and

me a sport. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,

Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;

For that's to cuckold thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a

cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor cuckoldly knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to

call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of

money. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes

a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old,

he or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see a

chine again. *Shakspeare.*

One Hernando, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal

her away. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring
cuckoldom against me. *Dryden's Spenser*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbutnot.*

CUC'KOO. *n. f.* [*cuculus*, Welsh; *cucu*, Fr. *chuck*, Dutch.]
1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and it is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckos*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Findings Mopsa, like a *cuckoo*: by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And does not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eyes; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shak.*

From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomson.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a *saical* art thou then, to praise him so for running? —
—A halfback, ye *cuckos*; — but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *n. f.* The name of a flower.

When daisies pierce, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo* buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows most bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Dandel, and all the weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. f.*

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodlice, is that spurious dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CUCULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*cucumis*, Latin] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinate, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are,

1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turkey cucumber. The first of these kinds is the most common in the English gardens. The second sort, which is by far the better fruit, as being less watery, and containing facet seeds, is the most common kind cultivated in Holland. The third sort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and also its having less water, and fewer seeds; but it is not so fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come so early.

The common sort is cultivated in three different seasons; the first of which is on hot-beds, under garden-stones, for early fruit: the second is under bell or hand glasses, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or to pickle. *Artiller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crowded bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden.*

CUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*cucumis*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceae plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Clemens.*

CUCURBITATE. *n. f.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbitate*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbitate*, fitted with a capacious glass head. *Hogbe on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbitate* glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis. *Mot mer.*

CUD. *n. f.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which is reprinted in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their cud in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

No XXXV.

You range the pathless wood,

While on a flow'ry bank he chews the cud. *Dryden.*

CUD'DEN. } *n. f.* [*without etymology*.] A clown; and a stupid

CUD'DY. } *adj.* *ruffick*; a low dolt; a low bad word.

The flustering *cud'den*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

CU'DOLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To fly close; to squit.

Have you mark'd a partridge qu'e,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon qu'e,
She *cud'dle* low behind the brake;
Nor would she fly, nor dars the fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. f.* [*cu'dge*, Dutch]

1. A flick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough, and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cu'dgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cu'dgels* to thy hide and bones;
I tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand with a good *cu'dgel*, the difference between the one playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cud-el on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cu'dgel*. *Locke.*

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical *cu'ds*, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cu'dge*-playing. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. To *cu'dge* the *CUDGELS*, is to yield; from the practice of *cu'dge*-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cu'dge* the *cu'dgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To *CU'DOLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To beat with a flick.

My lord, he speaks most villi of you, like a foul mouth'd man, as he is; and said he would *cu'dle* you. *Shakespeare.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being flicked and made much of, is only rated off and *cu'dgelled* for all his courtship. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cu'dle'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cu'dgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a flick.

His doubtless was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cu'dge*-proof. *Hudibras.*

CU'DWEED. *n. f.* [from *cu'd* and *weerd*.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the flower of the flower is scaly, neither shining nor specious: the cups are cutin form of a star. It is cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

CUE. *n. f.* [*cueu*, a tail, French]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

1 yramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his cue. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's *Heccuba* to him, or he to *Heccuba*,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shakespeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Romer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CU'E'RPO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cu'e*, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the *cu'e* or body.

Expos'd in *cu'e* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*zufa*, a battle, *zufara*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
6 C

Th:

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*.
That down fell piest and book, and book and piest. *Shak.*
There was, for a while, no money bid for arguments, unless
the poet and the player went to *cuff* in the question.

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with
her knitting-needle. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
Their own feels, which now lie dormant, would be soon at
cuffs again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To *CUFF*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,

White the peers *cuff*, to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

To *CUFF*. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him. —

—Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shak.*

Well, fir Joseph, at your intreaty; but were not you, my
friend, abused and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve.*

2. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,

Sit only watchful with their heavy wings

To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise

To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Orway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,

With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,

Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,

And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with wings. This seems improper.

How'ring about the coasts they make their moan,

And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*cuff*, Fr.] Part of the fleece.

He rail'd at tops; and, instead of the common fashion, he

would visit his mistresses in a morning-gown, band, short *cuffs*,

and a peaked beard. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

CUFF. *n. f.* The making up of twine into such forms, as

it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*cuff*, Fr. from *cur*, leather; *caraccia*, Ital.]

A breakfast.

The lance purfu'd the voice without delay,

And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,

And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRASSIER. *n. f.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in

armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,

Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn

Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a

cuirassier, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical

image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUISS. *n. f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the

thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,

His *cuisse* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,

Rise from the ground like leather'd Mercury. *Shakespeare.*

The crocket loine, and some the *cuisse* mould,

With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

But what had our author to wound *Aeneas* with at so critical

a time? And how came the *cuisse* to be worse tempered than

the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

CULDEES. *n. f.* [*culdei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CULERAGE. *n. f.* The same plant with *ARSE-MART*. *Arifu.*

CULINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen;

relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations,

as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun,

and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that

action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our

earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newt. n.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern expolition, will

be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will re-

quire the price of their manufacture. *Arbutnot.*

To *CULL*. *v. a.* [*cullis*, Fr.] To select from others; to pick

out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being *cull'd* out for them-

selves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not

worth the keepings, they thought it good enough for the altar of

God. *Hester.*

Our engines shall be bent

Against the brows of this resifting town:

Call for our chiefest men of discipline,

To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shaksp. King John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from every flow'r,

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Sh.*

In this covert will we make our stand,

Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare.*

I do remember an apothecary

In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,

Culling of simples. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shaksp. King John.*
The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Nor-
man laws, being *cull'd*, as it were, this grand charter was ex-
tracted. *Hester's Parley of Bessy.*

When false flow'rs of rhetoric thou would'st *cull*,

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls. *Dryden.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of

different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the

heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Lick.*

With humble duty and officious haste,

I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:

From each the nicely *cull'd* with curious toil,

And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope.*

CULLER. *n. f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *n. f.* [*exigine*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from *scollino*,
It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel;

a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gen'e'man,

And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Shakespeare.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avault, you *cullions*. *Shak.*

CULLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a *cul-*

lion; mean; base.

I'll make a sup o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, *cul-*

lionly, barber-monger, draw. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

CULLUMINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *COLUMBINE*, which
see.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with

blue, purple, red, and white. *Milner.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry-bed;

Her neck, like to a bunch of *columbines*. *Spraffer's Sonnets.*

CULLY. *n. f.* [*exigine*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or im-

posed upon; as, by flatterers or a trumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits

Are furnish'd with all perquisites,

If allow'd to put all tricks upon

Our *cull* sex, and we use none? *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich *cullier* may his boasting spare:

They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make

me over by deed as his lawful *cull*. *Arbutnot.*

To *CULLY*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to

trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMINERIOUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *ferus*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk,

and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped

about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and

their feeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Bayly.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the *Cyperus*

and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with nar-

rower leaves. *Woodward in English.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from

the farinaceous or meal seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as

oats, barley, wheat, rice, yre, maize, panic, millet. *Arbutnot.*

To *CULMINATE*. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical;

to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:

For sight no obstacle found here, or shades;

But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon

Culminat: from th' equator. *Milner's Paradise Lost.*

CULMINATION. *n. f.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet

through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blameableness.

CULPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal

Proceed do straighter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,

Than from true evidence of good effect,

He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

2. Guilty

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourers of

their friends. *Spenker's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many

admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without

somehow noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that he

him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy,*

Thou only art just. *Hester's Preface.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*, for

as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it.

South's Sermons.

CULPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty piously and *culpably*, it is not to be

expected we should communicate hoily. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. *n. f.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is

used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner

declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial,

answers, *Culprit, God find thee a good deliv'rance.* It is likely

that it is a corruption of *Qu'il parait*, *May it so appear,*

with

with of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;

Then first the culprit answer'd to his name;

And, after forms of law, was last requir'd

To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the public are his judges: by allowing too much, and confederating too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and affecting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior.*

CULTER. n. f. [cultur, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *cultor*.

Her follow less

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,

Doth root upon; while that the *cultor* ruffs,

That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare.*

TO CULTIVATE. v. a. [cultivator, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if cultivated, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Cinquies.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,

And patience had to cultivate our thoughts,

Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,

To cultivate the wild licentious savage

With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,

Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

CULTIVATION. n. f. [from cultivate.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by cultivation and improvements, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South's Sermons.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a sea oning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVATOR. n. f. [from cultivate.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle's Unsuccessful Experiments.*

CULTURE. n. f. [cultura, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us feed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Esdras, viii. 6.*

These three last were flower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this culture did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or culture, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil, We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.

Fix'd to no spot is happiness; sincere, Pope's Essay on Man.

1. Key role as vigorous as the sun; Then to the culture of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by culture, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Taiter.*

TO CULTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to mature; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority.

CULTUR. n. f. [culture, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away, More light to an eagle in the falcon's fist. *Fairy Queen.*

Whence, horse on liquid wing, The found *cultur* thence. *Thomson's Spring.*

CULVERIN. [culturin, French.] A species of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culturin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a *democulturin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkin's Mathematical Magic.*

Here a well-polish'd mall gives us the joy To see our prince his matchless force employ:

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball, But 'tis already more than half the mail;

And such a fury from his arm's has got, As from a smoking *culturin* twice that. *Waller.*

CULVEREY. n. f. A species of flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culturin* and clover, to market-gardens. *Waller's Angler.*

TO CUMBER. v. a. [cumberen, cumberen, to disturb, Dutch.] To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why ask'st, what avails him not in fight, And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight.

In which his only excellence is plac'd!

You give him death, that intercept his haste.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears, *Dryden.*

Clog'd with his cloaths and cumber'd with his years. *Dryd n.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be cumber'd with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

I come seeking fruit on this big tree, and find none: cut it down, why cumber'st it the ground?

Let it not cumber your better remembrance. *Luke, xiii. 7.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but cumber's the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Donnellick tury, and fierce civil strife, Shall cumber all the parts of Italy. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was cumber'd about much serving. *Luke, x. 40.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will wear the thorn.

CUMBER. n. f. [cumber, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber's spring. *Spenser.*

The greatest ships are least servicable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off to pleasing a company, with going to perform a cumber'some obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burthen'some; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the cumber'some perquisites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aims.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are cumber'some, and scarce to be readily managed. *New's Opticks.*

CUMBERSOMELY. adv. [from cumber'some.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS. n. f. [from cumber'some.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. n. f. [from cumber.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of of fools, The wife man's cumberance, if not sure; more apt To slacken virtue, and abate her edge.

Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

CUMBERSOME. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of cumber'some gnats do him molest;

All striving to infix their feeble stings, That from their noyance he no more can rest. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Oppressive; burthen'some.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong

Life much! I flent rather, how I may be quit,

Fairest and easiest, of this cumber'some charge. *Milton.*

Black was his countenance in a little space;

For all the blood was gather'd in his face:

Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground,

And from his cumber'some arms his limbs unbound;

Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Possessions load was grown so great,

He sunk beneath the cumber'some weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasten then

The cumber'some elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton.*

CUMFREY. n. f. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. n. f. [cuminum, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like those of fenel: the seeds small, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which succeed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants.

The seeds of this plant are used in medicine, which are brought from the island of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. *Miller.*

Rank-smelling rue, and cumin, good for eyes. *Spenser.*

TO CUMULATE. v. a. [cumulus, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, beidled and cumulated heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way itself could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. n. f. The act of heaping together. *Di. 2.*

CUNCTATION. n. f. [cunctatio, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatory.

It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, cunctatus in prosecuting, and haste in departure. *Woodward.*

I he swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that

that common moral, *sestina lenta*; and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*
CUNCTATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
TO CUND. *v. n.* [from *cunna*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See **CONDUR.**

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *conduts*, as they call it, the master of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNE'AL. *adj.* [from *unus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEA'TED. *adj.* [cuneus, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Diet.*

CU'SNER. *n. f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, it sits sticks close to the rocks. *Strawberry.*

CU'NNING. *adj.* [from *cunnan*, Sax. *lonnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,

Fit to instruct her youth.—*To cunning men*

I will be very kind; and liberal

To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

I do present you with a man of mine,

Cunning in mulick and the mathematics,

To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakespeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste lack and drink it? Wherein

neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein

cunning, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy?

Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but

in nothing. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Send me therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in

silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chron. ii. 7.*

When Pedro does the lute command,

She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful

And over them Arachne high did lift

Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,

Enwrapped in foul snook, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser's Faery Queen.*

And there beside of marble stone was built

An altar, carved with *cunning* imagery;

On which true Christians blood was often spilt,

And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Once put out thy light,

Thou *cunning* pattern of excellence nature,

I know not where is that Promethean heat

That can thy light relumine. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; disguising; tricky; full of fitches

and stratagems; subtle; crafty; seditious.

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are

refused to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being

finere. *South's Sermons.*

4. Acted with subtlety.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dis-

sembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face

of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. f.* [cunninge, Saxon]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; slight; craft; subtlety; dissimulation

; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable

subject of his *cunning*, wherof you speak. *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a finisler or crooked wisdom; and

certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and

a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of

ability. *Bacon's Essays.*

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite,

and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing

doth more hurt than that cunning men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; subtly;

by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent

enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit

and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had

the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king

slain; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cun-*

ningly put off and kept back. *De Witt's History VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;

But *cunningly* and cloely. *De Witt's History.*

When flock is high, they come between,

Making by second hand their offers;

Then *cunningly* retire unseen,

With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *n. f.* [cunning and man.] A man who pretends

to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
 Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
 To attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
 Committed fully on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *n. f.* [cup, Saxon; *cup*, Dutch; *cuppe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the

former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis, xi. 13.*

Ye heavenly powers, that guard

The British isles, such dire events remove

Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils

Ferment from social *cups*. *Pope.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught

Which when the vile enchanter perceiv'd,

How that my lord from her I would relieve,

With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting the ceciv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The *cups* of their deliverings. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack. *Shakespeare.*

They that never had the use

Of the grape's surplusing juice,

To the still delicious *cup*

All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky,

Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die.

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouths as household words,

Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakespeare.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning as one friend with

another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without

any great affection to either party. *Keats.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking

is the disease of age; but amongst *cups* makes fully a wonder. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

Marrying, or prostituting, as bed

Rape or adultery, where passing fair

Allur'd them: thence from *cups*, to civil broils! *Alfian.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting th'ingiz'd,

His limbs disjointed, and all o'er d'cas'd,

His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden's Persius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as the husk of an acorn, the bell

of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity

of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same man-

ner as an acorn in its cup. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

5. **CUP** and **CAN.** Familiar companions. The *can* is the large

vessel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a cus-

tom associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,

And how his lordship was to find;

Swear he's a most facetious man;

'I hat you and he are *cup* and *can*;

You travel with a heavy load,

And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

TO CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups: this sense is obsolete.

Plumply Bacchus, with pink eyne,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd!

With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!

Cupus, 'till the world go round. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the

blood in scarification.

'He clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,

Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art;

Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;

All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that

could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing

who I am; or whether I deserved to be *cupped* and leech'd at

this rate. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the

idle and intemperate. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they *cupped*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd & P. P.

CUPPE'AFER. *n. f.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the

king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly

after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was

admitted in ordinary. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam,

by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son

Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *See. Johnson's Dictionary.*

CUPBOARD. *n. f.* [cup and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.]

A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is

placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables,

cupboards, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard's* head fix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden.*
Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-
lubbards,
Lock up from my fight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*
To *CUPBOARD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cup-
board; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *uphoarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakspeare.*

CUPIDITY. *n. f.* [*aviditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlaw-
ful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit
of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the
most glorious of her works; and when we load it with super-
numerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human
figure. *Addison.*

CUPPEL. See *COPPEL*.

There are other bodies fixed, which have little or no spirit;
so as there is nothing to fly out, as we see in the stuff whereof
cupels are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which
fire worketh not. *Bacon.*

CUPPER. *n. f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses;
a canstier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by
kanstiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air.
A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-
glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wise man.*

CUPREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of
copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made
copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them
under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with
the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame
of the *cupreous* body did burn for a good while. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. f.* [*cur*, Dutch. See *CURTAL*.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, fir?—

'Tis a good dog.—

—A *cur*, fir.—

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakspeare.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself,
for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his
master's service. *L'Estrange.*

A *cur* may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or what'er

Deno the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryden.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *cur*s,

That like not peace nor war? *Shakspeare.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's-
lane; upon which the person, whom he spoke to, called him a
young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint.

Addison's Spectator.

CURABLE. *adj.* [from *curr*.] That admits a remedy; that
may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein dis-
fers from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn
away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ;

But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden.*

CURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, dis-
tinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman
holds under the beneficiary.

'They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be
very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CURATE. *n. f.* [*curator*, Lat.] A clergyman hired to per-
form the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;

Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden.*

2. A parish priest.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical
hiring.—No such matter; the proper import of the word
signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Cleric.*

CURATISHIP. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] The same with *curacy*.

CURATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of dis-
eases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which
restores the patient unto sanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There may be taken proper useful indications, both pre-
servative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbutnot.*

CURATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that has the care and super-
intendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunatics are
persons of honour. *Swift.*

CURB. *n. f.* [*curber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the
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branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and passing
over the beard of the horse. *Farris's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the cart, in
his bells; so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

So four fierce *coulters*, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;

Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Refraining; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links alongeth, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakspeare.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curbs*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny. *Denham.*

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true in-
terest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb*
upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A *curb* is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the
inside of a horse's leg; that is, on that part of the hoof that
is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farris's Dict.*

To *CURB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming field. *Milton.*

2. To refrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and
had they not governors to *curb* and keep them still in awe and
obedience? *Spenser.*

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unfavourable imperious things,
he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his
intellectuals. *Catlier.*

At this the *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb;
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd

Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*

'Till force returns, his ardour we refrain,
And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main. *Dryden.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when she should be *curb'd*. *Resman.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*; sometimes with *of*.

Yet you are *curb'd* from that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shakspeare.*

CURD. *n. f.* [See *CRUDE*.] The coagulation of milk; the
concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and
whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Cheesebuts and *curds*, and cream shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To *CURD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause
to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shakspeare.*

To *CURDLE*. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to thicken to-
gether; to concreate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk
somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheefe. *Thomson.*

To *CURDLE*. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into con-
cretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
'Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt
to the space of one hundred pulses; and the milk was *curdled*.
Bacon's Natural History.

My soul is all the fame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs;
Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy
curdles milk. *Floyer.*

CURDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of
curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a curd with acids.
CURD, *n. f.* [*u. a.*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
 Will give her father's very little care.
 Brother of England, how may we content
 This widow lady? *Shakespeare.*
 Cold, hunger, prisons, it's without a cure,
 All these he hath, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden.*
 Now we're adord, and the next hour displeas'd;
 At first fight we're, and after your dislike. *Granville.*
 Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part,
 by way of a cure for the corruption of their manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cure to-day, and to-morrow. *Luke.*
 The beauche or employment of a curate or clergyman.
 His cur lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against
 entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients,
 and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break
 them. *Cadell.*

TO CURS, *v. a.* [*cure*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with
 of before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.
 The bones, in sharp colds, was brittle; and therefore all
 consumptions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to
 cure. *Bacon.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
 Some proud tyrannic's scorn, of his fond passion's cur'd. *Haller.*
 I never knew any man cur'd of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love untractable hearts endure,
 From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. *Pope.*
 2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from cor-
 ruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cur'd, as to sink
 many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*
CURIOUS, *adj.* [*care* and *leis.*] Without cure; without re-
 medy.

Bootless are plaints, and curdless are my wounds;
 No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shakespeare.*
 Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
 To curdless ruin. *Shakespeare.*

If, said he,
 Your grief alone is hard captivity,
 For love of heaven, with patience undergo
 A curdless ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CURER, *n. f.* [*from cure*.] A healer; a physician.
 He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you
 should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shak.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of
 our confusion, *merit*, do evidently demonstrate their dimen-
 sion in beholding its causes. *Harvey.*

CURFEW, *n. f.* [*caveare feu*, French.] An evening-peal, by
 which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up
 his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this
 day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is
 said to ring curfew. *Cowell.*

You whose pastime
 Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
 To hear the solemn curfew. *Shakespeare.*

On a plat of rising ground,
 I hear the far off curfew sound,
 Over some wide-water'd shoar,
 Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplace.
 But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like,
 the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound
 stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIALITY, *n. f.* [*from curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, pre-
 rogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and curiality. *Bacon.*

CURIOSITY, *n. f.* [*from curios*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquire.

2. Nkety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt
 thee for too much curiety; in thy rags thou knowest none,
 but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.
 Qualities are so weighed, that curiety in neither can make
 choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*

Our eyes and senses, however armed or assisted, are too
 gross to discern the curiety of the workmanship of nature.
Ray on the Creation.

4. An act of curiety; nice experiment

There hath been practis'd also a curiety, to set a tree upon
 the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it
 through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; con-
 ceiving that the root and lower part of the flock should enjoy
 the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the
 comfort of the sun; but it sortet not. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiety; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiities of this great
 town. *Addison.*

CURIQUS, *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

He not curious in unnecessary matters; for more things are
 shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclij.*

Even then to them the spirit of lyes suggests,
 That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
 And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
 A curius with, which did corrupt their will. *Daniels.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with *after*.
 It is pity a gentleman so very curius after things that were
 elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to
 their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
 Well read, and curius of antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

'Till Arriganism had made it a matter of great sharpness
 and subtlety of wit to be a found believing Christian, men were
 not curius what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hob.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent;
 full of care.

A temperate person is not curius of fancies and delicious-
 ness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and
 drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance,
 with more variety, and with a more curious discrimination,
 than the other sense. *Hilder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
 The rose within herself her sweetness clos'd;
 Each ornament about her seemly lies,
 By curius chance, or careless art, compos'd. *Fairfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; labour'd; finished.

Undersliding to devise curius works, to work in gold. *Ec.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curius I cannot be with you,
 Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shakespeare.*
CURIQUSLY, *adv.* [*from curius*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the
 water in that place, but observing it more curiusly, I saw
 within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much
 blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never
 so curiusly wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of
 them up, that must give motion to the watch. *Smith.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURI, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparel'd herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leav-
 ing nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*
 Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
 Her hand he fasten'd on his hair behind;

Then backward by his yellow curls he drew
 To hint, and him alone confess'd in view. *Dryden.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free from
 veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished,
 without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise
 from the sand holes, a little smothered in polishing with putty.
Newton's Opticks.

TO CURL, *v. a.* [*irullen*, Dut. *cyrpan*, Sax. *krillen*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—
 —A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that cur'd my
 hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's
 heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To writhe; to twirl.

3. To dress with curls.

If the first meet the cur'd Antony,
 He'll make demand of her kiss. *Shakespeare.*

Up the trees

Climbing, bat thicker than the silky locks
 That curl'd Megara. *Milton.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosity.

The vitiation of the winds,
 Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
 Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare.*

Scals would be pools, without the brushing air

To curl the waves. *Dryden.*

TO CUR, *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender arrial bodies are separated and stretched out,
 which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight,
 would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their telltale tide;
In parties now they straggle up and down,
As cranes, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While curling fumes from village tops are seen. *Page.*

3. To swirl itself.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself a sovereign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURLEW. *n. f.* [*curlew*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON. *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *curmouchon*, Fr. an unknown correspondent.] An availing churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor flit thou find him a curmudgeon,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

Their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon lubbers
Lock up from my fight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious curmudgeon. *Locke.*

CURMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CURRENT. *n. f.*

1. The tree has no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.
They butter'd *currents* on fat veal bellow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Inspid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where recomble, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CURRENCY. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.
The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.
The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a continuance from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe.*

5. General effect; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*current*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.
Shells of silver, current money with the merchant. *Gen.*

That there was current money in Abraham's time is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamped; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for current. *Sidney.*
Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current. *Hobbes.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the current histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a current report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his current value. *Gree.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Off leaving what is natural and fit,
The current folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fooler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse current, but to hang thyself. *Stowe's poem.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course; as, the current year.

CURRENT. *n. f.*

1. A running stream.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hinder'd.

He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stone. *Shakspeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quicken'd, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a current, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whole fame in thine, like lesser currents lost;
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Not fabled I'o more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining car whirrs. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current; with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

CURRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side, is, that their minds are foreballed, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Mistler.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with flayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Cumden.*

CARRIER. *n. f.* [*curarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A carrier bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;
For useless to the carrier were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden.*

CURRIER. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; fowry; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a currier's heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
No temperance, nor no regard of season,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of currier's kind. *Spenser.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a currier's mind. *Fairfax.*

I would he were in heaven, so he could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currier's Jew. *Shakspeare.*

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, currier thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare.*

TO CURRY. *v. a.* [*co-ium*, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.

A deep design in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and carry one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and carry her hide in case of refusal.

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses: the cattle is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would carry with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. To CURRY. *For cur*. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them still over-actively to fawn upon the hearthens, and to curry favour with infernals. *Mistler.*

This humour succeeded for with the puppy, that an ass would go the lame way to work to curry favour for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CURRY.

CURRYCOMB. *n. f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *stirrig* and *fitrum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke*.

TO CURSE. *v. a.* [Cyprian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Num.*
After Solymán had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast unto the sea. *Knox*.

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryden*.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such fons as those. *Pope*.

TO CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The filver about which thou *curst*d, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the filver is with me. *Jud. xvi. 2.*

CURSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; with of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Jeb. xxxi. 30.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return; or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden*.

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his fire! *Addison*.

Ambitiously fententious!

CURSED. *participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Refrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare*.

2. Unholy; unanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curst* place,
Left the forc'er us entice
With some other new device;
Not a waste or needless sound,
'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton*.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden*.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Defin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Pope*.

CURSELY. *adv.* [from *curst*.] Miserably; shamefully; a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursely* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange*.

Sure this is a nation that is *cursely* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expense of another. *Pope*.

CURSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. *n. f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras*.

CURSITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowel*.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curfitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon*.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *curfus*, Latin.] Curfury; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curfory* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakespeare*.

CURSORYLY. *adv.* [from *curfus*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *curforyly* must needs fee. *Arterbury*.

CURSORYNESS. *n. f.* [from *curfus*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *curfus*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *curfory* and superficial view, appeared like the face of another man. *Addison*.

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Malon, after his manner, was very merry with both

parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many low school-masters. *Ajzen*.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,

Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewdness:

I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare*.

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that she is intolerably *curst*;

And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,

That, were my state far worse than it is,

I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakespeare*.

Go, write in a martial hand; be *curst* and brief. *It is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent, and full of invention. Sh.*

When I diluished him from his intent,

And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,

I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare*.

And though his mind

Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Cressp.*

CURSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the soft red points with sweetest terms,

Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shakespeare*.

Her mouth the writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did show,

And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryd.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curtis*, Latin.] It was anciently written *curtel*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to *cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,

Detorm'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time

Into this breathing world. *Shelley*.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,

And *curtail* our own privilege?

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift*.

This general employ, and expanse of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and trench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward*.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we mean, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison*.

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fast his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fast*, but *Festius*. *Addison*.

CURTAIL. *Dog. n. f.* A dog whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in couring. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail* dog, and made me turn it's wheel. *Shakespeare*.

CURTAIN. *n. f.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arctand*.

So through white *curtains* that a tim'rous ray,

And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope*.

Thy hand, great dunce! let's the *curtain* fall.

And universal darkness buries all. *Pope*.

2. To draw the *CURTAIN*. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense, till materials are prepared. *Bowen*.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope*.

3. To open it so as to discern the object.

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Emilia:

Soft, by and by; let me the *curtain* draw.

Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shel.*

So soon as the all-cheering fun

Should in the farthest East begin to draw

The staidy *curtain* from Aurora's b-d. *Shakespeare*.

Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Ther.*

They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie:
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtain will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night.

Cassius.

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two battions.

Military Dict.

The governor, not discouraged; suddenly of timber and boards raised up a curtain twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers.

Kneller.

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed.

Dryden.

She sought to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, and, if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him.

Addis.

7. CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse

The curtain'd sleep.

Shakespeare.

The wand'ring prince and Dido,

When with a happy storm they were surpris'd,

And curtain'd with a counsel-keeping cave.

Shakespeare.

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,

On dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd:

Him close the curtain'd round with vapours blue,

And soft besprinkled with Cimmerian dew.

Pope.

CURTATE Distance. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION. *n. f.* [from *curta*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Cheamers.

CURTASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTALAX. }

CURTIV. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [from *curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVATION. *n. f.* [from *curva*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curva*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included marrow.

Chryse.

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the osicles, to give it a due tension.

Haller.

CURVE. *adj.* [from *curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body.

Brent.

CURVE. *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful curve,

With eye intensive mark the springing game.

Thomson.

7. CURVE. *v. a.* [from *curva*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and curved.

Holder.

7. CURVET. *v. n.* [from *curvatore*, Italian.] To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pry'thee: it *curvets* unseasonably.

Shakespeare.

Himself he on an enwrig set,

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So soft and high he did *curvet*,

'Ere he himself could settle.

Dryden.

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpris'd with fright,

The wounded feed *curvet*; and, rais'd upright,

Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind

Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

Dryden.

2. To frolic; to be licentious.

CURVET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *adj.* [from *curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time.

Chryse.

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. f.* [from *curva*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the osicles.

Holder.

CUSHION. *n. f.* [from *kussen*, Dutch; *cousin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;

I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.

Shakespeare.

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Nº XXXV.

Let them have cushions by you.

Shakespeare.

But e're they sit, officious flauts lays

Two cushions fluff'd with straw, the seat to raise;

Coarse, but the best he had.

Dryden.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the lion to sit on.

Swift.

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity.

Di. citation on Parties.

CUSP. *n. f.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the point or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Harris.

CUSPATED. *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] When the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Quincy.

CUSTARD. *n. f.* [from *custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ache.

With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb-cake.

Hudibras.

Now may'st and shiverest all huff'd and fatiate lay;

Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day.

Pope.

CUSTODY. *n. f.* [from *custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated upon queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended, as she used; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

For our enslav'd, is *custody* severe,

And stripes, and arbitrary punishment

Inflicted.

Milton.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Numbers.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust

So great a charge from thine own *custody*?

Shakespeare.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*.

Kneller.

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon the occasion, which is made a pretext to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*.

Addison.

4. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

CUSTOM. *n. f.* [from *consuetudo*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,

That mothers shall but smile when they behold

Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;

All pity chok'd with custom of fell deeds.

Shakespeare.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship.

Locke.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.

Luther.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servants came, while the flesh was in, with a flesh hook of three teeth in his hands.

1 Sa.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes.

Add.

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good custom*.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practiced. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*.

Cowell.

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England.

Temple.

Custom to steal is such a trivial thing,

'That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.

Dryden.

Sirabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade.

Arbutnot.

CUSTOMHOUSE. *n. f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *customable*.] 1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *customable*.] According to custom. Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Heyward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without any consideration of what we say, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray on the Creation.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. f.* [from *customary*.] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conful: I have here the *customary* gown. *Shak.* Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanville.*

2. Habitual.

We should carefully avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him

With *customary* compliment, when he, Waiving his eyes to th' contrary, and falling A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shaksp.*

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck way's nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shaksp.*

CUSTOMER. *n. f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*. *Shaksp.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Reformers.* Don't you hear how Lord Strut has bespoken his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop? Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day. *Arbutnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shaksp.*

CUSTREL. *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

TO CUT. pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut*. [probably from the French *couper*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shaksp.*

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden.*

Some I have *cut* away with scissars. *Wifeman.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. *2 Chro.*

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandfire *cut* in alabaster? *Shaksp.*

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into this plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exodus.*

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Geressus at the point of day. *Pope.*

5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Add.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*

We were in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*

'Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* and shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Graville.*

7. To intersect; to cross; as one line *cuts* another at right angles.

8. *To CUT down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Kneller.*

9. *To CUT down.* To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the best orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison.*

10. *To CUT off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting. And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. *Judge.*

11. *To CUT off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off. *Spenser.*

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear
To be again displac'd; which to avoid,
I *cut* them off. *Shaksp.*

Were I king,
I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

This great commander was suddenly *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Head.*

Irenus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addison.* Ill fated prince! Too negligent of life I *cut off* in the fresh ripening prime of manhood, Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*

12. *To CUT off.* To refcind.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine How to *cut off* some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life, *Cuts off* to many years of fearing death. *Shaksp.*

Prelume not to thy God, who'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off* Quite from his people. *Miln.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smollett.*

13. *To CUT off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wife man, and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon.*

14. *To CUT off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Heyward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

15. *To CUT off.* To take away; to withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

16. *To CUT off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and protection of Christianity. *Addison.*

This only object of my real care, *Cut off* from hope, abandon'd to despair.

In some few polling short hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Pr.*

Why should those who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*

17. *To CUT off.* To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

18. *To CUT off.* To apostrophize; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

19. *To CUT out.* To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out* The purity of his. *Shaksp.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

'There is a large table at Montemuray *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-trunk. *Scott.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylorers, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbutnot.*

They have a large forest *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

20. To *cut out*. To scheme; to contrive.
Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut him out* to extinguish it. *Hewel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

21. To *cut out*. To adapt.
You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

22. To *cut out*. To debar.
I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

23. To *cut out*. To excel; to outdo.

24. To *cut short*. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And *cut him short*. *Dryden.*

Achilles *cut him short*; and thus reply'd,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

25. To *cut short*. To abridge; as, the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay.

26. To *cut up*. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.
The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting him up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

27. To *cut up*. To eradicate.
Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Joh. xxx. 4.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

28. CUT. *v. n.*
1. To make its way by dividing obstructions.
When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbutnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.
He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horse that *cuts*.
CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber.
Sets of phrases, cut and dry, *Swift.*
Evermore thy tongue supply.

- CUT. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.
Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which cuts are called *fides*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Weyman.*

4. A channel made by art.
This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemy Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier transportation of the Indian merchandise to Cairo and Alexandria. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.
Suppose a board to be ten feet long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned to many foot. *Mortimer.*

6. A small particle; a shred.
It hath a number of short cuts or shreds, which may be better called wisdom than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot cut off a stick.
My lady Zelma and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney.*

- A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.
The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*. *South.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage. *De oy of Pity.*
The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale.*

But the gentleman would needs fee me part of my way and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevalerius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies

that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a viard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

- How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their cloaths are after such a pagan cut too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom. *Shakespeare.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his lace;
In *cut* and dye so like a tile,
A sudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or case, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be the true Roman *cut*. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter? *Arbutnot.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully.
Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shakespeare.*

14. CUT and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. —
Ay, that I will, come *cut* and long tail, under the degree of a squire. *Shakespeare.*

A quentin he,
In honour of this bridalee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countree:
Come *cut* and long tail; for there be
Six batches as bold as he. *Ben. Johnson.*

CUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.
This ferous, nutritious mals is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

CUTICLE. *n. f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]
1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceeding small scales, which cover one another more or less, according to the different thickness of the scarf-skin in the several parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.
When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cut* it, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton.*

CUTICULAR. *ad.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthana* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophiarus*. *Gib. Camden.*

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [*cutelas*, French.] This word is written sometimes *cutla*, sometimes *cutlax*: in *Shakespeare*, *cutlax*; and in *Pope*, *cutlax*. A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were't not better
That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant *cutlax* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shakespeare.*

To the judgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlax* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. f.* [*cuteler*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A poultry ring
That she did give, whose poetry was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

In a eye *cutler's* shop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Stet.*

He chole no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method

method of cutting purfes: a common practice when men were their purfes at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief: a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shakspeare.*

A vice of kings,
A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, not burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*
If we could imagine a whole nation to be cutpurse and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. *Bestley.*

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molars, or grinders are behind, nearest the center of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Roy.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them: and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Covel.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. f.* [cut and throat.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, cut-throats, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Kneller.*

Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid cut-throat soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryden.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than cut-throat and abominable dealing. *Carver.*

CUTTING. *n. f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the cuttings of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon.*

Many are propagated above ground by slips or cuttings. *Roy.*
CUTTLE. *n. f.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth like the cuttle fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Roy.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hammer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away; by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the faucy cuttle with me. *Shakspeare.*

CYCLE. *n. f.* [cyclot, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavour'd to present our gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To have appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scrib'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. f.* [from κύκλος, of κύκλος and εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid; as the cycloidal space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its sublimance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [κύκλος and παῖδια.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *n. f.* [from cygnus, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the cygnet to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a daleful hymn to his own death. *Shakspeare.*

So doth the swan her downy cygnet save,
Keeping them grey,ners underneath her wings. *Shakspeare.*
Cygnet, from grey,ner, turn white.
Young cygnets are good meat, if fated with oats; but fed with weeds, they taste filly. *Mortimer.*

CYLINDER. *n. f.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found. *Wilem.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, basins, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Preham.*

CYLINDRICAL. *adj.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the cylindrical. *Preham.*
CYLINDRICK. *adj.* [from *cylinder*.] Having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalaçtita, when several of the cylindrical striae are contiguous, and grow together into one mass, is called brushiron ore. *Woodward.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastic fibres are both smallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. *Arbucut.*

CYMAR. *n. f.* [properly written *finar*.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight cymar; *Dryden.*
Her bosom to the view was only bare.

CYMATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from κύματιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentells, make a noble flow by their graceful projections. *Stallard.*

CYMBAL. *n. f.* [cymbalum, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, fackbuts, psalteries and lutes,
Tabors and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryden.*

CYNANTHROPY. *n. f.* [κύνανθρωπος, and ἀνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS. *n. f.* [κυνήτικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

CYNICAL. *adj.* [κυνικός.] Having the qualities of a dog; CYNICK. *adj.* curish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilem.*

CYNICK. *n. f.* [κυνικός.] A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a satirist; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this cynical rhyme?—

Get you hence, firrah; faucy fellow, hence. *Shakspeare.*

CYNOURE. *n. f.* [from κύνορας.] The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it fees

Bosom'd high in tufted trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The cynoure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CYON. See CION.

Gather cyon for grafts before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPRESS-TREE. [cypressus, Latin.]

Its leaves are squamose and flat: the male flowers, which are likewise squamose, grow at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is of a spherical form, and is composed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular seeds.

The cypressus is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the cypressus tree is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots or is worn eaten. It is distinguished into male and female: the branches of the male are as it were horizontal; and those of the female are upright, which is therefore generally used for palisades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in separate places. The Latins call it *cavus*, because of its figure. This fruit is composed of a kind of scales, in the clefts of which are hidden little seeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus.

In ivory coffers I have stufft my crows;
In cypress chests my arras counterpanes. *Shakspeare.*

C Y S

C Z A

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth
for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſaiab*, xlv. 14.
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſſ* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Poſt*.
2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourn-
ing.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypreſſ* trees. *Shakeſpeare*.
Cy'raus. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or
corruptly from *cypreſſ*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin
tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*.
To one of your receiving,
Enough is ſhewn: a *cypreſſ*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakeſpeare*.
CYST. } *n. f.* [*κύστις*] A bag containing ſome morbid
CYSTIS. } matter.

In taking it out the *cyſtis* broke, and ſhewed itſelf by its
matter to be a meliceris. *Wife's Surgery*.
There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting,
when the vomica is contained in a *cyſt* or bag; upon the
breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated.

Arbitrator on Diet.
CYSTICK. *adj.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.
The bile is of two ſorts; the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the
gall-bladder, which is a ſort of repository for the gall; or the
hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver.

Arbitrator on Aliments.
CYSTOTOMY. *n. f.* [*κύστις* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of
opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any
morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [A Slavonian word, written more properly *czar*.]
The title of the emperor of Ruſſia.
CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empreſs of Ruſſia.



D.

D Æ D

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The found of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.
DA'CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.
To DAB. v. a. [*dauher*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. *Sharp.*
DAB. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something.
5. This is not used in writing.

A kind of small flat fish.
 Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dab*s, plaice. *Corro.*
DAB-CHICK. n. f. A chicken newly hatched; a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse,
 On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*
To DA'BLE. v. a. [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

Then came by
 A shadow like an angel, with bright hair *Shakspeare. Richard III.*
 Dabbled in blood.
 I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,
 A fable cloud thwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. v. n.
 1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.
 Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Giovanni's Apology.*
 The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
 And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,
 He stood behind a stall to lurk,
 And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing just as I found it. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. n. f. [from dabble.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ache, lest our *dabblers* in politics should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift's Intelligencer.*

DACE. n. f. [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dace*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
 Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
 Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
 With eager bite of peacock, or bleak, or dace. *Warton.*

DA'CYLER. n. f. [*daxylar*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *canaliculus*.

DAD. } n. f. [The child's way of expressing father. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of a and i, or the kindred letter d differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *atta*, Greek; *atta*, Gothic; *tata*, Latin. *Mamma* and *tata*, *balet* *Ata*, Mart.] Father.

I was never so bethump't with wor's,
 Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*, *Shakspeare.*
 His loving mother left him to my care;
 Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could fare! *Gey.*

DæDAL. adj. [*dædalus*, Latin.]

D A G

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated, Nor hath

The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
 Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. } n. f. [Supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *aphodius*.]
DAFFODOWNDILL. }

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Screw me the green ground with *daffidowndills*,
 And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Sponser.*

Bid *Amaranthus* all his beauty shed,
 And *daffidills* fill their cups with tears,

To strew the laureate herse where Lycid lies.
 The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
 For violets pale, and crop'd the poppy's head:
 The short narcissus, and fair *daffidill*,
 Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. v. a. [contracted from *do oft*; that is, to throw bad, to throw off.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly.

Where is his son,
 The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
 And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside, *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*
 And bid it pass?
 I would she had bestow'd this dottage on me: I would have *daft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakspeare.*

DAG. n. f. [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly.

To DAG. v. a. [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. n. f. [*dagu*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
 That was but little for his age;
 And therefore waited on him so,
 As dwains upon knights-errant do.

He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he slabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Hudibras.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a balist hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as {†}.

DAGGERSDRAWING. n. f. [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*, *Hudibras.*
 And one another clapping drawing.
 I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. v. a. [from *da*, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from bag, sprinkled, or beagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. v. n. To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Not like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
 To fetch and carry long-up and down. *Pope's Epistle.*

DA'GGLETAIL. n. f. [*daggie* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; besprinkled.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggled* tail parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [baglic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven

In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shakspeare.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief

From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior:*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,

That of the world least part to us is read;

And *daily* how through hardy enterprise,

Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen.*

I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I

conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTLY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

This lane truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so flatly and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Delicately; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Huvel's Vocal Forest.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*. *Bruton's View of Epic Poems.*

DA'INTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?

Dainties and softer eate;

Sleeked limbs, and finest blood? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

2. Elegance; civility.

The duke exceeded in the *dainties* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Squamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Sluiter* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleading to the palate; exquisite taste; delicious.

They are all over water; whereas an higher conception is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* palates are a little dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the flower, yet the *daintiest* sense;

For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,

Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;

And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon's History.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all

Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,

I'll swear hath horns. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to shaks

And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,

But shift away. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,

Is richly furnished with plate and gold,

Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakspeare.*

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,

And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent

For gentle usage, and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,

To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her *dainty* floor,

And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,

In the fat flock, and rural *dainties*, feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee:

But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming

Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,

And let thee alone. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

DA'IRY. *n. f.* [from *dry*, an old word for milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England from breeding,

either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of

English butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when

Ireland turns to it too. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

These beauties will suspect

That you have no more worth

Than the coarse and country *dairy*,

That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben. Johnson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!

A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,

And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewired, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,

To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:

The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take

The trusty taylor, and the cook forfake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love

with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Adapted to Spectator.*

DA'IRY. *n. f.* [bargeage, day's eye. *Chaucer*] A spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Milner.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,

And lady-smocks all over white,

And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,

Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare.*

Then sing by turns, by turns the muses sing,

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;

Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:

Begin, the vales shall ev'ry note rebound. *Pope's Spring.*

This will find these picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Adapted to Spectator.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;

The *daisy*, primrose, violet, darchy blaze. *Tomson's Spring.*

DALF. *n. f.* [*daisies*, Gothic; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toft with flumes, and beat with bitter winds,

High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,

She wandered many a wood and meadur'd many a vale. *Spenser's Faerie Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy flat,

This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,

This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd. *Tickell.*

He steals along the lonely *dale*

In silent search. *Tomson's Spring.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of carefles; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*

Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw

To th' fire it th' blood. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles

Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as befores

Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,

Alone as they. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I'll head my people;

Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:

My warlike spirits work now another way,

And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant self dismiss'd with the found,

Where he with his *Duella dall'ance* found,

In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

That, not my self, where the sapient king

Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Paradise Lost.*

Since thou claim'st me for thy fire,

And my fair form here show'st me, the dear pledge

Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys

Then sweet, now laid to mention. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Nay, come. I pray you, sir, give me the chain;

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;

And I, to blame, have held him here too long,—

—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse

Your breach of promise. *Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors.*

DA'LLIER. *n. f.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dallier* with pleasant words, with smiling countenance, and with wagers, purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made. *Aycham's Scho-imagier.*

DA'LLOP. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,

Leave standing in *dallies* till time ye do bind. *Tusser.*

DA'LLY. *v. a.* [*dallies*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle

play; to lose time in trifles.

Take up thy master:

D A M

If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*
We have trifled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any
longer, when our souls are at stake. *Calamity's Sermon.*
One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is no
dallying with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange carresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.
He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtizans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shaksp.peare.*
3. To sport; to frolic.
She her airy buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the fan. *Shaksp.peare.*
4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction,
wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgement worthy of
God. *Hid'm, xii. 26.*

To DALLY. v. a. To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper
opportunity.

He fully set down, after his wonted manner, to perform ser-
vice; not by the hazard of one fat battle, but by *dallying* off
the time with often skirmishes. *Kneels's History.*

DAM. n. f. [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. *Had*
Nere never been an emperor, *fluide* never his *dame* have be *fluine*.
Chaucer.]

1. The mother; used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lolling up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. *Shaksp.peare.*
Mothers, says a sick kite, give over lamentations, and let me
have your prayers: alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the
gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

They bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not
fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest to-
gether, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with
equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Key.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.
This brat is none of mine;

It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

DAM. n. f. [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.
As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a screen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Pears down the *dams* with unrelucted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cows away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry flore,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryden.*
The infuse of the *dam* must be very smooth and freight;
and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better.

Merrimer's Husbandry.
To DAM, v. a. [betman, popebetman, Saxon; *dammin*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or daffs.
I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Hence I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
I ill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors, *Osway.*
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring,
Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth,
that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread in the grounds,
so far as the earth is soft. *Merrimer's Husbandry.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shaksp.peare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns. *Shaksp.*
Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy low level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE. n. f. [*damage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.
Gross errors and absurdities many commit for want of a
friend to tell them of, to the great *damage* both of their
fame and fortune. *Bacon's Essay.*

Such as were either sent from thence, or raised here, did
commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects
than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cels and extortion.

Devereux on Ireland.

D A M

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Carendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Ariston's Paradise Lost.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should
be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages*
which had been sustained by the war. *Clericus.*

4. Reparation of damage; restitution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the
Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his
estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of
what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of
the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences
touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*,
which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or defendant
hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defend-
ant or tenant. *Cresol.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person, into
whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that
he reverber his own sentence when he heard that the oxen,
which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts's Logic.*

To D'MAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure;
to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many no-
table authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much fla-
tered and *damaged*, some quite disoriented and broken into pieces.

Addison's Spectator.

To D'MAGE. v. n. To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. adj. [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God,
and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. n. f. [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small
black plum; a Damion, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene*
and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and
damascenes; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. n. f. [*damasquin*, French; *damaschini*, Ital. from
Damascus.]

1. Linnen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by
which part rises above the rest in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* nap-
kin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the *damask* rose.

And for some deal perplexed was her spirit;
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purple white. *Fairfax.*

To D'MASK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Festus.*

2. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK ROSE. n. f. The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See
ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hun-
dred years, and now are so common. *Bacon's Natural History.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks.

Not, shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson.*

DA'MASKING. n. f. [from *damasquiver*, Fr.] The art or act
of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them
up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of
swords, and locks of pistols. *Chamber.*

DAME. n. f. [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family;
who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to sig-
nify a lady: but in common use, now a-day, it signifies a
farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in
country. *Watts's Logic.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect:
If you will take a homely man's advice,
Be not found here. *Shaksp. Merchant.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shaksp.peare.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*;

Or with this paper I shall stop it; *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Thou worse than any thing *Shaksp.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Johnson.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank. *Johnson.*

- His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame*
 His mother, fair Marica was her name.
 Who would not repeat that bliss,
 And frequent fight of such a *dame* Dryden.
 Buy with the hazard of his fame? Waller.
 3. Mistress of a low family.
 They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for
 his waking our *dame*, he would not wake us. L'Estrange.
 4. Woman in general.
 We've willing *dams* enough; there cannot be
 That culture in you to devour so many,
 As will to greaticks dedicate themselves,
 Finding it to incline. Shakspeare.

DAMES-V. GLETT. n. f.

The flower of this plant, called also queen's gillyflower,
 consists, for the most part, of four leaves, which expand in
 form of a cross: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal,
 which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided into
 two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricate
 valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with ob-
 long, cylindrical, or globular seeds. Miller.

TO DAMN. v. a. [*dams*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.
 Not in the legions
 Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
 Evil to top Machbeth. Shakspeare.
 It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and de-
 crees, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opi-
 nions. Bacon.
 2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.
 That which he continues ignorant of, having done the ut-
 most lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it,
 shall not *damn* him. South.
 3. To condemn.
 His own impartial thought
 Will *dame*, and conscience will record the fault. Dryden.
 4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.
 They *dame* themselves, nor will my muse defend
 To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. Dryd.
 For the great sons of wit,
 Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
 To *dame* all others, and cry up their own. Dryden.
 You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest happiness
 of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and
 next, that you are not so arant a critic as to *dame* them
 like the rest, without hearing. Pope.

DAMNABLE. adj. [*from damn*]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punish-
 ment.
 It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnest-
 ness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of
 his *damnable* opinion. Hooker.
 He's a creature unprepared, unmet for death;
 And, to transport him in the mind he is,
 Were *damnably*. Shakspeare.
 As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature,
 so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who
 make it no crime. Swift.

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense;
 odious; pernicious.
 Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose
 for thy speeches. Shakspeare.

DAMNABLY. adv. [*from damnably*]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be
 excluded from mercy.
 We will propose the question, whether those who hold the
 fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of
 those consequences that arise from them? South.
 2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.
 The more sweets they belov'd upon them the more
damnably their conferses stunk. Dennis.

DAMNATION. n. f. [*from damn*]

- Exclusion from divine
 mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.
 He that hath been afflicted with the fears of hell, or re-
 members how often he hath been spared from an horrible
damnation, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a
 trifle. Taylor.
 Now mince the sin,
 And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
 Say you contented not to Sauch'o's death,
 But barely not forbade it. Dryden.
 DAMNATORY. adj. [*from damnatorius*] Containing a sentence
 of condemnation.
 DAMNED. part. adj. [*from damn*] Hateful; detestable; abor-
 ranced; abominable.
 Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
 A couch for luxury and damned incest. Shakspeare.
 But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
 Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet hotly loves. Shuk.
 Dare not
 To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
 With falsehoods of most base and *damned* contrivance. Rowe.

N. XXVII.

DAMNIFIC. adj. [*from damnific*] Procuring loss; mischief-
 vious.

TO DAMNIFY. v. a. [*from damnific*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.
 He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in
 his own name, and he alone can remit satisfaction: the *dam-
 nified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or ser-
 vice of the offender, by right of self preservation. Locke.
 2. To hurt; to impair.
 When now he saw himself so freely rear,
 As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
 He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. Spenser.

DAMNINGNESS. n. f. [*from damning*] Tendency to procure
 damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath
 had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of
 them, and so think himself a complete penitent. Hammond.

DAMP. adj. [*damps*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.
 She said no more: the trembling Trojan hear,
 O'erspread with a damp sweat and holy fear. Dryden.
 2. Dejected; sunk; dejected.
 All these and more came flocking, but with looks
 Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
 Obscure some glimpse of joy. Milton.

A DAMP. n. f.

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.
 Thus Adam to himself lamented loud,
 Through the still night; not now, as ere man fell,
 Wholom and cool, and mild; but with black air
 Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. Milton.
 A rill there was, which from the mountain's height
 Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
 A breathing-place to draw the *damp*'s away,
 A twilight of an intercepted day. Dryden.
 2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.
 The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the
 exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations
 in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these fel-
 dom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the
 weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. Henslow.

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
 Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
 To Michael thus his humble words address'd. Milton.
 His name struck ev'ry where so great a *damp*,
 As Archimedes through the Roman camp. Resammon.
 Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
 A secret damp of grief comes o'er my thoughts. Addison.
 An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made
 no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect
 which is enough to cast a *damp* over his spiritlieli hours.
 Rogers.

This commendable repentment against me, strikes a *damp*
 upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. Swift.

TO DAMP. v. a. [*from the noun*]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
 2. To depress; to deject; to chill.
 The very loss of one pleasure is enough to damp the relish
 of another. L'Estrange.
 Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and,
 like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. Atterb.
 It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits,
 if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure
 to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. Swift.
 3. To weaken; to abandon.
 A soft body *dampeth* the found much more than a hard.
 Bacon.

Unless an age too late, or cold
 Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
 Depress'd. Milton.

DAMPINESS. n. f. [*from damp*] Tendency to wetness;
 fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their
 walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks,
 to take away all *dampiness*. Bacon.

DAMPNESS. n. f. [*from damp*] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
 Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. Dryden.

By flocks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of
 the ground, which rots and spoils it. Mortimer.

DAMPY. adj. [*from damp*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remem-
 brance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exer-
 cises and disports. Heyward.

DAMSEL. n. f. [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now
 only used in verse.
 Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
 And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. Prior.
 2. An attendant of the better rank. 6 G With

With her train of *damsels* the was gone
In shady walks, the forcing heat to thun. *Dryden.*
3. A wench; a country lass.
The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay.*

DAMSON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *damselenc.*] A small black plum. See **DAMASCENE**.

My wife desir'd some *damsels*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakspeare.*
DAN. *n. f.* [from *dominus*, as now *den* in Spanish, and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *majesty*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan Cupid.* *Shakspeare.*
Dick, if this story pleasest thee, *Prior.*
Pray thank *dan Pope*, who told it me.

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr. *dangar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as *junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *doxeris.*]

1. To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.
What say you to young Mr. Fenton? he capers, he *dances* he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakspeare.*

To DANCE ATTENDANCE. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
Men are fooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh.*

It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

DANCE. *v. a.*
1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.
Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakspeare.*

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beside my threshold. *Shakspeare.*
In perfidencies the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits.

DANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.
Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakspeare.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a *dance* leads the *dance*. *Bacon.*

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*
DANCER. *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*
Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce
With these your pleading labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Denne.*
The earl was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful pocr. *Wotton.*

It is a usual practice in these times for our funambolours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*
Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DANCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *L'Estrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains into regular and admirable motions. *Locke.*

DANCING-SCHOOL. *n. f.* [*dancing* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing-schools*,
And teach lavolta's high, and swift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakspeare.*
A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-school* for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange.*

DANIELION. *n. f.* [*dant de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maids, is dead. *Gay.*
DANDIPRAT. *n. f.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; as

urchin; a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DANDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Of skip into our chamber those sweet nights.

And, kiss'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Dennis.*

Courts are but superficial schools to *dandle* fools. *Wotton.*
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the kid. *Milton.*
Motion occasions sleep; as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurseries arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Their child shall be advanc'd,

And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Shakspeare.*

They hate put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap;
And I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty maffer. *Addison.*

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles.
Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Speyer.*

DANDLER. *n. f.* [from *dandl'd*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF. *n. f.* [often written *dandriff*, from *tan*, the itch, and *droff*, fford, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DANEWURT. *n. f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER. *n. f.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Stinner* derives it from *dannum*; *Monge* from *angaria*; *Minsheu* from *danos*, death, to which *junius* seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that fall on the sea, tell of the *danger*. *Eichf.*
Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. *Mell.*

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakspeare.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakspeare.*

DANGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* designs, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sid.*

DANGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Eichf.*
All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind the. *Dryden.*

DANGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,
Most *dangerously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakspeare.*

A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shakspeare.*

It is jilt with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*. *Hammond.*

Plutarch says Telefilla, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was by the oracle advis'd to apply her mind to the muse and poetry.

If it were so; which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be try'd. *Dryden.*

DANGEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of our *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To DANGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Stinner*; *hang*, *hangl*, *dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apricocks. *Shakspeare.*
He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*, *Hudibras.*

Than miss his dear delight to wrangle.
Codrus had but one leg; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

DAR

DAR

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield. *Prior.*
2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless
follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after
them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment.

DA'NGLER. n. f. [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time. *Swift.*

A *angler* is of neither sex. *Rapb.*
DANK, adj. [from *tancken*, Germ. *Stinner*.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton.*

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous son,
Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a fullen day? *Milton.*

By the rusby-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the other *dank*,
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would
keep them from growing *dank* in moist weather.

DA'NKISH. adj. Somewhat *dank*.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a *dank* and *dankish* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakspeare.*

DA'P. v. n. [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into
the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a
grashopper. *Walton.*

DA'PATICAL. adj. [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in
cheer. *Bailey.*

DAPPER, adj. [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively
without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpie, fancied the birds would
never be governed 'till himself should sit at the helm. *L'Estr.*

DAPPELING. n. f. [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, adj. [from *apple*; as *pommel*.] Marked with various
colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used
chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think
of a lame horse, 'till they have run over all beings that are,
and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

DA'PPLE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary;
to diversify with colours.

Certes, said she, I wot not how he might;
But under him a grey feld did he weild,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenser.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shakspeare.*

Horses that are *dappled*, turn white; and old squirrels turn
grilly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

I chose
The *dapp*-l'd pink, and blushing tofe,
To deck my charming Clot's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DA'P. n. f. A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*

DA'P. v. n. pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared*. [Dæppan,
Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose
or to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

I say 'tis copper. *Dar'st* thou be as good as thy word now?
—Why, Hal, thou know'st, as thou art but a man, *I dare*;
but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakspeare.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who *dare*s do more, is none. *Shakspeare.*

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *durst*
steal any thing advent'rously. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous
fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighted courage knows both to be
cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers. *Dryden.*

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Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine,
'till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

DA'P. v. a. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shakspeare.*

Here the stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakspeare.*

He had many days, in this proud manner, come half seas
over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the
mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, *daring* them to fight.

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even
defy and *dare* providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And dare all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Ryckman.*

Time! I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunder. *Granville.*

DA'P. v. a. To catch them by means of a looking-glass,
which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round
nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks. *Ca. rev.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE. n. f. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DA'REFUL. adj. [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakspeare.*

DARING. adj. [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless;
courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not
so *daring* as this; for human thoughts and passions may be
more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DARINGLY. adv. [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageously;
fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day
openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Hallifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. n. f. [from *daring*.] Boldness.

DARK. adj. [æopc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; without light

Fiance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakspeare.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not
in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Levit.*

In Muscovy itself the generality of the people are more
inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyl.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden.*

4. Opaque; not transparent.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found
more plain. *Hobbs.*

Meantime we shall express our *darker* purpose. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dar*; but he
Could not want light, who taught the world to see. *Danham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of
melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their
humours. *Addison.*

DARK. n. f.

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n's peep through the blanket of the *dar*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakspeare.*

Cloud and ever-during *dar*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a
right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immersed,
and by curve lines. *Hobbs.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one,
I suppose he means, that is in the *dar*, and thinks it proper
to continue so. *Atterbury.*

3. Want

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings,
we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as
beasts.

To DARKEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure.
Out of it.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandise, she forth doth lay:
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles the drives away.

To DARKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make *dark*; to deprive of light.
Black with frowning forests then it flood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.
Whether the *darken'd* room to music invite,
Or winter'd wall provoke the *few*'s to write.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken*
his foresight, especially in things near hand.

3. To foul; to fully.

The lulls and passions of men do fully and *darken* their
minds, even by a natural influence.

To DARKEN. *v. n.* To grow *dark*.

DARKLING. [a participle, as it seems, from *dark*, which
yet I have never found.] Being in the *dark*; being without
light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so.

The varying shore o' th' world.

The waken'd bird

Sings *darkling*, and, in shadow'd covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Cice's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind

Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd.

DARKLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light;
obscurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fume to future times conveys but *darkly* down.

DARKNESS. *n. f.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep.

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness*,
and the shadow of death.

2. Opakeness.

3. Obscurity.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

'Tis the instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us

In deepest consequence.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness
and validity of those proofs upon which it is received: to talk
of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in
the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*.

5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*,
and translated us into the kingdom of his dear son.

DARK-OME. *adv.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obscure; not well
enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold.

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimm'd were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams.

You must not look to have an image, or the like, in any
thing that is *darksome*; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will
not be seen, the light confounding the small differences of
lightness and *darkness* which thence the figure.

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Melt eat, and in the ground leave nothing green.

He here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay.

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclind,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.

DARKLING. *adv.* [from *dark*, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved;
regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression
and injustice, even in his most darling favourites.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some *darling*
science, too far prevail over your mind.

DARKLING. *n. f.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*.

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The phœnix emblem of his reign does guide.

She immediately became the *darling* of the prince's Sophia.

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by
imitating the texture of the fluff.

Will she thy linen wash, or h-less *darn*?

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his
sockings, which he performed to admiration.

DARNEL. *n. f.* A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS.

He was met ev'n now

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardheads, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo flowers,
Darnels, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our unfavouring corn.

Want ye corn for bread?

'Twas full of *darnel*, do you like the taste?

No fruitful corn the fickle fields return;
But oats and *darnel* cloak the rising corn.

To DARRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by Junius referred to *darn*;
it seems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la ten-
taille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling them-
selves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darrain*
a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the
over-hand.

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubt'd battle ready to *darraine*.

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or
flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance.

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring.

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tuiks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.

Pan came, and ask'd what magic caus'd my fuzint;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*.

2. To throw; to emit; as the sun darts his beams on the earth.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a *dart*; to let fly with hostile in-
tention.

Now, *darting* Peritha, art thou struck.

To DDASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its
senses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing suddenly against something.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the wa-
ter, it maketh a sound.

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and
dasheth his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably
as he.

2. To break by collision.

They that flang high, have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.

David's throne shall be like a tree,
Spreading and overshadowing all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world.

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy.

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, shodded

The sudden breach on t.

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below.

6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law.

I take care to *dash* the character with such particular cir-
cumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications.

Several revealed truths are *dash'd* and adulterated with a
mixture of fables and human inventions.

7. To form or print in half, carelessly.

Never was *dash'd* off, at one lucky hit,
A fool, lo just a copy of a wit.

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To *dash* over this with a lute, will deface the whole copy
extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you.

9. To confound; to make alienated suddenly; to surprise with
shame or fear.

His tongue

Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*

Matured counsels.

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,

To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd,

An unknown hand shall check'd my forward joy,
Dash'd me with blunders.

To *dash* this civil, read but the practice of christian em-
perors.

Nothing

Nothing *dash'd* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*
After they had sufficiently bluffed him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Some stronger pow'r eludes our slyly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill.
Dash the proud gemfester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

TO DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface.

If the vessel be suddenly flopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel. *Chryse.*

2. To fly in flames with a loud noise.
On each hand the gulfing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, while *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water so as to make it fly.
Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,
Through fence and fontaine, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A DASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.
By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something mingled in a small proportion.
There is nothing which one regards so much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line —, to note a pause, or omission.
He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
In modern wit all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Stroke; blow.
Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
—She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shakspeare.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
Hark, hark, the waters fall;

And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, *dash*, upon the ground,
To gentle flumbers call. *Dryden.*
DA'STARD. *n. f.* [abasteruga, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron;
—a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
And suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes. *Dryden.*

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy night;
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*
Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them *dastardly*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd. *Addison.*
TO DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly foul with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

TO DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit; to deprecate; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle. *Dryden.*
And *dastardise* my courage.

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

This way of brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself to that use it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

DATARY. *n. f.* [from *date*.] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands most benifices pass. *Dial.*

DATE. *n. f.* [Latet, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates* *Shakspeare.*

Has smelt my credit.

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds, without a *date*, they say are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.
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What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.
Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Donham.*

Then raise,
From the flagrant mass, purg'd, and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from *datylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.
Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.
—They call for *dates* and quinces in the palfrey. *Shakspeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. f.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

TO DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

To all their dated backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Sicil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELES. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.
The fly-dow hours shall not determinate

The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakspeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [dativus, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are term'd *dativ* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ascham.*

TO DAUB. *v. a.* [dabben, Dutch; dauber, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daub'd* it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.
Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want talfe light to set it off. *Otway.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daub'd* over with too little reflection, and too much haste. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daub'd* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or strong, something that disguises what it lies upon.
So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakspeare.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.
Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than *daub'd* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.
Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

TO DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.
I cannot *daub* it further;

And yet I must. *Shakspeare.*

A DAUBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] A coarse low painter.
What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to excite laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous taphier, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

DA'UBRY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Vicious; glutinous; adhesive.
Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'r's the clinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or fear-cloth matts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [daughter, Gothick; dochter, Saxon; datter, Runick; dochter, German; dochter, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.
Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, your youths, could not fill up
The cittern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lullure purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.
Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any dependent.
The penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mafs?

—My leisure serves me, penive *daughter*, now. *Shakspeare.*

TO DAUNT. *v. a.* [*daunter*, French, *desmarter*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*
Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*, *Milton.*
Or fright them from their hollow'd haunt.
Some preferences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise
us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DAUNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not daunted; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on *Shakespeare.*
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With flame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,
Stems the bold torrents with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*
The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power
and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory
of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pepe.*

DAUNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.
DAW. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be named from his note; by
Jainus to be corrupted from *daw*; the German *tul*, and *doh*, in
the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The
name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daw* to peck it. *Shakespeare.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daw*, and trees, and rocks should lift so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow
or incision in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

TO DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.
Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on,
the swift coming about of the work would, where a small in-
regularity of stuff should happen, job the edge into the stuff,
and so *dawk* it. *Moxon.*

TO DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been
originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd.
As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week,
came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pepe.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in
his understandings, hath this principle constantly inculcated,
viz. that he must believe as the church. *Lact.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or
eminence.

While we behold such *dauntless* worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pepe.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's
rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within
eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To search the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over
the soul. *Pepe.*

But such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence, and undimbling truth. *Thomson.*

DAY. *n. f.* [Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called
the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle?
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.
How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakespeare.*

3. Light; sunshine.
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and
drunkenness. *Romans.*

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:
'Midst this was heard the thrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age;
the time. In this sense it is generally plural.
After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his *day*. *Fairy Queen.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to ac-
quaint another who are his friends. *Pepe.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain
means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his
days broke his word*; that is, in *his whole life*.

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.
His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Rojanman.*

The noble thames do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself proffers your's,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.
Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.
The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakespeare.*

9. From *day* to *day*: without certainty or continuance.
Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth
oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY. On this day.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pf.*

The past is all by death possess'd,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-*day*. *Fenton.*

DAY-BED. *n. f.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and
luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown;
having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia
sleeping. *Shakespeare.*

DAYBOOK. *n. f.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal;
a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DAY-BREAK. *n. f.* [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first ap-
pearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DAYLABOUR. *n. f.* [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day;
labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly ask. *Milton.*

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour*
was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that
could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLABOURER. *n. f.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by
the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thrif'd the corn
'That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a
small pittance of courage. *Lact.*

DAYLIGHT. *n. f.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as
opposed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

Nay, then thou mock'st me: thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see. *Shakespeare.*

Now go thy way.
They by *daylight* passing through the midst of the Turks
fleet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the be-
lieged Christians. *Knutli.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*?
Yet though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence; *Dryden.*

That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense.
If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours,
of they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of
the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle
colour between both. *Newton.*

DAY-LIE. *n. f.* The same with *ASPHODEL*, which see.

DAYSMAN. *n. f.* [*day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Sinf.*
Perhaps rather, lurer.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself *day'sman*, to prolong
The vengeance preft? *Fairy Queen.*

DAYSPRING.

DA'YSPRING. *n. f.* [*day and spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. *n. f.* [*day and star.*] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucient feat. *Ben. Johnson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor;
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,

And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DAYTIME. *n. f.* [*day and time.*] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

In the *daytime* the fitteth in a watch-tower, and flesh most
by night; that the mingling things done with things not done,
and that she is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when
the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addison.*

DAYWORK. *n. f.* [*day and work.*] Work imposed by the day;
day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou halt it imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

7. DAZE. *v. a.* [*spaz, Saxon.*] To overpower with light;
to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing
by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glittering armies as they fland,
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZLED. *adj.* [*rather dazed.*] See DASY.] Besprinkled with
daisies.

Let us

Find out the prettiest *daz'd* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare.*

7. DAZZLE. *v. a.* [*See DAZE.*]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight
by sudden lustre

Fears use, many times, to be represented in such an imagi-
nary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open
them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

The places that have either fining ornaments or manners,
have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather dam-
ages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heav'nly shapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

7. DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose
the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shakespeare.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy light is young;
And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakespeare.*

An oversight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inasmuch as perpe-
tual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

Look, Dianet, for I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surpise. *Dryden.*

DEACON. *n. f.* [*diaconus, Latin.*]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacon* be grave. *2 Tim.*

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacon*-
and widows, in those primitive times, are very importunely
urged by the disciplinarians. *Bp. Vanderjuc.*

2. [*In Scotland.*] An overseer of the poor.

And also the master of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS. *n. f.* [*from deacon.*] A female officer in the an-
cient church.

DEACONRY. } *n. f.* [*from deacon.*] The office or dignity of
DEACONSHIP. } a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [*teab, Sax. dead, Dutch.*]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
— She should have died hereafter. *Shakespeare.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive,
from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*

She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian I did think, that, mistaking their course, the
crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbutnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and
horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Psalms.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we
know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, ac-
cording to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* tale and
scarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drouthy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time
lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing
at all. *Lact.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, nevertheless, often carries the mind away;
yea, it deceiveth the sense, and it seemeth to the eye a shorter
distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it
have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye
may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they
lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take
care not to let go glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by
him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with
deep snow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo in
Syria. *Anstey.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground
which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours
of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the
middle of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Addison.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only *deferred* until they might cover their
disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must
touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* col-
ouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obsolete; dull; not sprightly. Useful of founals.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the
bottom, which was supported, in the middle of the cavity of
the receiver, by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against
the opposite parts of the inside of the vessel; in which, when
it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound
more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open
air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear that is composed
in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened
by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings? *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbutnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead fire*.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead bush*.

17. [*In theology.*] The state of spiritual death, lying under
the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and
sins. *Ephes.*

The DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the
great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the dico-
very of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sunk in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or
gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is
to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs
were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears *Dryden.*

Of her unhappy lord.

7. DEAD. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To lose force, of whatever
kind.

So iron as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightways.

Bacon's Natural History.

7. DEAD. } *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deadened* by discharg-
ing the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece.

and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard
stretched,

stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Hilder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counter-motions; and we should remember any thing, but 'till the next impression.

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *dead*en their force by degrees. *Glensville.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *dead*en or abate. *Bacon.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *dead*en the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make rapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *dead*ed at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do*.] Destructively; killing: mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can

Make up some fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,

To help itself at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras.*

DEADLY. *adj.* [*from dead*.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She that herself will shiver and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
Aid come to *deadly* use. *Shakespeare.*

She then on Romeo calls,

As if that name,

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,

Did murder her. *Shakespeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,

As a north wind burns a too forward spring;

Give sorrow vent, and let the fluids go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies
unto the Turks. *Kneller.*

DEADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakespeare.*

Young Arctie heard, and up he ran with haste,

And ask'd him why he look'd to *deadly* wan. *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him
with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez. xxx.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Muddled schoolboys set to cuffs,
Will not confess that they have done enough,

Though *deadly* weary. *Ortery.*

John had got an invincible, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning
a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbutnot.*

DEADNESS. *n. f.* [*from dead*.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of
our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*,

And inward languishing. *Dryden.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too
free admission of air into the vessels. *Motimier.*

DEADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [*a sea-term*.] That estimation or

conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship
is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the

course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying
all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckon-

ing is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars,
and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be
had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*deaf*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakespeare.*

Infected minds

To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakespeare.*

The chief design here intended by this account of the nat-
ural alphabet, is to prepare a more easy and expedite way to
instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by con-

sequence of their want of hearing. *Hilder.*

If any sins afflict our life

With that prime ill, a talking wife,

'Till death shall bring the kind relief,

We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,

While I can better hear them see:

Oh ne'er may fortune show her spite,

To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

It has to be before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses;

Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, that men's ears should be

To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery!

Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain: *Shakespeare.*

Fly from her kind endearing arms,

Deaf to her soulful call, blind to her greatest charms. *Ross.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;

Deaf to the call or hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,

Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,

Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:

No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;

Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar

Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

The rest were seiz'd with fullen discontent,

And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf*d our failures; and if they

Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Dumas.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,

And, fluttering round his temples, *deaf*s his ears. *Dry.*

TO DEAFEN. *v. a.* [*from deaf*.] To deprive of the power of

hearing.

But Salus enters; and exclaiming loud,

For justice *deaf*ens, and disturbs the crowd. *Dryden.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,

*Deaf*en'd and thun'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DEADLY. *adv.* [*from deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS. *n. f.* [*from deaf*.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence
from their *deafness*. *Hilder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and
for his *deafness*; for had he been able to converse with me, do
you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops
could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. f.* [*deaf*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be re-
moved out of the church. *Hilder.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It is a general word for
expressing much joined with the word great.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are
in defence of error more earnest a great *deal* than, for the
most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, ap-
prehending according to the nature of that evidence which
scripture yieldeth. *Hilder.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, sifter and better a great
deal for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hilder.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deaf*;

But sorrow, flout'd at, is double death. *Shakespeare.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the bet-
ter part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tedious
visits. *Bon. Jonson.*

The charge, some *deal* thee haply honour may,

That noble Ludovic had while here he liv'd. *Pope.*

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of
their spiritual estate; and, if so, let them rest assured, that
they have so much the more reason a great *deal* to doubt of
it. *Smith.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not
be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ingenuity,
has puzzled and perplexed his cause, by throwing his thoughts
together in a studied confusion. *Addison.*

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid support,

Unskill'd in all the terms of art!

Or in harmonious numbers put

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deaf*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one
would easily imagine, being pulpishly interposed between my
eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not
only

only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.
Boyle on Caesar.

To DEAL, *v. a.* [*deale*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house.
Machiavelli, 1517.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.
Dryden.
The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly.
Addison's Spectator.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold.
And Rome deals out her blessings and her gold.
Tiebell.
Had the philosophers and great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of painting, there is no question but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick.
Addison's Spectator.

If you deal out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.
Watts.

2. To scatter; to throw about.
Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Nature's devoted thus tell,
When flying through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.
The mighty mullet deals toounding blows;
Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose,
His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And death, in whistling air, his empty blows.
Dryden.

To DEAL, *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third *party*.

This is to drive a wholesale trade, which all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.
Dewey's Poetry.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick.
South.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.
Sometimes he that deals between man and man, raises his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.
Bacon's Essays.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.
Tillotson.

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
To foes to my rest, a my sweet sleep's disturbers,
are they that I would have thee *deal* upon.
Shakespeare.

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.
Locke.

6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so disaffected with delays and abuses, that plain-dealings, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious.
Bacon.

The Scripture knows even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they propose themselves in it.
Abury's Sermons.

Among all sets of authors, there are none who *deal* upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in politics.
Adams's Remarks.

True logic is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debased and confused it.
Hutchinson's Letters.

7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt* with; to have that which is some of their own given to them.
Boyle's Ireland.

Who then shall guide

His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*

With his his followers, than with him they *deal*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that.
South's Sermons.

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also with other nations.

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.
Dryden.

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles.

Reflected on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, had been thus *dealt* with by their country.
Swift.

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If he hated me, I should know what passion to *deal* with.

Sidner.

gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt* with whilst they stand in fear.

Hayward.

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see

You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:

I have no time to *deal* with.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

To DEALBATE, *v. a.* [*dealtis*, Latin.] To whitens; to bleach.

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DEALBATION, *n. f.* [*caloris*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; and things white, which were not to be so; a word which is now grown almost into disuse.

All food is white in vivacious animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.
Brown's Sugar Errors.

DEALER, *n. f.* [*from deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure.

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.
Guliver's Travels.

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING, *n. f.* [*from deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

What these are!

Whose own hard *deals* teach them to suspect

The thoughts of others.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongs, they have their judgments, who sit in heaven.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny; he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind.
Kalish's Essays.

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote it to the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who live so immediately within their influence.

3. Modulus of treasury; rules by which one treats another.

Good gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety.
Hammond.

4. To *deal*; to bargain.

A doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way of many years.
Swift's Bickerstaff's Letter.

DE DIAMANTION, *n. f.* [*diamantarius*, Latin.] The act of working abroad.

DE DIAMANTORY, *adj.* [*diamantarius*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of working abroad.

DEAN, *n. f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *decan*, French.]

From the Greek word *deka*, in English, ten; because he was an only set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral churches.
Dr. J. Parram.

As there are two divisions of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbey, transformed from abbot or prior, and converted to dean and chapter; to these are two members, each of them *deans*; but one of the old foundation are brought in, the dignity which bishops, the king first leaving them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters-patents, without other election or confirmation; his word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain secular churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex.
Cowley.

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in causes ecclesiastical. Use of their bell means to prick such to those places who are fit for that purpose.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

DEANRY, *n. f.* [*from dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king.
Clarendon.

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both *deans* in one; or, if that's too much trouble,

Instead of the deans, make the *deanry* double.
Swift.

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

DEANSHIP, *n. f.* [*from dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, *adj.* [*dear*, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Gilder hates you.

—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear.
Shakespeare.

The dear, dear name like bathes in flowing tears,

Hangs o'er the tomb.
Addison's Ovid, Metam.

And the last joy was dearer than the rest.
Pope.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year?

To feed on venison when it sold to dear.
Pope.

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for dear; and hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom

- Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,
Hast made thine enemies! *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*
- Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our dear peril. *Shakefp. Timon.*
- Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
- Would I had met my dear'st foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day,
Thy other hand'st day, with this dear fight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*
- DEAR, *n. f.* A word of endearment.
That kiss
I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it 'er since. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
- Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*
- See, my dear,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*
- DEARBOUGHT, *adj.* [dear and bought.] Purchased at an high price.
- O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, dearthought with lasting we. *Milton.*
- Such dearthought happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*
- Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my dearthought's soul be lost. *Refcommen.*
- DEARLING, *n. f.* [no-w written darling.] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' darling, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*
- DEARLY, *adv.* [from dear.]
1. With great fondness.
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Watson.*
 2. At an high price.
It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*
- Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swords, and shields on Tyber born. *Dryden.*
- My father doct, and let him fill doct on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*
- TO DEARN, *v. a.* [to earn, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths.
See DARN.
- DEARNESS, *n. f.* [from dear.]
1. Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath hol' to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *dearness* of friendship between them to.
- He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South's Sermons.*
2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*
- DEARLY, *adv.* [earn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.
- At last, as shouldst them by a forest side
To pass, far succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a fearful voice, that *dearly* cry'd
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*
- DEARTH, *n. f.* [from dear.]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*
- There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewn with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*
2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearths* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*
3. Barrenness; sterility.
They have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatic Poesy.*
- TE DEARTICULATE, *n. f.* [de and articulus, Latin.] To disjoin; to dismember. *Dist.*
- DEATH, [beaz, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.
He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews, ix. 15.*
- They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- Death, a necessary end,

- Will come, when it will come. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
- He must his self reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden.*
- Mortality; destruction.
- How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- The state of the dead.
- In swiftness sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- The manner of dying
4. The manner of the *death* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezek. xxviii. 8.*
 5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.
I ha; rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
- If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that flesh upper skin;
The gazer's joy, and sin;
Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.
As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon's Essays.*- 7. Cause of death.
They criel out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings, iv. 40.*

He caught his *death* the last county-fessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*

 8. Destroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*
 9. [In poetry.] The instrument of *death*.
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow; and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hies through the skies. *Dryden.*

Of, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous plover feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*- 10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.
We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghastly enemy, and from everlasting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED, *n. f.* [death and bed.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no kinder than the land,
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

I then round out *death-bed* ev'ry friend should run,
And joyous of our conquest early won. *Dryden's Fables.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Ascham.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DEATHFUL, *adj.* [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Shakespeare.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath walled that vital virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DEATHLESS, *adj.* [from death.] Immortal; neverdying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that fill renew
For *deathless* fame the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DEATHLIKE, *adj.* [death and like.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craford.*

A gentle waiting to immortal life! *Paradise's Lost.*

On fens, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*

Black

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws
A death-like slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*
DEATH'S-DOOR. *n. f.* [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death;
the gates of death, *whence* *deat*. It is now a low phrase.
I myself knew a person of great faculty, who was afflicted
to *deat's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Companion.*
There was a poor young woman that had brought herself
even to *deat's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*
DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [*death* and *man*.] Executioner; hang-
man; headsmen; he that executes the sentence of death.
He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other deathman. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
As deathmen you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak.*
DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death* and *watch*.] An insect that makes
a unking noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously
imagined to prognosticate death.
The solemn deathwatch click'd the hour the dy'd. *Gay.*
We learn to plague approaching death in a family by ravens
and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*
DEATHWATE. *v. a.* [*death*, Latin.] To gild, or cover
with gold. *Dict.*
DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*from death*.] The act of gild-
ing. *Dict.*
DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death*, Latin.] A raving; a
madness. *Dict.*
DEATHWATCH. *adj.* [*from death* and *watch*, Latin.] To deprive
of his beard. *Dict.*
DEATHWATCH. *v. a.* [*death*, Latin.] To disembark. *Dict.*
DEATHWATCH. *v. a.* [*from death*.] To exclude; to preclude; to
shut out from any thing; to hinder.
The same boats and the same buildings are found in coun-
tries two thousand miles distant, *debarred* from all commerce
by unsupportable mountains, lakes and deserts. *Raleigh's L'Esperance.*
Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refrinement, whether food, or talk between,
Foot of the mind. *Milton.*
Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying
chains and fetters upon us, in *debaring* us of our wittes, and
in exiling our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*
DEBAR. *v. a.* [*from debar*.] To deprive.
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.
Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debar*
men into bralls. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
As much as you raise silver, you *debar* gold; for they are
in the constitution of two things, put in opposite scales; as much
as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to degenerate; to sink into meanness;
to make despicable.
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debar* religion
with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*
A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every
single expense, and will not *debar* himself to the management
of every trifle. *Dryden.*
Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by power, *debar'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*
3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.
He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debar* his
style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Adison.*
4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.
He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *de-
bar'd* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*
Words to *debar* an art hard, no flower
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*
DEBARMENT. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] The act of *debaring* or
degrading.
It is a wretched *debarment* of that sprightly faculty, the
tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.
Government of the Tongue.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] He that *debars*; he that adul-
terates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of
things, or dejects the dignity of persons.
DEBAR. *adj.* [*from debar*.] Disputable; that which is,
or may be, subject to controversy.
The French requested, that the sifting of Tweede, the *de-
bar* ground, and the Scottish hostages, should be referred to
the Scots. *Hoyward.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*débat*, French.]
1. A personal dispute; a controversy.
Another way that men ordinarily use, to force others to sub-
mit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debat*, is
to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or
to align a better. *Locke.*
It is to diffuse a light over the understandings, in our enqui-
ries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debat* and
controversy. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A quarrel; a contest.
Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To *debat* that blestness at our doors,
We will our yoke lead on to higher fields,
And draw no sword but what are sanctified. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'er an a late;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise acule. *Dryden.*

DEBAR. *v. a.* [*débarer*, Fr.] To controvert; to dispute;
to combat.
Debat thy cause with thy neighbour him self, and discover
not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*
He could not *debat* any thing without some commotion,
even when the argument was not of moment. *Carand.*
DEBAR. *v. a.*
1. To deliberate.
Your several suits
Have been consider'd and *debat* on. *Shakspeare.*
2. To dispute.
He presents that great foul *debat* upon the subject of life
and death with his intimate friends. *Taylor.*
DEBAR. *adj.* [*from debar*.] Content; controversy.
1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.
2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] Content; controversy.
Without *debat*ment quarrel, more or less.
He flourish'd the beards put to sudden death. *Shakspeare.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] A disputant; a controversialist.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*debarcher*, Fr. *débarcher*, Latin.]
1. To corrupt; to vitiate.
'Tis it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debar*
a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.
Dryden's Spanish Flyer.
2. To corrupt with lewdness.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, to *debar* and bold,
That this our court, infested with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
3. To corrupt by intemperance.
No man's reason did ever *debar* to him, that it is reasonable
for him to *debar* himself by intemperance and brutish sensu-
ality. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A fit of intemperance;
luxury; excess; lewdness.
He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of
sobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debar*,
and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Gulamp.*
The first physicians by *debar* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debarcher*, French.] A lecher; a
drunkard; a man given to intemperance.
Could we but prevail with the greatest *debar* amongst us
to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter
to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] One who seduces others to
intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] The practice of excess;
intemperance; lewdness.
Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober
piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Spratt's Sermons.*
These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion
just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*.] The act of *debauching*
or vitiating; corruption.
They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste
maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty
of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*debar*, Latin.] To conquer; to
overcome in war.
It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages,
in the approbation of the extirpating and *debauching* of giants,
monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawless, but as me-
ritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Him long of old
Thou didst *debar*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*, Latin.] The act of con-
quering in war.
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*debar*, Latin, from *debar*.] A writ or
note, by which a debt is claimed.
You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debar* on your frame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*
DEBAR. *adj.* [*debar*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint;
without strength; imbecile; impotent.
I have not wash'd my nose that bleed,
Or soil'd some *debar* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*
DEBAR. *v. a.* [*debar*, Latin.] To weaken; to make
taint; to enfeeble; to emaculate.
In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of
life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debar*ed posterity
ever after. *Brown's 'I' wiggar Errours.*
The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ven-
tuating and purifying the blood, and *debar*ed in attracting nu-
triment for the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
DEBAR. *n. f.* [*from debar*, Latin.] The act of
weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin. *K. Charles.*
DEBILITY. *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Metethinks I am partaker of thy passion, *Sidney.*
 And in thy case do glass mine own debility.
 Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are debility, faintings, and sometimes sudden death. *Artabont.*

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
 Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare *Spenser.*
 To battle, if thou mean her love to gain.

He met her once a maying,
 There on beds of violets blue,
 And fresh blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair, *Milton.*
 So bucksome, blithe, and *debonair*.

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accessible; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine. *Huxley's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
 But was withal discreet and *debonair*, *Dryden.*
 Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil.

DEBONAIRELY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, French.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that *died* greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary fun. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;
 But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Above a thousand pounds in *debt*,
 Takes horse, and in a mighty fret *Swift.*
 Rides day and night.

2. That which any one is oblig'd to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
 He only liv'd but 'till he was a man, *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
 But like a man he died.

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*. To *DEBT* is not found.] Indebted; oblig'd to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
 Than I stand *debt* to this gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

DEBTOR. *n. f.* [*debitus*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am *debt* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife *R. m. i. 14.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
 And thankfully rest *debt* r for the first. *Shakspeare.*

If he his ample palm
 Should hap'ly on ill-fated shoulder lay
 Of *debt*, frait his body, to the touch

Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,
 To some enchanted cattle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, nor man's *debt*;
 And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debt* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison's Spectator.*

DEBULLITION. *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or scething over.

DECAUMINATED. *adj.* [*decauminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off.

DECADE. *n. f.* [*deka*, Gr. *deca*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole Olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Haller on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
 Must wait a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DECADENCY. *n. f.* [*decadencia*, Fr.] Decay; fall.

DECAON. *n. f.* [from *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECATOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*dekalogos*, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue*, and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

TO DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamp*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECAN'T. *v. a.* [*decant*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve it in ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decan't* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Logic.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
 Decant his wine and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTATION. *n. f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting, or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

TO DECA'NITATE. *v. a.* [*decapitas*, Latin.] To lead.

TO DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*dechoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
 Three centuries grows, and three he stays
 Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
 So dies her love, and to my hopes *decays*. *Pope.*

TO DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wife, doth ever make better the fool *Shakspeare Twelfth Night, i. ii.*

Cut off a flock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will decay the rest of the flock. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Garrison.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
 Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is to ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison's Guardian.*

DECA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
 Shall be applied. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and lides
 Her *decays* very well. *Len. Jobson's Cassius.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
 Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Deban.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than gain, and is always upon the *decay*. *Nature.*

Each may feel encroachings and *decays*,
 And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught half by reason, half by mere *decay*,
 To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rustiness. *Late.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus. xxi. 35.*

I am the very man,
 That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
 Have follow'd thy your sad steps. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

DECA'YER. *n. f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a fore *decayer* of your whorlous dead body. *Shakspeare Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Deben.*

TO DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

You shall die
 Twice now, where others, that that mortality
 In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Clayton.*

His latest victories still thickest came;
 As, near the centre, motion doth increase:

I'll be, press'd down by his own weighty name,
 Did, like the vessel, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job, xlviii. 11.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
 Springs not from Edward's will mean honest love,
 But from *deceit*, bred by necessity. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wilfulness, slightness, cunning, collusion, practice and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but *deceit*. *Gray.*

DECEITFUL, *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaritious, false, *deceitful*,

Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin

That has a name.

Shakespeare.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,

And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth.

Thomson.

DECEITFULLY, *adv.* [*from deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course.

Wotton.

DECEITFULNESS, *n. f.* [*from deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches,

choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful,

Matthew.

DECEIVABLE, *adj.* [*from deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels

of light in all their clarity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby

deceivable, in most things as a child

Helpless; hence easily content'd and scorn'd,

Milton.

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect.

Bacon.

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*.

Hayward.

O everlasting truth

In mortal strength! And oh, what not in man

deceivable and vain?

Milton.

DECEIVABLENESS, *n. f.* [*from deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness*.

Government of the Tongue.

DECEITIVE, *v. a.* [*deceipis*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.

Some have been apt to be *deceived* into an opinion, that

there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both

estate and power.

Locke.

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expectation, with-

drew his fleet twelve miles off.

Krull.

I now believed

The happy day approach'd, nor as my fears *deceiv'd*.

Dryden.

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,

But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats.

Dryden.

DECEIVER, *n. f.* [*from deceive*.] One that leads another into error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;

Men were *deceivers* ever;

One foot in sea, and one on shore;

To one thing constant never.

Shakespeare.

As for his dissimulation out of France, they interpreted it not

as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit *de-*

ceiver.

Bacon.

Those voices, actions or gestures, which men have not by

any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying

their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments

of deceiving, so as to denominated the person using them a

har or *deceiver*.

Saunders.

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to

forget things near at hand, when a very few months must

of necessity discover the imposture.

Swift.

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl,

And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul.

Pope.

DECEMBER, *n. f.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the tenth month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed.

Shakespeare.

What should we speak of,

When we are old as you? When we shall hear

The rain and wind beat dark *December*.

Shakespeare.

DECEMPEDAL, *adj.* [*from decempeđa*, Latin.] Ten feet in length.

Diſt.

DECEMPIRATE, *n. f.* [*deceimpiratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls. Their authority subsisted only two years.

DECEMCE, *n. f.* [*decemce*, French; *deceit*, Latin.]

DECENCY, *n. f.* [*decence*, French; *decent*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow

From all her words and actions.

Milton.

In good works there may be goodness in the general; but

decency and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing

the good.

Spratt.

Nº XXXVII

Were the offices of religion strip'd of all the external *de-*
centies of worship, they would not make a due impression on
the minds of those who assist at them.

Atterbury.

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;

But never, never reach'd generous thought:

Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,

Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever.

Pope.

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?

What with more *decency* were in silence kept.

Dryden.

The next consideration, immediately subsequent to the

being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing;

what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the

notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or mis-

becomes.

South.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be ad-

mitted with any *decency* into an heroic poem.

Adisson.

3. Modesty; not baldry; not obsequy.

Immodest words admit of no *decency*;

For want of *decency* is want of sense.

Rescouson.

DECENNIAL, *adj.* [*from decennium*, Latin.] What continues

for the space of ten years.

DECENNIAL, *adj.* [*de em* and *annum*, Latin.] Relating

to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, con-

stituted a *decennial* cycle, or of nineteen years; the *second*

which we now call the golden number.

Halter.

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennial* pro-

gress of the exacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and

place to those of the sun.

Halter.

DECENT, *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornament both in painting and poetry,

if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is,

in their due place, and but moderately used.

Dryden.

DECENTLY, *adv.* [*from decent*.] In a proper manner; with

suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who

had punished those who had insulted their relation.

Brown.

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,

Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die.

Dryden.

He performs what friendship, justice, truth require;

What could be more, but *decently* retire?

Swift.

DECEITFULNESS, *n. f.* [*from deceit*.] Liableness to be de-

ceived.

Some errors are so settled in us, that they maintain their

interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.

Glennville.

DECEPTIBLE, *adj.* [*from deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open

to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common error, is the com-

mon infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptive* condi-

tion, perhaps, there should not need any other evincion than

the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit.

Brown.

DECEPTION, *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet

farther removed by advent *deception*.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by

compact or institution, were made the means of men's signi-

fying or conveying their thoughts.

South.

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibility, may meet

Some specious object by the foe *deceiv'd*,

And fall into *deception*, unaware.

Milton.

DECEPTIOUS, *adj.* [*from deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,

That doth invert th'attest of eyes and ears;

As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,

Created only to calumniate.

Shakespeare.

DECEPTIVE, *adj.* [*from deceit*.] Having the power of de-

ceiving.

Diſt.

DECEPTORY, *adj.* [*from deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *D.*

DECEPTIVE, *adj.* [*deceptus*, Latin.] Diminished; taken off. *Diſt.*

DECEPTIBLE, *adj.* [*deceptus*, Latin.] That may be taken

off.

Diſt.

DECEPTION, *n. f.* [*from decept*.] The act of lessening, or

taking off.

Diſt.

DECERTATION, *n. f.* [*de certatio*, Latin.] A contention; a

striving; a dispute.

Diſt.

DECESSION, *n. f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going

away.

Diſt.

TO DECHARM, *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a

charm; to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly

cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.

Hartog.

TO DECIDE, *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*

Th'important enterprize, and give the bride.

Dryden.

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In council off, and oft in battle tried,

Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*.

Glennville.

6 K

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And foundest counsils doubt?

Pope.

DECIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being fixed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECIDER. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy.

Hart.

It is said that the man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question.

Swift.

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*decidens*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower.

Quin.

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *decidens*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year.

Ditt.

DECIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion.

Locke.

TO DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION. *n. f.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A titling; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.
2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation*, and a tithe death,

Take thou the tenth of death.

Shakespeare.

A *decimation* I will strictly make

Of all who my Charinus did forsake;

And of each legion each centurion shall die.

Dryden.

TO DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*de chiffer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmene, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in speech, desired to know the conclusion of the matter, and how the house of Damas was escaped.

Sidney.

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it.

South.

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ.

South.

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws.

Locke.

3. To stamp; to characterize; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*

For villains mark'd with rape.

Shakespeare.

4. To unfold; to unravel; as, to decipher a perplexed affair.

DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cypher.

DECISION. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference.

Pleasure and revenge

Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice

Of any true *decision*.

Shakespeare.

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it.

Houtward.

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be possibly determined.

Atterbury.

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,

That will with due *decision* make us know

What we shall say we have, and what we owe.

Shakespeare.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,

And fortune labours with the vault event.

Dryden.

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion.

Atterbury.

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue.

Rogers.

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event,

Decisive of this bloody day, depends

The fate of kingdoms.

Philips.

DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.

DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

TO DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
'Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncoloured sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise.

Milton.

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *deck'st* a thing divine
Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's love,
And see another, as I see thee now,

Shakespeare.

Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art fall'd in mine.

Shakespeare.

She lets to work millions of spinning worms,

That in their green thops weave the smooth-haired silk,

Milton.

To *deck* her sons.

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But dreadful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb.

Spenser.

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,

A sweeter spot of earth was never found.

Dryden.

The god shall to his vot'ries tell

Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,

That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face.

Prior.

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,

And *deck* knocks heaven.

B. Johnson.

We have also raised our second *deck*, and given more room

thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloap.

Rabelais.

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house.

Garrault.

On high rais'd *deck'st* the haughty Belgians ride,

Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go.

Dryden.

Day to night they bring,

With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king:

At sun-set to their ship they make return,

And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn.

Dryden.

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sort of stones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards.

Grew.

DECKER. *n. f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that appears or adorns; a coverer.

TO DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*

Against his manners, and corrupt your own.

B. Johnson.

The splendid *declamations* of novices and men of beat.

South.

It is useful for matters to make their boys *declaim* on both

Swift.

sides of an argument.

Decks up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness.

Hart.

DECLAMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declamer* against jealousy.

Ainslie.

DECLAMATION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded.

Hobbes.

Thou may'st forgive his anger, while thou make'st use of the plainness of his *declamation*.

Taylor.

DECLAMATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal.

Taylor.

DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age.

Warton.

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his old *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet.

Dryden.

DECLARABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men.

Hobbes.

I though wit and learning are certain and habitual possessions

Hobbes.

tions of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where to plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. *Obsolete.*

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Couch.*

DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not promissively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Francisus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown.*

DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promissory.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declares*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto some of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares*, Both when the South projects a stormy day, And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathens. *1 Chron.*

4. To shew in open view.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, some favour or opposition.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

DECLAREMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crytal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declaration* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days, Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts, To base *declension*. *Shakespeare.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his disapproving years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Barnet's Theory.*

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *declinare*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Decent; change from a better to a worse state; decay.

The queen, however after the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; And Summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.

6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

8. DECLINATION of a Plane [in dialling], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

DECLINATOR. *n. f.* [from *declinare*.] An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Alexon.*

DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declines*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with *declining* head into his bosom, Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shall thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Ex. xxxii. 2.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shakespeare.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' Capitol; who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declines. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low From virtue, which is reason, that so wrong, But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life designs, Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*, Denham.

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden.*

Next that, is when autumnal warmth declines; E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun, Or Capricorn admits the Winter fun. *Dryden.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us, *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

DECLINE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale, And leaves the splendour of a lover, fiat In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*, And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common serious they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r, I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r, Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*, Yet I contriv'd the whole design, And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said, that these minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable, or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Asterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* nouns, and confute Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Waller.*

DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the work; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only weep; From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivitas*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to activity.

Rivers will not flow, unless upon *declivity*, and their sources

sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a declivity. *Hudson's.*

I found myself within my depth; and the declivity was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

TO DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There the *decals*, and doth the food prepare;

There she distributes it to ev'ry vein, *Davies.*

There she expels what she may fitly spare.

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can fudden water, their barley-broth,

Decoet their cold blood to such vaultant heat. *Shakspeare.*

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Di.*

DECOCTION. *n. f.* [*decoction*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distill their husbands' lands

In *decoctions*; and are mann'd

With ten emp'ricks, in their chamber

Lying for the spirit of anther. *Bun. Johnson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Ariabhus.*

DECOCTURE. *n. f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this,

by an immoderacy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *adj.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles. *Boyle.*

TO DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decomposed* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decomposed*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and together with it, *decompose* a white. *Newton's Opt.*

DECOMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decomposed* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

No body should use any compound or *decomposed* of the substantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Ambrosius and Pope.*

DECORAMENT. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Di.*

TO DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues constitute the ornament of figures; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,

As only *decorations* of the war:

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] An adorner; an embellisher. *Di.*

DECOROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should im-

mediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Roy on the Creation.*

TO DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Ambrosius on Cere.*

DECORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *decortico*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECURUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your mailer

Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,

That majesty, to keep *decurum*, must

No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass on points of *decurum*. *Warton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules

Of vice and virtue in the schools,

The better fort should set before 'em

A grace, a manner, a *decurum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decurum*: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes *de decurum*;

Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

TO DECOY. *v. a.* [from *decoy*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a snare.

A Fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* his companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

De-coy'd by the fantastic blaze,

Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks asleep,

Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

DECOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischief; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare: they only excited and fomented lech.

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Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

TO DECOY. *v. a.* [from *decoy*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a snare.

A Fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* his companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

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Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust decree,

No more our houses and our homes to see? *Dryden.*

The supreme Being is forevering good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust; and the folly of man, and not the decree of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. *Brown.*

2. An established rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job, xviii. 26.*

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

[In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT. *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropic, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our decrement accelerates: we feel space, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower. *Hendou.*

DECREPIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! bane, ignoble wretch! *Shakespeare.*

These years were short of many men's lives in this decrepitude of the world, wherein many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh year. *Bacon.*

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

And from the North to call

Decrepit winter. *Milton.*

Who this observes, may in his body find

Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his staff, and slooping as he goes,

A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in the decrepit form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft injures people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addis.*

DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECREPITATION. *n. f.* [*from decrepitate*.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS. *n. f.* [*from decrepit*.] The last stage of decrepitude; *v. c.* the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitude of age, can prosecute fast swarms of curious engines. *Bentley.*

DECREPESCENT. *adj.* [*from decrepescere*, Latin.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETE. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETE. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls

Were painted fair with memorable gestures,

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,

Of commonwealths, of states, of policy,

Of law, of judgments, and of decretals. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentic as the sacred charter itself. *Hewel.*

DECRETEIST. *n. f.* [*from decreet*.] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The decretals had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [*from decreet*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning sentence. *Sout's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECRETAL. *n. f.* [*from decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

DECRY. *v. a.* [*de.crier*, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in critics reigns too high,

That for small errors they whose plays decry. *Dryden.*

N° XXXVII.

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally decry'd by the other. *Addison.*

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, decry'd them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only to make more way for their own. *S. ijt.*

DECEMBRE. *n. f.* [*decemb.*, Latin.] The act of lying down; *v. c.* down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold on now: they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbent* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbent* y, he imported this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECEMBITURE. *n. f.* [*from decumb.*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [*In astrology*.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile the travel out of town,

The planetary hour must first be known,

And lucky moment: if her eye but aces,

Or itches, its *decumbiture* the takes. *Dryden.*

DECEUPLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the rest of the world, as between plants domestic and exotic, that is near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Rog.*

DECURION. *n. f.* [*decursus*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decursion* through both these colonies; that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECURSION. *n. f.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decay'd by that *decursus* of waters, is supplied by the terrene forces which water brings. *Hale.*

DECURTATION. *n. f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

DECUSSATE. *v. a.* [*decussis*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, of a great length, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways. *Rog.*

DECUSSION. *n. f.* [*from decussate*.] The act of crossing; the act of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussion* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Rog.*

DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION. *n. f.* [*from dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Diet.*

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Diet.*

DEDENTITION. *n. f.* [*de dentitio*, Lat.] Loss of shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That *dedicates* to olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides, when as he

Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Nam. vii. 10.*

Warn'd by the fear, to her offended name

We rais'd, and *dedicate* this wondrous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be

That vulture in you to devour so many,

As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves. *Shakespeare.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace

Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*

To fair content and you. *Shakespeare.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,

And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life

To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Pemham.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preferred souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare.*

'This tenth part, or tithes, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *n. f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hosker.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. A fervile address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Busto, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *n. f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicatus*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one: but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *deduction* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deducere*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

O goddess, Gay, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the date nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running flood of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Thomson.*

DEDU'CMENT. *n. f.* [from *deducere*.] The thing deducted; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deducere*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Bianca.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deducere*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Ditt.*

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deducere*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incoincidity of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spirit,

Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hosker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductio* as from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glenn.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deduction* of reason. *Reyn.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;

Make fair *deductions*, see to what they amount. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductivus*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passing in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEED. *n. f.* [*deed*, Saxon; *deed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*, *Shakespeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The fame had not contented to the counsel and *deed*. *Lucie.*

We are not excluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smallridge's Sermon.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,

Ud no ambition to commend my *deeds*;

Th' *deeds* themselves, though many, spoke loud the doer. *Mil.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whose *deeds* some nobler power shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Not knew I not

To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milner.*

4. A declaratory or an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same sense it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Huter.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impugned to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *induced*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen

The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;

So now in very *deed* I might behold

The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,

Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lat.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in *deeds*, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Instantly, he cry'd, your female discord end,

Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

TO DEEM. *v. n.* part. *deempt*, or *deem'd*. [*deemere*, Gothic; *deemen*, Dutch; *deeman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,

For which th' *Idean* lands disfigured,

'Till partial Paris *deem'd* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen.*

Do me not dye.

Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,

That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Fairy Queen.*

But they that still not of so heavenly matter,

All that they know not, envy or admire,

Rather than envy, let them wonder at her;

But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Huter.*

He, who to be *deem'd*

A god, leap'd fondly into *Aetna* flames. *Milton.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Nature disturb'd,

Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion.

Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.

—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakspeare.*

DEEMSTER. *n. f.* [from *deem*.] A judge; a word yet in use in

Jersey and the Isle of man.

DEEP. *adj.* [*deep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set deep, and in watery grounds more shallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,

And twice as deep as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel,

found,

D E E

D E F

found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.
This *varice*
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shak.*
For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*
Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and fcur thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*
6. Not superficial; not obvious.
If the matter be knotty, and the fence lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thoughts, and close contemplation. *Locke.*
7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shaksp.*
The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath.
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shaksp.*
He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Pleasable to the world, to me worth naught. *Milton.*
I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.
When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shaksp.*

9. Grave; solemn.
O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*
Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark coloured.
With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great degree of fineness, or gloom, or sadness.
Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Cor.*
And the Lord God caus'd a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Genesis.*

12. Bais; grave in sound.
The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper*
and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.
Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above,
who shew'd his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*
What hath in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*
Who'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The most solemn or still part.
There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shaksp.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shaksp.*

3. There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shaksp.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shaksp.*

4. Alone in *deep* of night.
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

5. *DEEPEN*, *v. a.* [from *deep*.]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.
You must *deepen* your colours fo, that the orpiment may be the highest. *Peacock.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See *DEEP*, *adj.*
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepen the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED, *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.
Huntfman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* brach. *Shaksp.*
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whole shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shak.*
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forests walks surround. *Dryden.*
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSIC, *adj.* [*deep* and *music*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.
But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,

Through many thickets of the wood and shades. *Pope.*
DEEPLY, *adv.* [from *deep*.]
1. To a great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tilleyson.*

Those impressions were made when the brain was most susceptible of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.
3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sigh'd *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark.*
Kloocks to *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Dennis.*
Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon.*

DEEPNESS, *n. f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.
Cazianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordinance. *Knellet.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matthew.*
DEER, *n. f.* [*deor*, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonic; *δέρ*, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shaksp.*
The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

TO DEFAUCE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France, *Shaksp.*
Undoing all,
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shaksp.*

Who fate strikes, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*
One nobler wretch can only rise;
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*

The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*
DEFAUCEMENT, *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rature; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it *defaced*? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, sin. *Bacon.*

DEFAUCER, *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.
That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let loose, to chafe us to our graves. *Shaksp.*

DEFAULANCE, *n. f.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage; a word not in use.
The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defaillance*. *Glanville.*

TO DEFALCATE, *v. a.* [from *fals*, *falsis*, a sickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCATION, *n. f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.
The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison.*

TO DEFALKE, *v. a.* [See *DEFALCATE*.] To cut off; to lop away.
What he *defalts* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gufful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMATION, *n. f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful speeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and also to deeds, as by reproachful postures, signs and gestures. *Ayliffe.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden.*
Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFAMATORY, *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.
The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*
TO DEFAUSE, *v. a.* [*de* and *fame*, Latin.] To make infamous;

mout; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to discolour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jeremiah.*
They live as if they professed Christianity merely in spirit, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden.*

DEFA'IR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour.
Many doughty knights he in his days

Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*. *Fairy Queen.*
On gallows-trees.

DEFA'IR. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a traitor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Dicit.*

DEFA'TIGATION. *n. f.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dicit.*

DEFA'ULT. *n. f.* [*defaut*, French.]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.
Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples. *Hayward.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default*-to-day. *Shakespeare.*
Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine predication: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*, *Milton.*
Whom have I complain of, but myself?

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Leisect; want.
In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbutnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in a court at a day assigned. *Cruel.*

To DEFA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. f.* [*defaïon*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the coobligee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cruel.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFEAT. *n. f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.
End Marlborough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.
A king, upon whose life

A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakespeare.*

To DEFEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.
Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakespeare.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.
To his accusations

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakespeare.*

Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress;
Defeated of his seizure, many days

Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*
Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,

You skulk'd. *Dryden.*
He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tilley.*

3. To abolish.
DEFE'ATURE. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Grief has chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakespeare.*

To DEFECATE. *v. a.* [*defecare*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquours from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.
I practis'd a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Bible.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harp.*

Provide a brazen tube
Indext; self-taught and voluntary fies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear, *Pellegr.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glenn.*

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no abstractions, but of *defecated* faculties. *Glenn.*

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

This liquor, was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour.

DEFECA'TION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harp.*

DEFE'CT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davis.*
Had this strange energy been leis,

Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; want.

Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Harp.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakespeare.*

I trust not yourself; but your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure.

Mens, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vagor Errors.*

DEFECTI'VITY. *n. f.* [from *defectus*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsic *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things. *Hale.*

DEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defectus*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be?

But there is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davis.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nature itself. *Bacon.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another.

2. Faulty; vicious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective*, in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Davis.*

DEFECTIVE or DEFICIENT NUMS. [In grammar.] Indecidable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses. *Davis.*

DEFECTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowliness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFENCE, *n. f.* [*defence*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security.
Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah.

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Ecclesiast. xxxiv. 16.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalms xxxii. 1.*

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.
Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts xix. 33.*

The youthful prince
With scorn reply'd, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a fine merely French.
Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.
[In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked: unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whole chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My filter is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine: he has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Paradise Lost.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.
Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy? *Addison.*

To **DEFEND**, *v. a.* [*defende*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To land in defence of; to protect; to support.
There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of Puhah. *Judges.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend me*
from them that rise up against me. *Psalms.*

Heav'n defend your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakespeare.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.
The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to
defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put
together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.
And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

4. [*Defendre*, Fr.] To prohibit; to forbid.
Where can you lay, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage?
O sons! like one of us, man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The use of it is little practised, and in some places *defended*
by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

DEFENDABLE, *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, *adj.* [from *defendi*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.
Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more
conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also
were broken by his engines. *Willim.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shakespeare.*

Plaintiff dogs, and bear *defendants*. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER, *n. f.* [*defensor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.
You have the power still
To banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

Do! thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

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2. An avenger; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth,
as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE, *n. f.* [from *defensivus*.]

1. Guard; defence.
A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of the lion,
and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which
Piny doth place in cock-broth. *Bacon's Learned Treatise.*

If the bilbow has no other *defensives* but excommunication,
no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender
up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure
a wound from outward violence.

DEFENDIBLE, *adj.* [from *defence*.] That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the found of Hotspur's name
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakespeare.*

They must make themselves *defensible*, both against the natives
and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most
defensible cities in the world, I informed myself in what its
strength consists. *Addison.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.
I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and dis-
oblige him from doing mischief. *Calder.*

DEFENSIVE, *adj.* [*defensivus*, Fr. from *defendere*, Latin.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.
He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence,
but only to stand upon the best of *defensive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me, that I am fit
on the *defensive* part. *Ki g Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where many balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.
What flood, recoil'd,
Defensor scarce, or with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.
Wars preventive upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well
as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.
His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the
defensive only. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY, *adv.* [from *defensivus*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENSIVE, *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, *defensiv* with Ilion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

To **DEFER**, *v. a.* [from *deferre*, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.
He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good deeds;
for the longer thou *deferst* to be acquainted with them, the
less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Asterb.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To **DEFER**, *v. a.*

1. To with-hold; to delay.
Defer the promise'd boon, the goddess cries,
Celestial azure brightening in the eyes. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient
time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of
Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in
those parts. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE, *n. f.* [*deference*, French.]

1. Regard; respect.
Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace
in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted
neither. *Druiden.*

He may be convinc'd that he is in an error, by observing
those p-ri-ors, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the
greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Compliance; condescension.
A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others;
so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers,
or conditions. *Lect.*

3. Submission.
Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the pre-
judice of education, or a *deference* to the judgment of those who,
perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which
they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DEFERENT, *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *deferre*, Latin.] That carries
up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds
6 M pass,

pass, or of other bodies *defersent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *defersent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS. [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFF'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *deff*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,

Which, as he breath'd *deffiance* to my ears,

He swung about his head.

Shakespeare.

Nor is it just to bring

A war, without a *juft deffiance* made.

Dryden.

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well meaning souls, who, seeing it had such express *deffiance* to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any *deffiance* from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

No body will so openly bid *deffiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Lacks.*

DEFF'ENCE. *n. f.* [from *deffice*, Latin.] Defect; fail-
DEFICIENCY. *ing*; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduced one of no less *deficiency* himself. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in the

Is no *deficiency* found.

Milton.

We shall find, in our own nature, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?

Spratt.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

2. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbutnot.*

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison.*

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [from *deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best are all things as the will

Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand

Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left.

Milton.

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Hutton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*

Several views, postures, stand, turns, limitations, and exceptions, and several other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied. *Lacks.*

DEFICIENT Verbi. See **DEFECTIVE Verbi.**

DEFICIENT Nouns. See **DEFECTIVE Nouns.**

DEFICIENT Numbers. [In arithmetic.] Those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFFER. *n. f.* [from *deff*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *deffers* of heaven. *Tillotson.*

DEFF'LE. *v. a.* [apalan, Sax. from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *deffle*. *Shakespeare.*

He is justly reckon'd among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *deff'd* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *deffile* himself therewith. *Leviticus xxii. 8.*

Neither shall he *deff* himself for his father.

Levit.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Every object his offence rev'd,

The husband murder'd, and the wife *deff'd*.

Prior.

4. To stain; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *deffing* of souls, adultery and shameless uncleanness.

Wisd.

God requires rather that we should die than *deff* ourselves with impieties.

Let not any instances of sin *deffile* your requests.

Wals.

DEFF'LE. *v. n.* [from *deff*, French.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE. *n. f.* [from *defile*, Fr. from *filis*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.

DEFIL'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Luft.

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,

L. is in *defilement* to the inward parts.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot take into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator*, N° 285.

DEFILER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Guardian*, N° 128.

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the term of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Barnet's Theory.*

DE'FINE. *v. a.* [from *define*, Lat. *definire*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can'st thou mean,

That do'st so well their miseries *define*?

Sidney.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*. *Lacks.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or some parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

DE'FINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defines* amidst of lands and properties. *Eaton.*

DEFIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found

Incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know: *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your labour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can find forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Idcots, in this case of favour, would

Be wisely *definite*.

Shakespeare.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ashe.*

DEFINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If these things are well considered, special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ashe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitus*.] Certainty; limitedness. *Ditt.*

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [from *definitio*, Latin; *definitio*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. *Dryden.*

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Warton.*

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,

Unmeritable, thuns your high request.

Shakespeare.

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That Methuselah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Bellarmine faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*] Decisiveness. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRANTLY. *n. f.* [from *deflagrari*, Latin.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the steady *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of literature did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Bayle.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagrari*, Latin.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Bayle.*

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [from *deflagrari*, Latin.] A term frequently made use of in chymistry for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making *Aethiops* with fire, with sal prunella, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist; and sometimes we have found it so moist, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it. *Bayle.*

DEFLLECT. *v. n.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian; on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the Equator, the north point of the needle wherewith to the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Arising beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almost fifteen degrees; and *deflecting* after westward, without means, continueth a straight course about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not some from a straight course *deflect*, They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLICTION. *n. f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needs incline to the south on the other side of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course. *DEFLUXURE.* *n. f.* [from *deflucto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORATION. *n. f.* [from *deflorari*, Fr. from *deflorare*, Latin.]

1. The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A deflection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defforiation* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hall.*

DEFLOR. *v. a.* [from *deflorare*, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclesiast. xx. 4.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor, And let my spleenful fons this truth *deflower*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lo! *Deflower'd, deflower'd, and now to death devote!* *Milton.*

If he died young he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *deflower'd* and ravish'd from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLORER. *n. f.* [from *deflorare*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those *defflorers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrain'd by humanity. *Addison.*

DEFLUOUS. *adj.* [from *defluere*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That flows off.

DEFLUXION. *n. f.* [from *defluxio*, Latin.] A flowing down of humours.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *deffluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *defly*.] Dexterously; skillfully. Obsolete. Properly *defly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can foot it To the instrument: They daunce *defly*, and fingen soote, In their merriement. *Spenser.*

DEFORDATION. *n. f.* [from *defordari*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impress'd

and interfild through the whole, which the *defordation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFORMEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deformare*.] A with-holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [from *deformare*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curst with this fair proportion, Cheated of feature by deformity's nature, *Shakespeare.*

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Wintry blails *Deform* the year delighted. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their honny hair. *Dryden.*

DEFORM. *adj.* [from *deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim, That who's kill'd that monster must *deform*, Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenser.*

So spake the grisly terror; and in slops, So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sight to *deform*, what heart of rock could long Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton.*

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *deformis*, Latin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deformis*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deformis*.] Ugliness; a disfigurement.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *deformis*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favour'dness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time, Unless to spy my shadow in the sun, And decent on mine own *deformity*. *Shakespeare.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare.*

Where fits *deformity* to mock my body, To shape my legs of an unequal size; To disproportion me in every part. *Shakespeare.*

Why should I not man, Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such *deformities* be free, And, for his maker's image sake, exempt? *Milton.*

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laugh'd at.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFOECER. *n. f.* [from *defocare*, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [from *defraudare*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With of before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. *Thos. iv. 6.*

My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclesiast. iv. 1.*

They seem, after a sort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defraud'd* of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Haller.*

Then they, who brothers better claim disown, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne; *Defraud* their clients, and, to lucre fold, Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Britis' heav'nly charms, And of my valour's prize *defraud*'d my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wife man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. f.* [from *defraudare*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The prodigal in morals grow severe, *Defrauders* just, and scyphants sincere. *Baillone.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [from *defraudare*, French.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defraud* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. *2 Mac. ix. 16.*

It is easy, Irenicus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defray'd*, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser.*

It

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the flate will *defray* you all the time you flay; neither fhall you flay one day the lefs for that.

Bacon.

DEFRAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] One that difcharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [Saxys, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muft call the watch that are their accufers.

—Yea, marry, that's the *deft* way.

Shakspeare.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter feiz'd the guefts, to fee

The limping god fo *deft* at his new miniftry.

Dryden.

The wanton calf may fkip with many a bound,

And my cur, Tray, play *deft* feats around.

Gay.

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexteroufly.

2. In a fkillful manner.

Come, high or low,

Thyfeif and office *deftly* fhew.

Shakspeare.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,

Full well could da-*nce*, and *deftly* tune the reed.

Gay.

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [from *defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceafed.

I therefore beg it not,

To pleafe the palate of my appetite;

Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,

In me *defunct*, and proper fatisfaction.

Shakspeare.

Here entity and quiddity,

The fouls of *defunct* bodies fly.

Hudibras.

DEFUNCT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceafed;

a dead man, or woinan.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch

With the *defunct*, or fleep upon the dead.

Shakspeare.

In many of thefe cafes the fearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyfician who was with the patient, as they receive the fame from the friends of the *defunct*.

Graunt.

DEFUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French poffefs the falfe land,

Until four hundred one and twenty years

After *defunctio* of king Pharamond.

Shakspeare.

DEFEY. *v. a.* [*deffir*, Fr. from *de fe de decider*, or I me like

phrafe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or in-

ful.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.

Milton.

Where fe k retreat, now innocence is fled!

Sa'e in that guard, I durft even hell *defy*;

Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh.

Dryden.

Aels, the Lycian, fleeping forth with pride;

To fingle fight the boldelt foe *defy'd*.

Dryden.

2. To treat with contempt; to fight.

I do know

As many fools that ftand in better place,

Garnifh'd like him, that for a tricky word

Defy the matter.

Shakspeare.

DEFEY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,

His trumpet founds; the challenge'd makes reply:

With clangour rings the field, refounds the vaulted fky.

Dryden.

DEFEYER. *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, fome time or other, think it the concern of his

juftice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon

them by fuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a

God, nor ought to be believed by man.

South.

DEGENERACY. *n. f.* [from *degeneration*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceftors.

2. A forfaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weaknefs

and impotency by our wifful *degeneracy* from goodnefs; but

that grace, which the gofpel offers to us for our affluance, is

fufficient for us.

Tillotfon.

The ruin of a ftate is generally preceded by an univerfal

degeneracy of manners, and contempt of religion, which is

entirely our cafe at prefent.

Swift.

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of fluggifh refignation, as well as poornefs

and *degeneracy* of fpirit, in a ftate of flavery.

Addifon.

DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Latin; *degenerer*, Fr.

degenerar, Spanifh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceftors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a bafe ftate.

When wit tranfgreffeth decency, it *degenerates* into info-

lence and impiety.

Tillotfon.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or bafe.

Moft of thofe fruits that ufe to be grafed, if t'ey be fet of kernels or ftones, *degenerate*. Bacon's Natural Hift.

DEGENERATE. *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceftors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his

anceftors.

Thou art like enough

To fight againft me under Miercy's pay;

To dog his heels, and curf'y at his frowns,

To fhew how much thou art *degenerate*.

Shakspeare.

Yet thou haft greater caufe to be

Afham'd of them, than they of thee;

Degenerate from their ancient brood,

Since firft the court allow'd them food.

Swift.

2. Unworthy; bafe.

So all fhall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;

Juftice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!

One man except.

Milton.

When a man fo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the prin-

ciples of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there

is commonly an injury done fome perfon or other.

Lake.

DEGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a

being grown wild; out of kind.

Dill.

DEGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceftors.

2. A falling from a more excellent ftate to one of lefs worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive ftate.

In plants, wherein there is no diftinction of fexes, thefe

transplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of

barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thofe grains which

generally arife among corn, as cockle, aracus, erglofs, and

other *degenerations*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his an-

ceftors.

2. Vile; bafe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of fome mens immoderate

demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly fla-

very, which fhould make me ftrengthen them by my content.

King Charles.

Shame, inftead of piety, refrains them from many bafe and

degenerous practices.

South.

Degenerous paffion, and for man too bafe,

It feals its empire in the female race;

There rages, and to make his blow fecure,

Puts flattery on, until the aim be fure.

Dryden.

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a *degenerate*

manner; bafely; meanly.

How wounding a fpectacle is to fee our greateft heroes,

Like Hercules at the difaft, thus *degeneroufly* employed?

Deacy of Piety.

DEGLUTITION. *n. f.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutir*, Latin.]

The act or power of fwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolifhed, the patient may be

nourifhed by clyfters.

Ariston.

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [*degradation*, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly ufed to denote a deprivation

and removing of a man from his degree.

Aylfe.

2. Degeneracy; bafenefs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas

before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the

image of men.

South.

3. [In painting.] A term made ufe of to exprefs the leffening

and tendering confufed the appearance of diftant objects in a

landfhip, fo as they may appear there as they would do to an

eye placed at that diftance from them.

Dill.

TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office,

dignity, or title.

Ife fhould

Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn fwain,

That doth presume to boaft of gentle blood.

Shakspeare.

2. To leffen; to diminifh the value of.

Nor fhalt thou, by defending to affume

Man's nature, leffen or *degrade* thine own.

Milton.

All higher knowledge in her prefence falls

Degraded.

Milton's Paradiſe Loft.

DEGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *degravare*, of *degrav*, Latin.]

The act of making heavy.

Dill.

DEGRE'E. *n. f.* [*degré*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ftation; place of dignity.

Surly men of low *degre* are vanity, and men of high *de-*

gre are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether

lighte than vanity.

Fajm lxi. 9.

It was my fortune, common to that age,

To love a lady fair, of great *degre*,

The which was born of noble parentage,

And fet in highelt feat of dignity.

Speffe.

I embrace willingly the ancient received courfe and conven-

ieney of that difcipline which teacheth inferior *degre*s and

orders in the clunch of God.

Huter.

Well

Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakspeare.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shew as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

This nobe youth to madnes lov'd a dame
Of high *degrees*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degrees*,
He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden.*

But is no rank, no flation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The state and condition in which a thing is.
The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making
that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply
the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.
Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in
nature not to be misfild, but as much advanced to the eye
as abated to the judgment by art. *Sidney.*

Which fight the knowledge of myself might bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.
King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn aulder of his family. *Dryden.*

5. The orders or classes of the angels.
The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger
views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them,
as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Lucie.*

6. Measure; proportion.
If you come to separate them, and that all the parts are
equally heard as loud as one another, they will flun you to that
degree, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*

Poefy
Admits of no *degrees*; but must be fill
Sublimely good, or deplacably ill. *Kingsman.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the
circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the
heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles.
In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryden.*

'To you who live in chill *degrees*,
As nap informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetic.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz.
of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; to three
hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical
instruments.

10. [In music.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually
marked by little lines. *Ditt.*

11. [In phisick and chymistry.] The vehemence or slackness of
the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.
The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily
introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative
and a step to the next. *South.*

By *DEGREES*. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.
Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and
suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water,
glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty
spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph, now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats;
'Till by *degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay, *Pope.*

And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall.

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he
took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong
inclination towards it. *Speltator*, N^o 44^r.

DEGRUATION. *n. f.* [*degruatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Ditt.*

TO DEHOUR. *v. a.* [*dehortari*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise
to the contrary.

One of the greatest sticklers for this fond opinion, severely
dehorted all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles
to unto common apprehension or practice. *Widm.*

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do
every where vehemently and earnestly dehort us from unbelief:
did they never read these dehortations? *Howard.*

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every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief:
did they never read these dehortations? *Howard.*

Explain how perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet blest with *decide*! *Prior.*

TO DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejecto*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to deprec; to sink; to
discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am
dejected; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as
you wilt. *Shakspeare.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in ciphers; lives not in fear! *Shakspeare.*

Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.
Enes here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glittering armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

DEJECT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-
spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows. *Shakspeare.*

DEJECTUALLY. *adv.* [*from deject*.] In a dejected manner;
afflicted.

No man in that passion doth look stonely, but *dejectedly*;
and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives
heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJECTUMEN. *n. f.* [*from dejected*.] A being cast down; a
lowness of spirits. *Ditt.*

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. *from dejection*, Lat.]

1. A lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milnes.*

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and
even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of such an alkaline state, in any great degree,
are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which purged things oc-
casion more than any other. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In medicine.] A going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the
blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good
use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the
chyle. *Roy.*

DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [*from deject*.] The excrements.

A disale opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity, the
symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of per-
spiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness,
and thirst. *Arbutnot.*

DEJERATION. *n. f.* [*from dejeri*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn
oath. *Ditt.*

DEIFICATION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deify-
ing, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *adj.* [*from Deus and forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike
form.

TO DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. *from Deus and fi*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the
number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

Even the sex's which we have of Julius Cesar, which we
know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though
they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was
deified. *Dryden.*

Perfused the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the
proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

Half of these

Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excellently; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again to extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that
he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate
and passable. *Bacon.*

TO DEIGN. *v. n.* [*from daigner*, Fr. *of digne*, Latin.] To
vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to defend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milnes.*

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

TO DETEN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would he *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakspeare.*

DEIGNING. *n. f.* [*from deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking
worthy.

TO DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*from de and integro*, Latin.] To
take from the whole; to spilt; to diminish. *Ditt.*

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparous*, Latin.] That bring forth a god;
the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Ditt.*

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DEISM. *n. f.* [*deïsme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants, or dying flames, of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

DEIST. *n. f.* [*deïste*, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burton.*

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *H. att.*

DEITY. *n. f.* [*deïté*, French; from *deus*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hecker.*

With what arms

We mean to hold, what anciently we claim

Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built forever, but yet

a temple of your *deities*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant

Lord Hallings was to her for his delivery?

—Who, humbly complaining to her *deity*,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakespeare.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleases their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakespeare.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,

In ways unknown, her wandering knight to seek;

With pains tar passing that long wandering Greek,

That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Larentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERATION. *n. f.* [from *delacer*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Ditt.*

DELACRYMATION. *n. f.* [*de lacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the watering of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Ditt.*

DELACTION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Ditt.*

DELAISED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delectus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Ditt.*

TO DELAIE. *v. a.* [from *delecto*, Lat.] To carry; to convey. Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELACTION. *n. f.* [*delectio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance. In *delection* of sounds, the inclosure of them preferreth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delection* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delection* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer. Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DELAY. *v. a.* [from *deler*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off. And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Exodus xxxii. 1.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate. She flies the town, and mixing with a throng

Of madding matrons, bears the bride along;

Wandering through woods and wilds, and devious ways,

And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, godless, of thy promise made!

Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

TO DELAY. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action. There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness

of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fear'd commenting

Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;

Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shakespeare.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *de-ay*. *Lucie.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*

Pass'd on, and took the irremiable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELECTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Evening now approach'd;

For we have all our ev'ning, and our morn;

We ours for change *delectable*, not needs. *Milton.*

Thence, as thou know'st,

He brought thee into this delicious grove,

This garden; planted with the trees of God;

Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,

Delectable, the wits' fawn beguiles;

Till that with written mouth, and spattering noise,

He tastes the bitter morfel. *Philips.*

DELECTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

TO DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To fend away.

2. To fend upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subject to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Dun of Pley.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her, with *delegated* powers,

To beautify the world, and bless the night! *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DELEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,

Every such person is her *delegate*,

To accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Dennis.*

There must be severer exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and minister of justice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;

Great as he is, her *dele* ate in war. *Prior.*

Elected by Jove, his *delegatus* of sway,

With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of chancery. *Blount.*

DELEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DELEGATES [*Court of*.] A court wherein all causes of appeal by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Asgh.*

DELEGATION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

1. The assignment of a debt to another: **DELENTICAL.** *adj.* [*delemtical*, Latin.] Having virtue to *de-*

sware, or ease pain. *Ditt.*

TO DELETE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Ditt.*

DELETTERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterius* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Born.*

DELET'ERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemic,

Though stor'd with *deletary* medicines,

(Which whoever took is dead since)

E'er sent so fast a colony

To both the under worlds as he. *Hall.*

DELETION. *n. f.* [*delectio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing

opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none will be to call it in question.

D. LE. { *n. f.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *del's* would be so blown with water, that no guns or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

1. Eardien ware: counterfeit China ware, made at Delph.

Thus batter thou out a piece of *del's*:
No, not for China's wide domain itself.

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibere*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wife, reflecting cause,

Which freely move, and acts by reason's laws;

That can *deliberate*: means end, and find

Their due connection with the end design'd.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,

The woman that *deliberates* is lost.

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance.

DELIBERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but moves on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.

DELIBERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or fair production of ads, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament.

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done.

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatus*, French; of *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best.

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers;

Walks, and the melody of birds.

3. Softness; feminine beauty.

She had never seen a man of a more goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education.

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicatus*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*.

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described.

4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such maids and charge, I ed by a *delicate* and tender prince.

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*.

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like varicard tips, show,

'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;

Such happy spots the nice admirer take,

Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak.

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces.

4. Chivalry.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicacies* and tenderness.

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,

All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,

Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*.

They their appetites not only feed

With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed;

But with thy fickle reap the ranket land,

And minister the blade with bounteous hand.

With abstinence all *delicates* he fees,

And can regale himself with toast and cheese.

DELICIES. *n. f. pl.* [*deliciae*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind

In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,

Having his warlike weapons cast behind,

And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys.

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*deliciousus*, French; from *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe.

In his last hours his easy wit display;

Like the rich fruit he feigns, *delicious* in decay.

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,

Still drink *delicious* poison from the eye.

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

Let not man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive.

DELIGATION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligative*, or retaining the parts so joined together.

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delictus*, Fr. from *delictus*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

And Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delighted* in thee, and all his servants love thee; now therefore be the king's son-in-law.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits,

And shew the best of our *delights*:

We'll charm the air to give a sound,

While you perform your antick round.

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved.

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;

Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.

TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* [*delictus*, Latin.]

1. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

2. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

3. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

4. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

5. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

6. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

7. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

8. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

9. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

10. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

11. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

12. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetens; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat, *Delighted*, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*
TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing? *a Son.*
 Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments.
DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable fort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary life thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer on the mountain seen,
 Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*
DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard

Delightful, Increase and multiply;

Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.
 This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Philosophy.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.
 The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the frangency. *Strenuous.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for a *delightful* vigour. *Crève.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightful*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightful*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

TO DELINEATE. *v. a.* [from *delineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness in a picture.
 The licentia pictoria is very large; with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.
 It followeth to *delineate* the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Religion.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Hale.*

DELINEATION. *n. f.* [from *delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what things belong to it. *Mort.*

DELINEMENT. *n. f.* [from *delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or alluving.

DELINQUENCY. *n. f.* [from *delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their excursions. *King Charles.*

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man,
 That thou shouldst my *delinquencies* enquire,

And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandy.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Allegro.*

DELINQUENT. *n. f.* [from *delinquent*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
 That sooner will accuse the magistrate

Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
 The treason he not acted, than believe. *Bon. Johnson.*

All three ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals; all three famous writers. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses. *Dryden.*

TO DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [from *deliquesco*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Byle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cadworth.*

DELIQUATION. *n. f.* [from *deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUUM. *n. f.* [Latin. A chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire, or a dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Ditt.*

DELI'RAMENT. *n. f.* [from *deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish idle story. *Ditt.*

TO DELIRATE. *v. n.* [from *delirio*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Ditt.*

DELIRATION. *n. f.* [from *deliratio*, Latin.] Doting; folly; madness. *Ditt.*

DELIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *delirius*, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Sage.*

On bed

Delirious slung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Tasso.*

DELIRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; doting.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a severer *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbutnot.*

DELITIGATION. *n. f.* [from *delitig*, Latin.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Ditt.*

TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [from *deliv*, French.]

1. To give; to yield; to offer; to present.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deuteronomy xiii. 13.*

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

Yet within three day-shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place; and thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wilt have his ruler. *Genesis xl. 13.*

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Orison.*

2. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous d'an he, th' established mind
 All kuse of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands.

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. *1 Samuel.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *1 Kings ix. 4.*

4. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalms lxxi. 4.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, countering the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakespeare.*

Thus she the captive did *deliver*;

The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
 Which his fair tongue, conceit's expeditor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me your highness's pleasure;

What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shakespeare.*

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Sage.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
 She is something before her time *delivered*. *Shakespeare.*

Tul'y was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Parnum.*

TO DELIVER OVER. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Psalms.*

The constables have *delivered* her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough; I warrant her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered* over to posterity as a later character than I have given. *Dryden.*

TO DELIVER UP. *v. a.*

1. To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom. viii. 32.*

Are the cities that I got with wound,
Delivered up again with peaceful words? *Shakespeare.*

Happy having such a son,
 That would *deliver* up his greatness for
 Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

DELIVERANCE. *n. f.* [from *deliverance*, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another. *a. The*

2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; release.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound.

O God, command deliverance for Jacob.

What'er befalls, your life shall be my care;

One death, or one deliverance we will share.

3. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation.

It seriously I may convey my thoughts

In this my light deliverance, I have spoke

With one that in her sex, her years profession,

Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more

Than I dare blame my weakness.

4. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd deliverance more.

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy deliverance.

DELIVERER. *n. f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A saviour; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth nobly set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the deliverance came from the one end of the world unto the other.

By that feed

Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise

The serpent's head.

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him in preserver.

Him their deliverer Europe does confess,

All tongues extol him, all religions bless.

She wishes for death, as a deliverer from pain.

2. A relation; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums, or other materials employed in the unsuccessful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwise as exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the deliverers of those experiments.

DELIVERY. *n. f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with fobs,

That he would labour my delivery.

3. A surrender; giving up.

After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me.

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of delivery, but however the same shall chance to be made known.

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery.

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out.

DELL. *n. f.* [from *dell*, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

The while, the like same unhappy ewe,

Whose clouted leg her hurt doth flow,

Fell headlong into a dell.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.

But, foes to sun-shine, melt they took delight

In del and dales, conceal'd from human sight.

DELTUM. *n. f.* [from *Delphi*, the name of the capital of Delphiland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;

Five washings in five plates of delph.

DELTAIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the deltoide muscle, and carry the arm backward.

DELUSIVE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is false, imposed on.

XXXVIII.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways deludible.

DELUDE. *v. a.* [*delude*, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have deluded you.

'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd,

But Reigner, king of Naples, that prevail'd.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence

Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER. *n. f.* [from *delude*.]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an imposor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, ah fair deluder speak;

Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.

DELVE. *v. a.* [Sclavian, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from *delven*, a hog. *Junius*.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

But I will delve one yard below the mines,

And blow them at the moon.

Delve of convenient depth your threshing floor:

With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er.

Besides, the filthy swine will oft o'er.

Thy firm inclosure, and with delving snout

'He rooted forest undermine.

2. To fathom; to sift; to found one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?

— I cannot delve him to the root: his father

Was call'd Scellius.

DELVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;

Which to that shady delve him brought at last,

Where Mammon carst did find his treasury.

Such a light and metall'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And by landmen, for the nonce,

That turn round like grindle-stones,

Which they dig out fro' the delver,

For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.

A DELVE of Coal. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

DELVER. *n. f.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DELUGE. *n. f.* [*deluge*, French, from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying intirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a deluge, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force

His channel to a new or narrow course,

No longer then within his banks he dwells,

Fir'd to a torrent, then a deluge swells.

3. Any sudden and ruthless calamity.

DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,

By which the delver'd earth would useless grow.

Still the battering waves rush in

Implacable, 'till delug'd by the foam

The ship links, found'ring in the vast abyss.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall deluge all.

DELUSION. *n. f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. A cheat; a guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in thee

True wisdom, finds her not, or by delusion.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,

And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gone.

DELUSION. *adj.* [from *delusio*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,

Delusive sights and brittle vows we bear.

'Till you at length believe it true:

Caught by your own delusive art,

You fancy fight, and then assert.

While the base and grovelling multitude of different nations,

Rank and ages were listening to the delusive deities, those of a

more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest.

A vast variety of phenomena, and those many of them so

delusive, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake.

DELUOUS. *adj.* [from *delusio*.]

DELU'SORY, *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to believe.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusive prejudice. *Glauville.*

DE'MAGOGUE, *n. f.* [δῆμαγωγός.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *Swiss.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a demagogue, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.

DEME'IN. } *n. f.* [domaine, French.]

DEME'SNE.

That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *demium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feudum* or *fee*, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is also accounted *demium*. *Philips.*

Having now provided

A gentleman of noble parentage,

Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and feignory, though the lands of that county in demesne were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

The defects in those acts for planting forest-trees might be fully supplied, since they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the demesnes of a few gentlemen: and even there, in general, very unskillfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *n. f.* [demand, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel.*

Giving vent, gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the demand for those my papers increases daily. *Adelphi.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaintiff; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-districks for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [demandeur, French.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him, Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Jacob did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered. *2 Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæsar's demand, why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare.*

Young one,

Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,

They crave to be demand'd. *Shakespeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being demand'd, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacocks.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMANDABLE, *adj.* [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All furs demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation, already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMANDANT. *n. f.* [from demand.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands.

Coke.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. f.* [demandeur, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a civil question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fat and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all seasons. *Carew.*

4. A dinner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. f.* [from demer, French.]

1. A mean; preference; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful demer,

And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie. *Spenser.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from demer, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demeans himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,

How with too high a nymph he might

Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antiphilus is mad;

Else he would never so demean himself. *Shakespeare.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. f.* [demeaner, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his demeanour did rather breed disdain. *Steele.*

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent demeanour. *Howe.*

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone,

As he suppos'd, all unobscur'd, unseen. *Milton.*

To whom thus Eve, with sad demeanour meek,

Ill worthy I, such tide should belong

To me transgressor! *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole demeanour at the siege of Rec, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *n. f. pl.* An estate in goods or lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [dements, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMENTATION. *n. f.* [dementatio, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT. *n. f.* [démérite, Fr. from demeritus, of demer, Latin.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shrouded according to their demerits. *Hayes.*

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any demerit or offence against the custom of the family. *Taylor.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

'Tis yet to know,

Which when I know that boasting is an honour,

I shall premeditate, I fetch my life and being

From men of royal siege; and my demerits

May speak, unbought, to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reach'd. *Shakespeare.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [démériter, French.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from demersus, of demerge, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. *Dial.*

DEMER'SION. *n. f.* [demersio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dial.*

DEME'SNE. See **DEMAIN.**

DEMI inseparable particle. [demi, Fr. dimidium, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. f.* [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Least. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighths parts. *Dial.*

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun six inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dial.*

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun six inches and six eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dial.*

What! this a sleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannon. *Shakespeare.*

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or demostocann, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to. *Wiltins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. f.* [*demi* and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, elder Sort. A gun four inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Milit. Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins. *Rol.*
The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. f.* [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil, Why he hath thus enflam'd my soul and body? *Shakefp.*

DEMI-GOD. *n. f.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bad him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods. *Milton.*

Transported demi-gods flood round,

And men grew heroes at the found,

Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pepe.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)

A fit of vapours cloud this demi-god. *Pepe.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. f.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads, their demi-lances wore

Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light demi-lances from afar they throw,

Fallen'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. *Dryden.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. f.* [*demi* and *man*.] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking demi-man. *Kneller.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. f.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Lycifia.*

Spaniels, curls,

Showhags, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are clefted

All by the name of dogs. *Shakefppeare.*

DEMI-*x*. *n. f.* [*from demetre, demis, demise, French*.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMISE. *v. a.* [*demis, demise, French*.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to demise my lands to be purchased. *Swift.*

DEMISSION. *n. f.* [*demissio, Latin*.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable ngour is worse than a lachre demission of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitte, Latin*.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, 'advancing their train, if they decluce their neck to the ground, they piectly demit, and let fall the same. *Brown.*

DEMOCRACY. *n. f.* [*demokratia*.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a democracy. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy. *Le te.*

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [*from demokra y*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

As the government of England has a mixture of democratisation in it, to the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arctimet.*

To DEMOLISH. *v. a.* [*demolir, French; demolire, Latin*.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,

And their demolish'd works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMOLISHER. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the demolition of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DEMON. *n. f.* [*demon, Latin; δαίμων*.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:

Curs'd demon! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

DEMONIACAL. *adj.* [*from demon*.]

DEMONIACK. *adj.* [*from demon*.]

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,

Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice

From thy demoniac holds, possession foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milt.*

DEMONIACK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunatics and demoniacs that were restored to their right mind, were such as fought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMONIAN. *adj.* [*from demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonion spirits now, from the element

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called

Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

DEMONOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων and κρατία*.] The power of the devil.

DEMONOLTRY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων and λῆτρις*.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLGY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων and λόγιον*.] Discourse of the nature of devils.

Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis, Lat.*] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry. *Glanv.*

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [*from demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that demonstrably concerned the publick peace. *Cl.*

To DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro, Latin*.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot demonstrate these things fo, as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATION. *n. f.* [*demonstratio, Latin*.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeared to be true by strong and invincible demonstration, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, therunto the mind doth necessarily assent. *Hobbs.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidences of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Till.*

DEMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus, Latin*.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and demonstrative, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield. *Hobbs.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses we can make. *Dryden.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [*from demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments demonstratively certain. *South.*

First, I demonstratively prove,

That fact were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Bacon.*

DEMONSTRATOR. *n. f.* [*from demonstrator*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [*from demonstrator*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT. *adj.* [*demulcenti*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Atkynst.*
DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See **DEMURRER**.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Warton.*
 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassador thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He must be of a very sluggish or sluggish humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
 And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;
 But long *demur'd*, though from my hand he knew
 I liv'd, so loth he was, to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate. There is something in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves and chuses and rejects. *Bentley.*

TO DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
 Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*
DEMUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!
 With reason hath deep silence and *demur*
 Seiz'd us, though undimay'd. *Milton.*
 Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
 At last he whippers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

DEMURE. *adj.* [*des mûrs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
 With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*
 Come, penive nus, devout and pure,
 Sober, steadfast and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakespeare.*
 There be many wife men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abating of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, spied a cat, that lay and looked to *demure* as if there had been neither life nor foot in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and *demure*,
 'Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,
 Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;
 From which ingredients, fir'd, the dextrous boy
 Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

TO DEMURR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
 And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
 Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare.*

DEMURRLY. *adv.* [from *demure*.] With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
 Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
 Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakespeare.*

Esof's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, fat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next flood hypocrisy with holy leer,
 Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;
 But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers. *Shakespeare.*

DEMURENESS. *n. f.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor fool apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE. *n. f.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. *n. f.* [*demurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco sed maruri*.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the sergeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe.*

DEN. *n. f.* [seen, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *den* and *caves* under the earth. *Hesker.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
 And fright him there? *Shakespeare.*
 The tyrant's *den*, whose ufe, though lost to fame,
 Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known,
 By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the chapecels bear his *den* forsakes;
 In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryd.*

3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both. *Gibson.*

DENAY. *n. f.* [a word formed between *deny* and *ay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say
 My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

DENDROLOGY. *n. f.* [*δένδρον* and *λογος*.] The natural history of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

2. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
 I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakespeare.*
 The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other side, to find people so full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon.*

He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd
 With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

3. Ahijuration; contrary to acknowledgment or adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradicter; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watt's Logic.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was to fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into reprobation, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *denier*, Lat. It is pronounced as *denier*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a *sous*.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
 —No, not a *denier*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigrare*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own fustia. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION. *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or anking black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answereably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*
In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION. *n. f.* [*denizen*, Latin.] The act of infranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the characters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them.

DENIZEN. } *n. f.* [*denizidyn*, a man of the city, or *denizen*.]
DENISON. } *n. f.* [*denizid*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one infranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty fire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants, with hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their feed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the fails repair. *Pepe.*

TO DENIZE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To infranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incognito;
Falshood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Denne.*

TO DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in later ages construed as though they had successfully meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hesker.*

Predetermination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammend.*

DENOMINATION. *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confound ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [*from denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; to which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominative*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. f.* [*from denominate.*] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the less of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{5}{8}$ the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 5 shews, that you take 5 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTATION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

TO DENOTE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

TO DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denouer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

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I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impentence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others,
and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Dee. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the watery war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information against.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DENOUNCEMENT. *n. f.* [*from denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falle is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse,
My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Ps. lxxv.*

DENOUNCER. *n. f.* [*from denounce.*] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

TO DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *den-shiring*, that is, *Deven-shiring*, or *Denbigh-shiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DENSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close addition, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densit of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if dissolved in menstrua or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbutnot.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural.

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labio-*dental*s, as also the lingua-*dental*s. *Helder.*

DENTAL. *n. f.* A small tooth-fish.

Two small black and shining species, seem by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DENTELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Speller.*

DENTICULATION. *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [*dens and frica*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder good a *dentifrice*? *Ben. Johnson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [*dentis*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

TO DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denude*, Latin] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

'Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Deay of Piety.*

DENUDEATION. *n. f.* [*from denudate.*] The act of stripping, or making naked.

TO DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denude*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourselves of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ran.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [denunciatio, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

In a denunciation or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those denunciations? *Ward.*

Mild of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA TOR. *n. f.* [from denuncio, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO DENY. *v. a.* [denier, French; denego, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.
2. To refuse; not to grant.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for the was afraid. *Gen.*

My young boy Hath an aspect of intercession, which Great nature cries—deny not. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I, How long can you my bliss and your's deny? *Dryden.*

3. To abnegate; to disown.
4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat.*

When St. Paul says, in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable: he considers Christians as denying themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

TO DEOBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [deobstruo, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *Mer.*

Such as carry off the feces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *A. baton.*

DEOBSTRUENT. *n. f.* [deobstruent, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to remove vicidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All hopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *A. baton.*

DEODAND. *n. f.* [deodandum, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

TO DEOPPIULATE. *v. a.* [de and oppile, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPIATION. *n. f.* [from deoppiate.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppiation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEOPPIATIVE. *adj.* [from deoppiate.] Deobstruct.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppiative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULATION. *n. f.* [deosculatio, Latin.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections,thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillington.*

TO DEPAINT. *v. a.* [depaint, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.
2. To describe.

He did unwilling worship to the saint, That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Fairy Queen.*

Such ladies fair would I *depaint* In roundelay, or sonnet quaint.

TO DEPART. *v. n.* [depart, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Swan.*

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way. *2 Kings.*

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Mat.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made, Barbarolla flayed his course, and returned to Castronovo, whence, better appeased with presents, he *departed* out of that bay. *Knight.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone; Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son! No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desert from a practice.
3. To be left; to perish.
4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.
5. To desert from a resolution or opinion.
6. To dye; to decaie; to leave the world.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* from them. *2 Kings.*

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Ecl.*

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isa.*

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Cicero.*

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Greiv.*

Lord, now tellst thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke.*

As you with Christian peace to souls *departed*, Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had dispatch in private by the count; You are will'd by him this evening To *depart* Rome. *B. n. Johnson.*

DEPART. *n. f.* [depart, French.] To divide; to separate.

1. The act of going away.
2. Death.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, To marry prince's Marg'et. *Shakespeare.*

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shakespeare.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Deit.*

DEPARTER. *n. f.* [from depart.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT. *n. f.* [departement, French.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arrian.*

DEPARTURE. *n. f.* [from depart.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her *departure*, and Do it seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare.*

What besides Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring, *Departure* from this happy place. *Milton.*

2. Death; decaie; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are perfect of like importance. *Tully.*

DEPAUCENT. *adj.* [depaucet, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

TO DEPAUCURE. *v. a.* [from depauper, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depaupured* the former. *Spenser.*

TO DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [depaupero, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Lining does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Milton.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arrian.*

DEPECTIBLE. *adj.* [from depecto, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of leaven, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we ice is evident in coloration; for a small quantity of salton will tinct more than a very great quantity of brail or wine. *Reyn.*

TO DEPENDENT. v. a. [*dependre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*.

The red rose medled with the whitey fere,

In either cheek *deprindlen* lively here.

75. DEPEND. v. n. [*dependere*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard

Long icicles *depend*, and crackling founds are heard. *Dryden*.

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display

Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day.

There is a chain let down from Jove,

Flag, that from the lower end,

They say, all human things *depend*.

The direful monster was afraid desir'd,

Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side.

2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation; to live subject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft:

And wit *depends* on dilatory time.

Never be without money, *not depend* upon the courtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch.

3. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice.

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,

And doubtful issue of misconfir'd laws.

4. **TO DEPEND UPON.** To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He refused no more to *depend* upon the one, or to provoke the other.

But if you're roughly, and use him like a dog,

Depend upon it—he'll remain inco.

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depend*ed upon.

5. To be in a state of dependence; to be at the discretion of others.

Be then desir'd

Of fifty to disquintify your train;

And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,

To be such men as may bestow your age.

6. To rest upon anything as its cause.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members.

DEPENDANCE. } n. f. [from *depend*.]
DEPENDANCY. } n. f. [from *depend*.]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighbouring tree descending light,

Like a large cluster of black grapes they flow,

And make a large *dependance* from the bough.

3. Concantation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms.

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so.

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependencies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependencies*; or descend from ancients, who have left them great inheritances.

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependencies* on him were drowned in this conceit.

They slept in peace by night,

Secure of bread, as of returning light;

And with such firm *dependance* on the day,

That need grew pensive, and forgot to pray.

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves; but are considered as *dependencies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder.

DEPENDANT. adj. [from *depend*.] In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*.

DEPENDANT. n. f. [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the gene-

ral *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter's.

For a fix-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money.

DEPENDENCY. } n. f. [from *depend*.] This word, with ma-

differentely written with *ance* or *ence*, *any* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*.

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,

Where he for grace is kneel'd to.

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patents from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England.

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublimary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos, about six thousand years ago.

4. Concantation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;

Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,

As e'er I heard in madness.

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation.

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependance* upon him for help and assistance.

DEPENDENT. adj. [*dependens*, Latin.] This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquises, and earls, which they must not exceed in lining their caps therewith.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails.

DEPENDENT. n. f. [from *dependens*, Latin.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence.

DEPENDER. n. f. [from *depend*.] A dependant; one that relies on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,

To be *depend*er on a thing that leans?

DEPERDIT. n. f. [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-combustion of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles.

DEPHLEGMA. n. f. [from *dephlegm*.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any superfluous fluid by repeated distillation, 'till it is at length left all behind.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity.

TO DEPHLEGMA. } v. a. [*dephlegma*, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous or insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegm*ed it.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. n. f. [from *dephlegm*.] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken.

TO DEPRIC. v. a. [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depriced* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depriced*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to feel them.

DEPRICATORY. n. f. [*de* and *piliu*, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DEPRICIOUS. adj. [*de* and *piliu*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depinus*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Byron.*
DIPLOMATION. *n. f.* [*deplants*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Di.*
DEPLETION. *n. f.* [*depleto*, Latin.] The act of emptying. Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arcturn.*
DIPLOABLE. *adj.* [from *depleto*, Latin.]
 1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.
 2. This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*
 The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*
 It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.
DIPLOABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being *deplorable*; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*
DIPLOABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*
DEPLORATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.
 The case is then most *deplorable* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. *L'Estrange.*
DEPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.
TO DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.
 But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*, *Dryden.*
 With *Aëculapian* herbs his life restor'd.
DEPLORER. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.
DEPLUMATION. *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
 1. A plucking, or plucking off the feathers.
 2. [In surgery.] A felling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*
TO DEPLUME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.
TO DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
 2. To rouse upon the success of an adventure.
 On this I would *depose* *Hudibras.*
 As much, as any cause I've known.
DEPONENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
 1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice, an evidence; a witness.
 2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *fateri*, I confess. *Clerk.*
TO DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.
 Where is this viper,
 That would *depopulate* the city, and
 Be every man himself? *Shakespeare.*
 He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people,
 To spoil only *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war
 and peace. *Bacon.*
 A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden.*
 Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
 His victims. *Phillips.*
DEPOPULATION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of mankind.
 How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
 The end of all thy off-spring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Three another flood,
 Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
 And sunk thee as thy fons. *Milton.*
 Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Phillips.*
DEPOPULATOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.
TO DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporto*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave; it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.
 Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*
DEPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.
 She *Delia's* fell
 In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milton.*
 Of middle age one rising, eminent
 In wife *deport*, spoke much of right and wrong.
DEPORTATION. *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general.
 An abjuration, which is a *deposition* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
DEPORTMENT. *n. f.* [*deportement*, French.]
 1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.
 I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *W. Shakspeare.*
 2. Demeanour; behaviour.
 The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*
TO DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
 Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*
 2. To degrade from a throne or high station.
 First, of the king: what shall of him become?
 —The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shakspeare.*
 May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
 Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
 Unhappy'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*
Depos'd consuls, and captive princes, might have preced'd
 him. *Taylor.*
 3. To take away; to divert; to strip off.
 You may my glory and my state *depose*,
 But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give testimony; to attest.
 'Twas he that made me to *depose*;
 Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shakspeare.*
 It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*
 5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in ycle.
 According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakespeare.*
TO DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness.
 Love straight flood up and *depos'd*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Shakspeare.*
DEPOSITARY. *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
 I gave you all.
 —And in good time you gave it.
 —Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
 But kept a reservation to be follow'd
 With such a number. *Shakespeare.*
TO DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [*deposito*, Latin.]
 1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.
 The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*
 Dryden wants a poor figure foot of stone, to throw where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garr.*
 When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposit* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bonting.*
 2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
 3. To place at interest.
 God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposit* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Spratt.*
 4. To lay aside.
 The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lists, which have, by I know not what fascination, so seduced themselves. *Decay of Piety.*
DEPOSITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
 2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
 3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.
 They had since Marfeilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Voltoline, and now have put it in *deposit*. *Bacon.*
DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [*depositio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of giving public testimony.
 A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
 3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
DEPOSITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposito*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.
 The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Aldrich.*
DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.
 The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institutions, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*
 2. The

8. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest depravation, is capable of committing. *South*.

3. Defamation; censure; a tattle not now in use.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme *Shakespeare*.

To DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*deprave*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics always to deprave the same. *Hosier*.

Who lives that's not depraved, or depraves? *Shakspeare*.

But from me what can proceed, *Milton*.

But all corrupt; both mind and will deprav'd.

A tattle which plenty does deprave, *Dryden*.

Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave.

DEPR'VEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What firm do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and

promises of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond*.

DEPR'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions

of light, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Bacon*.

DEPR'VER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes

depravity.

DEPR'VITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated

state.

To DEPRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. To pray earnestly. *DiD.*

2. To request; to petition. *DiD.*

3. To ask pardon for. *DiD.*

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of.

At length he sets

Those darts, whose points make gods adore

His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior*.

2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.

3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment

of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as

clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew*.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded

to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers*.

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed.

Smalridge.

The Italian entered them in his prayer: among the three

evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate*

greater evils. *Baker*.

DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Intreaty; petitioning.

2. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

3. Prayer against evil.

I, will leave of speech implor'd,

And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton*.

Strenuosity they generally conceived to be a good sign,

or a bad one; and so, upon this notion, they commonly used

a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brewer*.

DEPRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That serves to de-

DEPRECATORY. } precate; excursive; apologizing.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still

dissenting, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of

the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and

deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon*.

DEPRECATOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. One that sues for another; an intercessor; a solicitor. *DiD.*

2. An excuser.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.* [*deprecare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their con-

versations, they endeavour to *deprecate* and misrepresent. *Add.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who

are coisers in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not

succeeded in it to *deprecate* the works of those who have. *Spett.*

To DEPRADATE. *v. a.* [*depradari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and com-

pact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depradated* by the

fire. *Bacon*.

DEPRADATION. *n. f.* [*depradatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of

piracy and *depradations* between the subjects of both king-

doms. *Heyward*.

The land had never been before so free from robberies and

depradations as through his reign. *Hutton*.

The speedy *depradation* of air upon watry moisture, and

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version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon*.

DEPRADATOR. *n. f.* [*depradator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the thrub called our Lady's Seal, which

is a kind of briony, and colewort, set near together, one or

both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depradators*

of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon*.

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in

all books; these we call *depradators*. *Bacon*.

To DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety,

was held in ward. *Hosier*.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are

once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *Morre*.

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge

or understanding of.

The motions of the minute part of bodies, which do so

great effects, had not been observed at all, because they are

invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *de-*

deprehended by experience. *Bacon*.

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. *DiD.*

DEPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressio*, of *depressio*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and

raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it to make

the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton*.

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Other *depress* their own minds, despond at the first diffi-

culty, and conclude that the making any progress in know-

ledge is above their capacities. *Lake*.

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt

to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy,

one would take care not to grow too wick for so great a plea-

sure of life. *Adams*.

Passion can *depress* or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior*.

DEPRESSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that in respect

of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly

so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of lit-

tle protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such in-

equalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we

see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even

when most carefully polished. *Boyle*.

If the bone be much *depressed*, and the fissure considerably

large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that

fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and

forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depres-*

sion of the bone will either rise, or call off, by the benefit of

nature. *W'feman*.

3. The act of humbling; abatement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute,

but less safe. *Bacon*.

DEPRESSION of an Equation, [in algebra] is the bringing it

into lower and more simple terms by division. *DiD.*

DEPRESSION of a Star, [with astronomers] is the distance of

a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of

the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, in-

tercepted between the star and the horizon. *DiD.*

DEPRESSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles

of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which

they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimere*, of *deprimere*, Latin.] An

epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the

globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

Philips.

All I shall further take notice of, shall be only the exquisite

equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles, affected

partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which

is the cause of the attonant and *deprimant* muscles. *Darham*.

DEPRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privare*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whole end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of

being. *Bentley*.

DEPRI-

DEPRIVATION, [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Philips.*

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *price*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him. God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Joh.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarend.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived* of sight, Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from. From his face I shall be hid, *deprived* His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew *Deprived* of sepulchres, and funeral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from. Most happy he, Whole least delight sufficient to *deprive* Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office. A minister, *deprived* for inconstancy, said that if they *deprived* him it should cost an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards. As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends, Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height Are equally held infinite, In poetry the height we know 'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal. The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land, And feamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a fœtal. And in the *depth* of winter, in the night, You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity. There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison.*

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPUCLATE. *v. a.* [*depucler*, French.] To deslower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPUSSION. *n. f.* [*depossession*, Latin.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPUSSORY. *adj.* [from *deposuit*, Latin.] Putting away; averting.

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurar*, French, from *depurge*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them to us. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Cleaned; freed from dregs and impurities. 2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glauco.*

DEPURATION. *n. f.* [*depuratio*, Latin.] 1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vivum*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *deputation*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What hath been hitherto discount, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *deputation*, of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

1. The cleansing of a wound from its filth. To DEPURE. *v. a.* [*depurar*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities. 2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such impetuous and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or

depure, but that the same defecation hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Ru. sig.*

DEPUTATION. *n. f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission. 2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads Of all the favorites that the absent king In *deputation* left behind him here.

When he was personal in the Irish war, He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of subaltern affairs unto subaltern *deputation*. *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *Smith.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To lend with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

And Abshalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputy of the king to hear. *2 Sa.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Aylmer's Perjury.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reff, The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd. *Reim.*

DEPUTY. *n. f.* [*deputé* Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and deputy of Almighty God. *Hale.*

He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *Smith.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another. Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hier.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Philips.*

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp among us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and posibly by frequent taxation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *der*, i. e. water. *Gujon.*

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.] 1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas, The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth root upon; while that the cutter rusts That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakespeare.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate. To DERACIN. } *v. a.* [*deracinatione*, or *deracinator*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify. When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tithes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the parson shall have a writ to demand the avowment of the tithes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. DERAIGNMENT. } *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraining or proving. 2. A disordering or turning out of course. 3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignement* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disrayor*, or *deraigner*, of that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignement* or departure out of religion, and *deraignement* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of their religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Brown.*

DERAY. *n. f.* [from *deprayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.] 1. Tumult; disorder; noise. 2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity.

To DIER. *v. a.* [*derian*, Saxon.] To hurt. Obsolete. So from immortal race he does proceed, That mortal hands may not withstand his might; Dred for his *derring* doer, and blo'd dyed; For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen.*

DERELICTION. *n. f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hosk.*

DERELICTS. *n. f. pl.* [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Diit.*

DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

And before whose presence to offend with any the least uncleanliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hosker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

DERIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scold.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempt offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hosker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERISION. *n. f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalms.*

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome, led bound, Thy *fiends* *derision*, captive, poor and blind, Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the prophane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Reg.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast; *Derisive* taunts were spread from gust to gust, And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERISORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVATION. *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; letting out.

When it began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course 'till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call comatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivatio*. *Hale.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivatio*. *Hijman.*

DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in G. d. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour, 'Tis a *derivative* from me to mute, And only that I find her. *Shakespeare.*

The word honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

DERIVER. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company lessens the flame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

This property of it seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers, who insolently assumed the disposing of the empire. *Dean of Petty.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies; with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the soli. *Arbutnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately, from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hosker.*

The censors of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no faculty to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the officiating incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

4. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readmits of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Fitzm.*

5. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

TO DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that refutes the pow'r of Ptolemy, Refutes the pow'r of heav'n: for pow'r from heav'n *Derives*, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he, As well posselt. *Shakespeare.*

DERIVER. *n. f.* [from *derive*.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN. *adj.* [bearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *A. Hiff.*

TO DEROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogare*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.

By several contrary customs and files used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled or *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

TO DEROGATE. *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hosker.*

DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility; Dry up in her the organs of increase, And from her *derogate* body never spring A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare.*

DEROGATION. *n. f.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a woeful ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with *is*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hosker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparage.

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say

I say not this in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryd.*

I believe there are none of these patriots who will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establishes the doctrine of illusions, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. *Vulgar Err.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That lessens the value of.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the creation. *Brewer.*

These deputed beings, as they are commonly understood, are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subaltern divinities. *Chapm.*

DERVIS. *n. f.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,

Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Speltzer.*

DESCANT. *n. f.* [*djascanto*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure, or contempt.

Look you get a prayer book in your hand,
And stand between two churches, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shakespeare.*
Such kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and
severe *descants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DESCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.
2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time;
Unless to fly my shadow in the sun, -
And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakespeare.*

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*
A virtuous man should be plac'd to find people *descanting*
upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvass'd
and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

TO DESCEND. *v. a.* [*descendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.
The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds
blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was
founded upon a rock. *Matthew.*

The brook that *descended* out of the mount.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains

Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison.*

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,

Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. *1 Samuel.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.

For the pious fire preserve the son;
His with'd return with bappy pow'r befriend,
And on the furies let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known

The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,

Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear,

laziness, and impatience. *Collier.*

Will is younger brother to a haronet, and *descended* of the

ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison.*

6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the
father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural
dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by
necessity. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in
things sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by
the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *defending* and conveying
down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance
of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

7. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among
themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Deity of Mary.*

TO DESCEND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;

Descended Adam to the bow'r where Eve

Lay sleeping. *Milton.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we
climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running
along with the road. *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep,
that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it
made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCENDANT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Fr. *descendant*, Latin.]

The offspring of an ancestor; he that is the line of generation
at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,

Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample
manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants*:
before them. *Atterley.*

DESCENDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin.] It seems to be established
that the substantive should derive the termination from
the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking coming down; descending.

There is a regrefs of the sap in plants from above downwards;
and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes
both fruit and plant. *Ray.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace

Speaks thee *descendent* of æthereal race. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be *descended*; such as may admit of a passage
downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary
fees and infatuations were *descendible* to the eldest, and
not to all the males. *Hale.*

DESCENSION. *n. f.* [*descensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*,

It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low
transformation: that shall be mine. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator,
which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a
direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends
with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Oron.*

DESCENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCENT. *n. f.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descent*, French.]

2. The act of passing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,

Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blount.*

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in
those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of
analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things
above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an
inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward.*

4. Lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet,
A moist toad-spotted retreat. *Shakespeare.*

5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom; in allusion to
the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a
wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his
long-boat. *Newton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate
descent upon the life of Ree, which was attended with a
miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Car.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Control those soppings, and declare for sense;
For should the souls prevail, they stop not there, *Dryden.*
But make their next *descent* upon the fair.

6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a separate
into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.
All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was feverily made. *Atterbury.*

- 8 Birth; extraction; process of lineage.
I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heiress in true *descent*!
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

- Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden.*

9. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.
The care of our *descent* perplexes us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

- From him
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.
No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Lockier.*

- Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thirged eleven *descents* to be crown retain'd,
'Till aged Hebi by due heritage it gain'd. *Spenser.*

11. A rank in the scale or order of being.
How have I then, with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I make, and those
To me inferior; infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton.*

12. *DESCRIBE*. v. a. [*describo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.
I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and, according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare.*

- He that writes well in verse will often send his thoughts in search, through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language, that he may comport with the measures, or the rhyme of the verse which he writes, or with his own most beautiful and vivid description of the thing he *describes*. *Watts.*

2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.
Men pass'd through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Jos. xviii. 9.*

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See *DESCRIPTION*.
DESCRIBER. n. f. [*describer*, Latin.] He that describes.

- From a plantation and colony of theirs, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

- DESCRIBER*. n. f. [*describer*, Latin.] A discoverer; a detector.
May think his labour vainly gone,
The glad *describer* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Croftau.*

- DESCRIPTION*. n. f. [*descriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.
A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a rove which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

- Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortals'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addison.*

3. A lax definition.
This sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description*; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.
I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Be ere a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair. *Shakespeare.*

5. *DESCRY*. v. a. [*descrio*, French.]
1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach. This verb is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.
And the house of Joseph went to *descry* Bethel. *Judges.*
Edmund, I think, is gone to *descry* *Shakespeare.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.
Of the king they got a lighter dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, nor, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Watson.*
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4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent.

- 'Twas *desight*, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *descried*,
And through the water-liner, who him never *despy'd*. *Spenser.*
The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past and what's to come she can *descry*. *Shakespeare.*
'That planet would, unto our eye, *descry*in; only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horrid, as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*

- And now their way to earth they had *descried*,
To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*
Although the motion of light be not *descried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Di. by en Bodin.*

- A tower so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *descry*
All Illum. *Debam;*

- Once more at least look back, said I,
Thyself in that large glass *descrie*. *Prior.*
DESCRY. n. f. [*descrio* from the verb.] Discover; thing discovered.

- How near's the other army?
—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry* *Shakespeare.*
Stands on the hourly thought.

- To *DESCRIBATE*. v. a. [*descrio*, Latin.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

- The founders of monasteries implicated evil on those who should *descriate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

- DESCRIBITION*. n. f. [*descrio* from *descrio*.] The abjuration of consecration.

- DESERT*. n. f. [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

- Be alive again,
And date me to the *desert* with thy sword.
Of trembling I inhibit; then protest me
The lady of a girl. *Shakespeare.*

- He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton.*

- DESERT*. adj. [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.

- I have wor's
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakespeare.*

- He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy xxxii. 10.*

- The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

- To *DESERT*. v. a. [*deserere*, French; *deserta*, Latin.]
2. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

- I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.
What is it that builds and keeps them in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them. *Bentley.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

- DESERT*. n. f. [*desertus*, Latin.] The word is originally French. The last couplet; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See *DESSERT*.

- DESERT*. n. f.
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

- Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, flunped by some, by other desired. *Huiler.*

- The base of th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,
That lay out on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their fates. *Shakespeare.*
Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall scape whipping? *Shakespeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.
Move to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shakespeare.*

- All *deserts* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due. *Swath.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.
DESERTER. n. f. [*deserter*, Latin.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post.
The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and ousted of their places in parliament. *King's Character.*

- Straight to their ancient calls, recall'd from arms,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*

- Hof's of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And safely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.
6 R They

They are the same *desertors*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy.

Deceit of Piety.
A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.
The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood.

DESERTION, *n. f.* [fr. *m. desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.
Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other.

3. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.
Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some lingering affliction.

DESERITLESS, *adj.* [fr. *m. desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said the lov'd;
Lov'd me *deseritless*, who, with flame, confess
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast.

TO DESERVE, *v. a.* [fr. *deservir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease,
as men *deserv'd* of them.

Some of us love you well; and ev'n those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all fees
The cup of their *deservings*.

What he *deserv'd* of you and me I know.

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise.

A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deserv'd it, he *deserv'd* it not from me.

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick,
was an admirable speaker, and very popular.

2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit
and *deserve* of another.

DISSEVERELY, *adv.* [from *deserv*.] Worthily; according to
desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Disseverely made vassal.

A man *disseverely* cuts himself off from the affections of that
community which he endeavours to subvert.

DISSEVERER, *n. f.* [from *deserv*.] A man who merits rewards.
It is well, I think, only in a good sense.

There love is never link'd to the *deserver*,

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation;
or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable preferments.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular
rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deserver*.

DESICCANTS, *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up
the flow of forces; driers.

This, in the beginnings, may be prevented by *desiccants*,
and waited.

TO DESICCATE, *v. a.* [fr. *desicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to ex-
hale moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit
goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time, get-
ch into the pores.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine
helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture.

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desic-
cated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun.

DESICCATION, *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry;
the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desicca-
tion*, induration, and consumption; as in brick, evaporation
of bodies liquid, &c.

DESICCATIVE, *adj.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power
of drying.

TO DESPERATE, *v. a.* [fr. *desperare*, Latin.] To want; to miss;
to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of
this so desirable and so much *desperated* problem.

DESIGNOR, *adj.* [fr. *designatus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy.

TO DESIGN, *v. a.* [fr. *designare*, Latin; *designer*, French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose; with *fer*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* for
the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent
creatures are bound to adore as well as we.

You are not for obscurity *design'd*.

But, like the sun, much cheer all human kind.

3. To devote intentionally; with *te*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son.

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he
was *designed* to the study of the law.

4. To plan; to project; to form an idea.

We are to observe whether it be well drawn, or, as more
elegant artizans term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be
well coloured, which be the two general heads.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*

The new elected seat, and draws the line.

5. To mark out.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him
that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways
of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power
of right belongs.

DESIGN, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays
designs only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining
part of his life?

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life puts him in
a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an
intention.

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one
may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes.

Thy hand strikes out some new *designs*,

Where life awakes and dawns at every line.

DESIGNABLE, *adj.* [fr. *designare*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable
to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must
be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over
all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant.

DESIGNATION, *n. f.* [fr. *designatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one
kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marie, and every
body knows that borough is a name for a town.

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the be-
ginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon
the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor.

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as
the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their
first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are
capable of increase or diminution.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.* [from *designare*.] Purposely; intentionally;
by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not
fortuitously.

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put them in pain;
but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in
good humour.

Utes made things; that is to say, some things were made
designedly, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to.

RAY of the Creation.

DESIGNER, *n. f.* [from *designare*.]

1. A ploter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has th. before always been both the rule and practice for
such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to contentance
and cover their private.

2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between a *designing* and poetry; for
the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman metals, lived
very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for
wit and fancy.

DESIGNING, *particip. adj.* [from *designare*.] Insidious; treacherous;
deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'T would fawn me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.

DESIGNLESS, *adj.* [from *designare*.] Without intention; without
design; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, *adv.* [from *designare*.] Without intention;
ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly*
confusing voices are as differing as the conditions of the re-
spective fingers.

DESIGNMENT, *n. f.* [from *designare*.]

1. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our wars are done:

The desperate tempest hath to banish'd the Turks,
That their *desirement* halts. *Shakespeare.*

2. A plot; a malicious intention.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and
of the duke's *desigment* against her. *Howard.*

3. The idea, or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not
really fable, but on y painted on boards and canvass; but shall
that excuse the ill painter or *designer* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his sight;

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown

In mingling colours, or in placing light,

Yet still the fair *desigment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESIRABLE, *adj.* [from *desire*.]

1. Pleasing; delightful

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box;
Immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling
to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison.*

Our own feces, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,
seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Hutton.*

2. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collated by men of great sagacity, will
improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude
and extent of thought. *Hutton.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable*
to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he
should find forth his light and his truth by a special revelation
of his will. *Rever.*

DESSERT, *n. f.* [*deser*, Fr. *deser*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] With;
eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provoker, and unprovoker; it provokes the *desire*,
but it takes away the performance. *Shakespeare.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;

It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the ab-
sence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea
of delight with it. *Locke.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are
that take their turns in his understanding; or else to direct the
thought, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE, *v. a.* [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deuteronomy vii. 25.*

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.

—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;

I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*

But since you take such interest in our woes,

And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,

I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell

What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

DESSERTER, *n. f.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing;

a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man,
and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakespeare.*

DESIREOUS, *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing
after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority
desireous to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every
way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hobbes.*

Be not *desireous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.

Proverbs xxiii. 3.

Men are drowsy and *desireous* to sleep before the fit of an ague,
and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,

Waiting *desireous* her return, had wore

Of choicest flowers a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubts,

Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold

Once more thy face. *Milton.*

DESIREOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *desireous*.] Fulness of desire; eager-
ness. *Ditt.*

DESIREOUSLY, *adv.* [from *desireous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with
ardent wishes. *Ditt.*

TO DESIST, *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin] To cease from any thing;
to stop.

Desist, thou art discern'd,

And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain mislead. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they
find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it,
when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESISTANCE, *n. f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessa-
tion.

Men usually give freedom where they have not given before;
and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from
giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESISTIVE, *adj.* [*desistens*, Latin.] Ending; concluded.

Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs
vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to
vanish; I expect the sun is not yet risen. *Hutton.*

DESK, *n. f.* [*desch*, a table, Dutch.] An instrument for the
use of writers or readers made commonly with a box or repou-
satory under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,

There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him.

Holbein.

I have also been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the
heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

DESOLATE, *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there

Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon

the side of the sea. *Broom.*

2. Inhabited by inhabitants; laid waste.

This city shall be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jeremiah.*

3. Solitary; without society.

TO DESOLATE, *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabi-

tants; to lay waste.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake,
but was *desolated* by a particular deluge; for earthquake, are
feldom in those parts: but, on the other side, they have such
pouring rivers, as the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Europe are
but brooks to them. *Bacon.*

Think around

Thunders the front of thick, who with the gun

And dog, impatient bounding as the float,

Worke than the *desolation* of the fields. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY, *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, *n. f.* [from *desolate*.] Destruction of inhabitants;

savage.

What with your praises of the country, what with your
discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those
Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion of their
calamities. *Spenser.*

Without her follows to myself a d thee,

Herself, the land, and many a christian soul,

Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakespeare.*

To complete

The scene of *desolation* fit each'd around,

The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy.

That dwelling-place is unnatural to mankind; and then the
terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far
bein; from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images
before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed
against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hope shall be unalter'd, and every thing about
you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakespeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make

A better life. *Shakespeare.*

3. A place waste and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!

Jeremiah l. 23.

DESPAIR, *n. f.* [*despair*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; dependence; loss of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with

hope, or never discovered it, splot with *despair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are
perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor. iv. 8.*

Weary'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,

All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,

Courage he thence refuses, resolv'd to bear

All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Denn.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;

One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good,
which works different y in mens minds, sometimes pro-ucing
uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolence. *Locke.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,

All swol'n and victrous, pitiful to the eye;

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all our most evangelical virtues and graces in danger
of extremity? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on
the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may
not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into pre-
sumption or *despair*? *Spence.*

TO DESPAIR. *v. n.* [*desper*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despair.

Though thou drestest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver.

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun.

DESPAIRER. *n. s.* [*from despair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commands the bold, And makes *despairers* hope for good success.

DESPAIRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *fall*.] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but foul *despairful* case.

DESPAIRINGLY. *adv.* [*from despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

He speaks feverishly and *despairingly* of our society.

TO DESPATCH. *v. a.* [*dépecher*, French.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Colby, a sober and intelligent man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring me some of the *motus*, and learn the exact method of using it, from the man that sold it.

The good Æneas, whose paternal care Iulus' absence could no longer bear,

Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste, To give a glad relation of the pass.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone, In pity of his misery, to *despatch* His nighted life.

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords.

In combating, but two of you will fall; And we rejoice we will *despatch* you all.

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive; I shall grow tender else, and with to live.

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him.

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uncertainty is ready to fet us on work.

4. To conclude an affair with another.

—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone.

DESPATCH. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A finished execution; speedy performance.

Afflicted *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be.

You'd see, could you hear inward motions watch, Feigning delay, the wiles for *despatch*;

'Tis to a woman's meaning would you look, Then read her backward.

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.

2. Conduct; management.

This night's great business into my *despatch*, Which shall, to all our nights and days to come, Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.

3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as, *despatches* were sent away.

DESPATCHFUL. *adj.* [*from despatch*.] Done on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks, in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.

Let one *despatchful* bid come swain to lead A well fed bullock from the grassy mead.

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*désperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile the last *desp'd* me most; Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,

That I am *desp'd* at of obtaining her.

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords, That any Englishman dare give me counsel,

Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure, Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,

And live a subject.

He who goes on without any care or thought of retreating, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin.

3. Irrecoverable; unreturnable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them.

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose

friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends.

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* lots and fools, That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [*from desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foregone themselves, And *desperately* are dead.

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly.

2. In a great degree; violently; this sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on purpose to avoid her.

DESPERATENESS. *n. s.* [*from desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitancy.

'The going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate.

DESPERATION. *n. s.* [*from desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; dependency.

Is all the policy, strength, and defence, That Rome can make against them.

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we fin not, because we have sinned.

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*disparabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight to vile and *despicable* as mens disdainful speech would make it.

Their heads as low Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears

Of *despicable* foes.

All the earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No *despicable* gift.

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other.

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in.

DESPICABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from despicable*.] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service.

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [*from despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore, Nor vainly rich, nor *desp'd* ably poor;

The town in soft solemnities delights, And gentle poets to her arms invites.

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*from despire*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old dissipated courier, commonly the most *despicable* thing in the world.

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French, *Skinner*; *dispicis*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and *despise* thee among men.

My sons their old unhappy fire *despise*, Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes.

2. In civility thus seem't to enup? Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,

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DESPITE. *n. f.* [*spite*, Dutch ; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice ; anger ; malignity ; maliciousness ; spleen ; hatred.
Thou wretch ! *despite* o'erwhelm thee ! *Shakespeare.*
With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others ; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*
2. Defiance.

I he life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done ;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shakspe.*
My life thou shalt command ; but not my shame ;
The one my duty owes ; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shakspe.*
Know I will serve thee fair in thy *despite*. *Dryden.*
I have not quitted yet a victor's right ;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*
Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain ? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, did'st dare
To own and to protect that horary ruffian ;
And in *despite*, ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice ; act of opposition.
His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex ; to affront ;
to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the
town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*
DESPITEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious ; full of spleen ;
full of hate ; malignant ; mischievous : used both of persons
and things.

His taken labours bid him me forgive ;
I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakspe.*
Preferre us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly
enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously ; ma-
lignantly.

It requires us to pray for them that *despitefully* use us and
persecute us. *Matthew.*

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice ; hate ;
malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we
know his meekness and prove his patience. *Wisdome.*

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite*.] Malicious ; furious. A
word now out of use.

The knight of the red cross, when him he spy'd
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen.*

To DESPOIL, *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.]

1. To rob ; to deprive. With *of*.
Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield. *Spenser.*
You are nobly born,
Despoil'd of your honour in your life. *Shakspe.*

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or fend thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *despoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits : this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

DESPOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *despolio*, Latin.] The act of de-
spoliing or stripping.

To DESPOND. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Latin.]

1. To despair ; to lose hope ; to become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to
depend for any miscarriages, or disappointments that were not
in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *depend-*
ing weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best im-
provement of that reason which providence has given us for
a guide ; and then, when he have done our own parts, to
commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of
heaven with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Besides, to change their pasture 'tis in vain,
Or truit to physick : physick is their bane :
The learned leaches in despair, depart,
And shake their heads, *depending* of their art. *Dryden.*

Others deprecis their own minds, *depend* at the first dis-
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culty ; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge,
farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capa-
cities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue,
or such a vice : he is well apprized that the representation of
some of these things may convince the understanding, some
may terrify the conscience, some may allure the flesh, and
some encourage the *depending* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. f.* [from *despondent*.] Despair ; hopelessness ;
desperation.

DESPO'NENT. *adj.* [*despondent*, Latin.] Despairing ; hopeless ;
without hope

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

It is well known, both from ancient and modern expe-
rience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches
and company, when they chance to be surpris'd with solitude
or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*
wretches in the world. *Brutley.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*desponsa*, Latin.] To betroth ; to
affiance ; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPO'NSATION. *n. f.* [from *desponsate*.] The betrothing per-
sons to each other.

DESPO'NT. *n. f.* [*despōntē*.] An absolute prince ; one that go-
verns with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, ex-
cept as applied to some Dacian prince ; as the *despot* of
Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Absolute in power ; unli-
mitated in authority ; arbitrary ; unaccountable.

DESPO'TICK. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Absolute in power ; unli-
mitated in authority ; arbitrary ; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lowre. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason con-
veyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with
power : it had the passions in perfect subjection ; though its
command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it
had the force of coercive and *despotic* law. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill con-
sequences of having a *despotic* prince, in a state that is most
of it composed of rocks and mountains ; for notwithstanding
there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than
those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among
the latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the
people, who flurried up with the harangues of their orators,
were now wholly bent upon single and *despotic* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *despotic*.] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *n. f.* [*despotisme*, French ; from *despot*.] Absolute
power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*despumare*, Latin.] To throw off
parts in foam ; to froth ; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *despumate*.] The act of throwing
off excrementitious parts in foam or foam.

DESPQUAMATION. *n. f.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] The act of
scaling foul bones.

DESSERT. *n. f.* [*deserte*, French.] The last course at an en-
tertainment ; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the
meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*destinare*, Latin.] To design for any
particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and
bushes. *Ray.*

DESTINATION. *n. f.* [from *destinare*.] The purpose for which
any thing is appointed ; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the
members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn
through so many meanders, wherein other spirits are a jour-
neying, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular
destinations without losing their way. *Glenville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of
men, in the *destination* and application of things to several
ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DESTINE. *v. a.* [*destine*, Latin.]

1. To doom ; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then ?
Say they who counsel war : we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe :
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more ? *Milton.*

All alters flame ; before each altar lies,
Destin'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate
vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the
blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery.
May heav'n adorn this *deslin*'s head
The choicest of its curls shed.
4. To fix unalterably.
The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn shall throw thy *deslin*'d hour.
DE'STINY. *n. f.* [*deslince*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

- "Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;
But like a soul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *deslinies* to be avoided.
2. Fate; invincible necessity.
He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *deslinies*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat?
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *deslinies*, and can no other clue?
Had thy great *desliny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.
Chance, or forceful *desliny*.
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be.
3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *desliny*.
DESTITUTE. *adj.* [*deslitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forlorn; abandoned.
To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such
evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *deslitute* of
grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may
endure.
He will regard the prayer of the *deslitute*, and not despise
their prayer.
2. In want of.

Living turfs upon his body lay;
This done, securely take the *deslin*'d way
To find the regions *deslitute* of day.
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind
has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with
people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same
country, *deslitute* of inhabitants.
DESTITUTE. *n. f.* [*deslitute*, Latin.] Want; the state in
which something is wanted.

That *deslitute* in food and cloathing is such an impediment,
as, 'till it be removed, sufficeth not the mind of man
to admit any other care.
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left
in so great *deslitute*, that justly any man should think the
ordinary means of eternal life taken from them.
The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is
set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *deslitute* or want
of such rules we are to observe the necessity of the creditor,
the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship.

To DESTROY. *v. a.* [*desirus*, Latin; *desruire*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
The lord will *desroy* this city.
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
Solyma sent a great part of his army out of the main
unto the island, which burnt and *desroyed* the country vil-
lages.
3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but
the Lord *desroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them,
and dwelt in their stead.

'Tis safer to be that which we *desroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.
The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy be-
tween some animals and many insects, whereby they delight
in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as
the peacock *desroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and
rats; spiders, flies; and some sort of flies *desroy* spiders.
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate and inconti-
nent persons *desroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputa-
tions with disgrace, and their faculties with want? Bentley.
There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother
too hath her title, which *desroys* the sovereignty of one su-
preme monarch.

DESTROYER. *n. f.* [*desroyer*, French.] The person that destroys
or lays waste; a murderer.

In all the translations it is said, that Assur both founded it
and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder
was the son of Shem, and Assur the *desroyer* was an Assyrian.

For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!

Desroyer rightlier call'd, and slayers of men.

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *desroyer* lives;

At random wounds, nor knows the wound he gives.

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*desirus*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*desirus*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*desirus*, Latin.]

1. The act of destroying; waste.
2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we *desroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my destruction.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near destruction brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure.

The state of being destroyed; ruin.

The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator; a
confusing plague.

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

[In theology.] Eternal death.
Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction.

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [*desirus*, low Latin.]

1. That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and de-
struction; that which brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote;
Deslitutive fires among whole fleets we send.

One may think, by the name duration, that the contin-
uation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *deslitutive*
force, is the continuation of solidity.

2. With of.
He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes
our most refined diversions *deslitutive* of all politeness.

Both are defects equally *deslitutive* of true religion.

3. With in.
In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled
with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *deslitutive* is the
strength.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is
equally *deslitutive* to that temper which is necessary to the
preservation of life.

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [*desirus*, Latin.] Ruinously; mis-
chievously; with power to destroy.

What remains to him that ponders this epidemic folly,
but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *des-
litutively* foolish!

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [*desirus*, Latin.] The quality of
destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *deslitutiveness* of the
most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous
than foreign violence.

DESTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [*desirus*, Latin.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *deslitutor* and the arbi-
trary death of things.

DESUDATION. *n. f.* [*desudatus*, Latin.] A profuse and in-
ordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUTUDE. *n. f.* [*desutudo*, Latin.] A cessation to be ac-
customed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people,
those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *des-
litute*, from their former civility and knowledge.

We see in all things how *deslitute* does contract and nar-
row our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things
wherein we are conversant.

DESULTORY. *adj.* [*desultorius*, Latin.] Roving from thing
to thing; unmethodical; un-
constant.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a *deslitute* course
of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous
habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion.

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *deslitute*
fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-
mangled notion, and slips away in pursuit of the new
game.

Take my *deslitute* thoughts in their native order, as they
rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and mat-
tered according to art.

DESUME. *v. a.* [*desume*, Latin.] To take from any thing;
to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more
simple matter of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence
of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter.

They have left us relations suitable to those of *deslitute* and
Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations.

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse,
though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other
countries.

To DETACH. *v. a.* [*détacher*, French.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how.

Pope.

2. To lend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?

Addison.

DETACHMENT. *n. f.* [*détaché*, French.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out detachments of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army.

Tatler.

Beside materials, which are brute and blind,

Did not this work require a knowing mind?

Who for the task should fit detachments chuse

From all the atoms.

Blackmore.

To DETAIL. *v. a.* [*détailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the ground of the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them.

Cheyne.

DETAIL. *n. f.* [*détail*, French.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place.

Woodward.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious.

Pope.

To DETAIN. *v. a.* [*détiner*, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness.

Taylor.

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doctors fling him

So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him

From his Cordelia.

Shakespeare.

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his country.

Broom.

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid.

Judg. xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there.

Dry.

4. To hold in custody.

DETAINER. *n. f.* [*from detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINEE. *n. f.* [*from detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances.

Taylor.

To DETECT. *v. a.* [*détectus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.

Shakespeare.

'Tis though I should I hold my peace, yet thou

Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.

Milton.

DETECTOR. *n. f.* [*from detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heaven! that this treason were not; or not I the

detector.

Shakespeare.

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass.

Decay of Piety.

DETECTION. *n. f.* [*from detect*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity.

Shakespeare.

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.

Spratt.

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form.

Locke.

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

DETERENCE. *n. f.* [*from detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encountered

With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds,

And the *detection* of long since due debts,

Against my honour?

Shakespeare.

2. Containment; restraint.

This worketh by *detection* of the spirits, and confiscation of the tangible parts.

Lucan.

To DETER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,

Deter'd by thy immutable maid.

Wallis.

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side.

Tisdalen.

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them.

Locke.

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method.

Addison.

My own face *deters* me from my glais;

And Knelier only shews what Celia was.

Prior.

DETERMENT. *n. f.* [*from deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others.

Brown's *Vulgar Errours*.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you.

Boyle.

To DETERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incure.

Hijman.

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *deterges* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.

Aristot.

DETERGENT. *adj.* [*from detergo*.] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.

Aristot.

DETERIORATION. *n. f.* [*from deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*from determine*.] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, fennel, and some others.

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree.

Boyle.

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determino*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

The fly flew hours shall not *determine*

The daisies limit of thy dear exile.

Shakespeare.

DETERMINE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Limited; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use and *determine* in their application.

Locke.

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those preient particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter.

Bentley.

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or flint, appointed by any *determinate* order.

Hooker.

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,

E're a *determinate* resolution, he,

I mean the bishop, did require a respite.

Shakespeare.

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men divided in a long-peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.

Sidney.

5. Relolved.

My *determinate* voyage is more extravagancy.

Shakespeare.

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*from determinate*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zellman.

Sidney.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth, and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them.

Tillotson.

DETERMINATION. *n. f.* [*from determine*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good.

La. le.

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more suit.

Shakespeare's *Atterbunt of Venice*.

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision.

Locke.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of, man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver.*

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate*.]

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Hutti.*

DETERMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *determinate*.] One who determines.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracles of life, unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inextinguishable infirmities of the whole body. *Broun.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determine*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.

—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king military. *Shakespeare.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetoric. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than either of the former: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,

On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Hales's Natural History.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjust; to limit.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife:
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shakespeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the sordid man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David. *1 Sa. xx. 33.*

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies do exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not slay so long
'Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose

New laws to be observ'd, *Milton.*

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned
shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger
determined by their deaths. *Heyward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of
the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that
passion. *South.*

3. To come to a decision.

She soon shall know of us,

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for her. *Shakespeare.*

4. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make away for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met

Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATION. *n. f.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *determination* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETERSION. *n. f.* [from *deterge*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a fore.

I endeavoured *deterfion*; but the matter could not be discharged. *Wifman.*

DETERIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETERISIVE. *n. f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful solid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deterfives* and lenients. *Wifman.*

TO DETEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did *detest*. *Fairy Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,

When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Since Cleopatra dy'd,

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing and another tell,

My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETESTABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguill'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most *detestable* death. *Shakespeare.*

He detested him, and the residue of the Scottish nobility, to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hume.*

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering man so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor dares to make them worse. *South.*

DETESTATION. *n. f.* [from *detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but of seems more proper.

The *detestation* you can express

For vice in all its glittering dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *South.*

DETESTER. *n. f.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.

TO DETRONISE. *v. a.* [*de* and *tronus*, Latin.] To dethrone; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETINUE. *n. f.* [*detenne*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Crane.*

DETONATION. *n. f.* [*detens*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the *detonatus* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the putting matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

TO DETONISE. *v. a.* [from *detens*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term. *Nitrea.*

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detrimental* nitre is destroyed in sixteen days.

To DETORT. v. a. [*dertortus*, of *dertorques*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of Scripture to the festination, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government.

To DETRACT. v. a. [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwise, any thing from the reputation of a person.

Those were assailants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in public; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambassador.

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures.

DETRACTER. n. f. [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied by you, in that I have often heard it questioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths.

Whether we are so intirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their detractors make a question.

Away the fair detractors went,
And gave by turns their censures vent.

DETRACTOR. n. f. [*detractor*, Latin; *detractor*, French.] Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of detraction, though pursued by various means.

Even now
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspoke mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature.

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst to lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise.

If detraction could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention.
To put a stop to the insults and detractions of vain men, I resolved to enter a little farther into the examination.

To consider an author farther, as the subject of obloquy and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself.

DETRACTORY. adj. [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly from.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath propounded the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also detractory unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquisition.

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a theme above our praises.
The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.

DETRACTRESS. n. f. [from *detract*.] A censorious woman.
If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.

DETRIMENT. n. f. [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must needs have been for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion.

I can repair
That detriment, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost.

If your joint power prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear: go, and be strong.

There often falls out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest detriment to this whole mystery.

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs.

DETRIMENTAL. adj. [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead.

N° XXXIX.

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind.

DETRIMENT. n. f. [*detrere*, *detrivus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE. v. a. [*detrudi*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are detruded down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell.

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beasts.

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid lap, detruded to the root
By wintry winds.

To DETRUNCATE. v. a. [*detruncare*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCATION. n. f. [from *detruncate*.] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. n. f. [from *detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.

DETRUSION. n. f. [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVACTION. n. f. [*devastio*, Latin.] Waste; havoc; desolation; destruction.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers satten most when satanic reigns.

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thebais in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havoc and devastation among them.

DEVCE. n. f. [*devce*, French.]

1. Two: A word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gambler; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross fun of *devce* amounts to.

2. The devil. See *DAVE*.

To DEVILOP. v. a. [*devioler*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *devioler*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man.

DEVERGENCE. n. f. [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVIST. v. a. [*devioler*, French; *de* and *vestis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *deviols*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.

2. To strip; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deviols* all right and title in a nation to government?

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *deviols*.

DEVEX. adj. [*devexa*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurved downwards.

DEVEXITY. n. f. [from *devex*.] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DEVOLVE. v. n. [*de* and *volv*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *devolves* into sense.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *devolve* from the common track.

What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *devolves*, and here wanders will.

Besides places which may *devolve* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction.

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIATION. n. f. [from *deviare*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies persevere in their motions, and constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least deviation.

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit.

DEVISE. n. f. [*deviser*, French; *divisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *devise*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.

He intended it as a politic *devise* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world.

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

6 T

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *devices*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hoker.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.*
There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Proverbs.*

3. The emblem on a shield; the emblem armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear; *Dryden.*
Let fraud supply the want of force in war.
Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*
They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon those fans; as the knights-errant use to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields. *Adamsen.*

4. Invention; genius.
He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

DEVIL. *n. f.* [diabolus, Latin.] It is more properly written *devil*.

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.
Are you a man? *Shakespeare.*

—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that which might appal the *devil*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*:
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things we know are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial sense.

The *devil* was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DEVILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia took a farther conceit of it, mistrusting greatly
Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heav'n's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

In hollow cube
He trains his *devilish* engine, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep. *Milton.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The duchess, by his subordination,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shakespeare.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakespeare.*

DEVILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.

'I hose trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *Sauth.*

DEVILKIN. *n. f.* [from *devil*.] A little devil.

DEVIOUS. *adj.* [devius, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through every dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryden.*

In this minute *devious* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words, than to some few may seem needful. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
Ad ev'ry blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [deviser, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. *Slinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peucham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construction motion shall arise. *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jer.*

TO DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plan; to form schemes.

Her merry fit the freshly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherrish and her guest to cheer. *Spenser.*

But fish now safe ye fished have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest. *Spenser.*

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be secured. *Spenser.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him thither. *Shakespeare.*

DEVISE. *n. f.* [deviser, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Covent.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable, by special provision thereof made in the statute. *Ben.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, we left his intention to be accomplished by our *devise*. *Hins.*

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISER. *n. f.* [from *deviser*.] A contriver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*. *Brax.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Green.*

DEVITABLE. *adj.* [devitabilis, Lat.] Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION. *n. f.* [devitatio, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding.

DEVOLD. *adj.* [void, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke, and found her place *devold*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had layn,
I sorrow'd all so much as erst I joy'd. *Spenser.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He hung it from him, and *devold* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Spenser.*

That the soul and angels are *devold* of quantity and dimension, hath the suffrage of the most; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opined. *Glen.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devold* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a firm motion. *Wallis.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devold* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magic, ghosts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not to *devold* of sense,
Not so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

DEVOTER. *n. f.* [devoir, French.]

1. Service. A service now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Kant.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [devoles, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Watson.*

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statefemen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Alfons.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

TO DEVOLVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

Supporting people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeit must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord. *Ducy of Pary.*

DEVOLUTION. *n. f.* [devolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills. *Wallis.*

hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our consideration on another occasion. *Woodward.*

2. Removal from hand to hand.
The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *n. f.* [from *devoire*, Latin.] The act of devouring. *Diell.*

TO DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devoire*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate.
No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Leviticus.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stocks, nor no flocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Shakespeare.*

On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*
If persons of this make should ever devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

2. To addict; to give up to ill.
Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despoil. *D. of Piety.*
Having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of others, they devoted themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*
Ah why, Penelope, this cautious fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

3. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.
Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly
Those wicked tents devoted; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

To destruction sacred, and devote,
He with his whole posterity must die.
Goddess of maids, and conscious of thy hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted illue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:
Like me to desert and to darkness run. *Rowe.*
DEVOTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as the wall, or may again be, an obstacle to your devotedness to seraphic love. *Boyle.*
The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; it is to say, a devotedness unto God, our liege Lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTE'S. *n. f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *n. f.* [*devotion*, French; *devotus*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion.
Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*

3. An act of external worship.
Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick devotion. *Hester.*

For as I passed by and beheld your devotion, I found an altar
With this inscription, To the unknown God. *Adi.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his devotion he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.
An aged holy man,
That day and night laid his devotion,
No other worldly business did apply. *Spenser.*

Your devotion has its opportunity: we must pray always,
but chiefly at certain times. *Spratt.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Defends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in devotion, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the full choir, when loud Hosanna's rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayer, at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Law.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.
Whether away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower; and, as I guess,
Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.
Be opposite, all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shaksf.*

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clarendon.*

8. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.
Arundel-castle would keep that rich corner of the country
at his majesty's devotion. *Clarendon.*

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of heart, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often times at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some devotional postures and grimaces. *South.*

DEVOTIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout.

TO DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoire*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.
We will say some evil beast hath devoured him. *Genesi.*
We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it to incline. *Shakespeare.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his devouring paws. *Shakespeare.*
2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.
A fire devour'd before them, and behind them a flame
burneth. *Jed.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd;
It was the waste of war.
Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Dryden.*

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.
He seemed in swiftness to devour the way. *Shakespeare.*

Such a pleasure as grows frether upon enjoyment, and
though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured. *South.*
Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life devour. *Dryden.*

DEVOURER. *n. f.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers;
Tigers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From these devourers to be banished? *Shakespeare.*
Since those Leviathans are withdrawn, the lessers devourers
supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence. *Dryden.*
Store the pond with carp and tench, which do the best
together of any fish, all other fish being devourers of their spawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

2. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.
We must be constant and devout in the worship of our
God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.
For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.
Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient lion descends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton.*

DEVOUTLY. *adj.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shaksf.*
One of the wise men of the society of Solomon's house,
having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated
this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.
Her twilight were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray;
Who being here fill'd with grace, yet flurvy to be *Both*

Both where more grace and more capacity
At once is given.

Think, O my soul, *dewy* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise!

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressions, so
dewy as we ought to do, our dependance on the first. *Attrib.*
DEUSE. *n. f.* [more properly than *dæmō*, *Tamini*, from *Uisus*,
the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a
ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *dæmō* take me if I ha'n't forgot it;
DEUTEROGAMY. *n. f.* [*deutis* and *γάμος*.] A second mar-
riage.

DEUTERONOMY. *n. f.* [*deutis* and *νόμος*.] The second book
of the law, being one of the books of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*deutis* and *σκοπία*.] The second
intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

Not attaining the *dewy* of, or second intention of the
words, they are said to omit their consequences, coherences,
figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEW. *n. f.* [beap, Saxon; *daauw*, Dutch.] The moisture
upon the ground.

Fogs, particularly those which we frequently observe after
fun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a
vapour, consisting of water, and of such mineral matter as it
meets with in its passage, and could well bring up along with
it; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the fore-
going day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being
above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and
rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not dif-
ferent, as now it is; because the sun being now gone off,
the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the
air 'till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when
at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is
usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in
dew, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it
cherishes, cools and refreshes, after the scorching heat of the
foregoing day.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep;
But with his tin'rous dreams was still awak'd. *Shakef.*
That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakef.*

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew*. *Shakef.*
Dew and rain are but the returns of moist vapours con-
densed. *Bacon.*

Now sliding streams: the thirly plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*
To *Dew*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with *dew*; to
moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm moist sovereign,
And dainty dew, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dew* been with timely rain. *Spenser.*

Be we the medicine of the feckly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.

— Or so much as it needs
To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shak.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shakef.*
He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew*'d in tears,
Without the vent of words, which thefe he breath'd. *Milton.*

Palemon above the rest appears,
In fable garments, *dew*'d with gushing tears.
2. It is not used properly of an action of terror.

In Gallick blood again
He *dew*'s his recking sword, and flows the ground
With headless ranks. *Philips.*

DEWBERRY. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]
Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate
fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also
of the bramble kind. *Hanner.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakef.*

DEWBESPRENT. *part.* [*dew* and *besprent*.] Sprinkled with
dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dewbesprent*, and were in fold,
I fat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With haunting honey-luckie. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning
of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the
sparkling of *dew*.

Denne.

Adijon.

Congrave.

Dielt.

The second

The second

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Gey.

Walm.

Shakef.

Milton.

Philips.

Shakef.

Spenser.

Milton.

Milton.

Dryden.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

Shakef.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-branditting his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his crested scalp to fore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Spenser.*
DEWDROP. *n. f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of *dew* which
sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in ev'ry cowlip's ear. *Shakef.*

An host
Innumerable! as the stars of night,
Or flares of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun
Impels! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r.

Red, sweet as *dewdrops* on their flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns! *Ti. ell.*

DEW-LAP. *n. f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.]
1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.
Large rowles of fat about his shoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.

Adijon's Ovid; Metamorphoses.
2. It is used in *Shakef.* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shakef.*

DEW-LAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with *dewlaps*,
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh. *Shakef.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning low ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gey.*

DEW-WORM. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found
in *dew*.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob-
worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walm.*

DEWY. *adj.* [from *dew*.]
1. Resembling *dew*; partaking of *dew*.

From the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

2. Moist with *dew*; soiled.
The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red. *Spenser.*

'T he bee with iron'd thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such comfort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

His own *Prænit* sends a chosen band,
With those who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;
Besides the succour which cold Aonian yields,
The rocks of Hærnicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term
used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this finitior
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakef.*

DEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill;
expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of
management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned
rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when
they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and re-
move them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dex-
terity*. *Smith.*

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make them-
selves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues
among their pastors. *Swift.*

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a
dexterous workman.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers
enough of the wares and products of that corner, with
which they content themselves. *La. la.*

DEXTEROUSLY. *adj.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skillfully;
artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dex-
terously*, but by acting the minister. *Smith.*

But then my study was — cog'tie dice,
And *dexterously* to throw the lucky dice. *Dryden.*

DEXTRAL.

DEXTRAL, *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it difficult its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its vein and proper vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEXTRALITY, *n. f.* [*from dextral*] The state of being on the right, not the left side.

If there were a determinate propensity in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by *dexterity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIABETES, *n. f.* [*diabētes*, Lat.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, heftick sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Derham.*

DIABOLICAL, *adj.* [*from diabolus*, Lat.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; malicious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,

Doubt not but beget of *diabolick* power,
Active within, beyond the fence of brute. *Milton.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affliction of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind? *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Roy.*

Damned spirit must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share th' misery. *Atterbury.*

DIACOIDUM, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The fennel of poppies.

DIACOUTICK, *n. f.* [*diacoutick*.] The doctrine of founds.

DIADHEM, *n. f.* [*diadēma*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an emblem of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs.

The sacred diadem in pieces rent,
And purple robe dyed with many a wound. *Spenser.*

A little the coblers temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadema*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

Golden in flower, it-bud a wreath of thorn;
Brings down to troubles, cares, a d' sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal diadem. *Milton.*

Why should he ravish th' diadem
From your grey temple, which the hand of time
Must shortly pant on his. *Denham.*

Let him, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And flung our prince in his triumphant way,
Find like a milt before this radiant day. *Reynolds.*

DIADYM, *adj.* [*from diadema*] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadym'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priesticks make forbids the good to die,
And upes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DIADROM, *n. f.* [*from diadromos*.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a phil sophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadrom*, in the latitude of forty five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtith of a minute. *Lute.*

DIAPHRASIS, *n. f.* [*diaphrasis*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *air*.

DIAGNOSTICK, *n. f.* [*from diagnostikos*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down ten indispensable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house;—let us hear your *diagnosticks*. *Carter.*

One of our physicians pined disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey.*

DIAGONAL, *adj.* [*from diagonalis*.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monotropy of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed into the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This, and all like sorts of florid that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally, and parallel to the side of the strata. *Hutton.*

DIAGONAL, *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an

inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Lute.*

DIA'AGONALLY, *adv.* [*from diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptance, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *d'agonal*, unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and pre-eminant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DI'AGRAM, *n. f.* [*from diagramma*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair piece in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanic operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of the cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIAGRY'DIATES, *n. f.* [*from diagrydium*, Latin.] Strong purgatives made with *diagrydium*.

All ch'rick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Feyer.*

DIAL, *n. f.* [*diālis*, *Sinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that thoutest, hasty were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *diā's* point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakespeare.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE, *n. f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Adams.*

DIALECT, *n. f.* [*diālektikē*.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, &c. dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialct*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hobbes.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth
There is a prone and speechless *dialct*,
Such as moves men. *Shakespeare.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialct* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

DIALECTICAL, *adj.* [*from dialectikē*.] Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the scholasticks too often employ about physiological mysteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Locke.*

DIAL'CTICK, *n. f.* [*from dialctikos*.] Logic; the art of reasoning.

D'ALLING, *n. f.* [*from dial*.] The feisterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

D'ALIST, *n. f.* [*from dial*.] A contrivance of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Mason.*

DIA'LOGUE, *n. f.* [*from dialogos*.] A speaker in a dialogue of conference; a writer of dialogues.

D'ALOGUE, *n. f.* [*from dialogos*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakespeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked fox! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. *Dryden.*

D'ALOGUE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To discourse with another; to confer.

D'ill *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakespeare.*

DIALYSIS, *n. f.* [*from dialysis*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, *n. f.* [*from dios and metron*.] The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfragan, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Rabrich.*

The

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter.

DIA'METRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diameter*.] According to the direction of a diameter.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposed to profaneness and impurity of actions. *Hannibal.*

DIA'METRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.

DIA'METRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diameter*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

When it is thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *H. Edwards.*

DIA'MOND. *n. f.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendor, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger one extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The *diamond* bears the force of the strongest fire, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierce of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Braills; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles. *Hall.*

This *diamond* was my mother's: take it, heart;

But keep it till you woo another wife. *Shakespeare.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;

Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promised. *Shakespeare.*

I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou hast the right arched bent of the brow. *Shakespeare.*

The *diamond* is preëminent and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty; as a stone in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone. *H. Edwards.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,

Fair as the star that utters in the morn. *Blackmore.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,

Collected light, compact. *Thomson.*

DIA'PASE. *n. f.* [*διαπάση*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See **DIAPASON**.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,

Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;

Nine was the circle set in heav'n's place,

All which compacted made a good *diapose*. *Spenser.*

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,

With which I wont the wing'd words to tie,

And make a tuneful *diapose* of pleasures,

Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIA'PASON. *n. f.* [*διαπάση*.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with what we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound. *Lacum.*

Harsh din

Broke the fair music that all creatures made

To thy great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd

In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood

In hush obedience, and their state of good, *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,

A full-mouth'd *diapason* swallows all, *Crafton.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER. *n. f.* [*diapre*, French; of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.

Not any damask, which her vaunted moit

In skillful knitting of soft liken twine;

Nor any weaver, which his work doth boult

In *diaper*, in damask, or in linc,

Wight in their live se cunning ever dare

With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;

Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DI'APER. *v. a.* [from *te noun*.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,

The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,

And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new

livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers, and chequered with deli-

hious objects. *Hind.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and

taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your

fold must cover somewhat unseen. *Pachon.*

DIAPHANITY. *n. f.* [from *διαφανεια*.] Transparency; pel-

lucidity; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid,

to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand

open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their

diaphanity; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as when to

wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them

over with the moisture they contain. *Key on the Creation.*

DIAPHANICK. *adj.* [*δια and φανος*.] Transparent; pellucid,

having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through

whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body,

the light, afterwards created, easily transpires. *Kalcepli's History of the World.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*δια and φανος*.] Transparent; clear;

translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a

diaphanous body. *Ralph.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf

very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet

remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Rea.*

DIAPHORETICK. *adj.* [*διαφωρητικος*.] Sudorific; promoting

a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

Diaphoretick, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs

of digest on, because the attenuation of the aliment make it

perspirable. *Arbucut.*

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that

will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

DI'APHIRAGM. *n. f.* [*διαφύραγμα*.]

1. The nudrix which divides the upper cavity of the body from

the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth

of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous

cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick set throughout the whole

length of the body. *Wichard.*

DIARRHOEA. *n. f.* [*διαρροια*.] A flux of the belly, whereby

a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purg-

ing off the cause, or restraining the bowels. *Boerhaave.*

During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanelle. *Boerhaave.*

DIARRHOETICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhoea*.] Promoting the flux

of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhetic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of

the kidneys. *Arbucut.*

DI'ARY. *n. f.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the transactions,

accidents, and observation of every day; a journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky

and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein

much is to be observed, they omit it. *Baron.*

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Taylor.*

DIA'STOLE. *n. f.* [*διαστολη*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a

spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state.

Ray on the Creation.

DIA'STYLE. *n. f.* [*δια and στύλος*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice,

where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another

that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for inter-

columniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SERON. *n. f.* [of *δια* and *τεσσαρα*, four.] An interval

in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and

one greater semi-tone; its proportion being as four to three.

It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK. [of *διατονικος*.] The ordinary sort of music

which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or

descending.

defending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semi-tone.

DIAPHANETIC TONE. [of δια and ζῳον] In the ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it; and which being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B.

They allowed to this diaphanetic tone, which is our I, 3, 5, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth.

DIGGLE. *n. f.* [from diggle, Dutch, a sharp point, Skinner; from diggle, Janin.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

DICACITY. *n. f.* [dicacia, Lat.] Pertinacity, cunning. **DISTONE.** *n. f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise who's hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at diggloze, as they call it.

DICE. *n. f.* The plural of *die*. See **DIE**.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice; now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds as the last remaining time, as it was at the first.

TO DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman used to be; virtuous enough; swore little; *did not* above seven times a week; I went to a bawdy-house not above once in a quarter of an hour.

DICE-BOW. *n. f.* [*die* and *bow*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *die-box*?

DICER. *n. f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gameller.

As false as *dicers* oaths. **DICH.** *adj.* This word seems corrupted from *dit* *lot* *do* it.

Rich men sin, and I eat root: Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. **DICTATION.** *n. f.* [δῆξιν, Gr.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affestation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. **DICKENS.** A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with *the devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock? —I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of.

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum? But han't you found it, sir?

DICHER. [*dicier*, *n. f.* [*dicier*, low Latin] Ten hides. **DICT.** **DICTATE.** *v. a.* [*dicere*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay; And studded amber darts a golden ray; Such, and not nobler, in the temples above, My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.

Whatever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance.

DICTATE. *n. f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; precept.

Others call about for new discoveries, and to seek in their own thoughts for those right helps of art which will scarce be found, I fear, by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say, And Samian sounds o'er Scotia's hills convey.

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail; Infant, to foreign realms prepare to fail, To learn your father's fortunes.

DICTATUM. *n. f.* [from *dicere*] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.

DICTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin] 1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictator* made, when they came home, Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes; But patriot tell, ere the *dictator* rule.

2. One invested with absolute authority. Unanimous they all commit the care, And management of this main enterprise, To him their great *dictator*.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Not is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths.

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding.

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observatory that treats of trade and politics in a *dictatorial* stile, and is lavish in the praise of the author.

DICTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dictator*.] 1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the prince-dom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*.

2. Authority; injunct confidence. This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

DICTATURY. *n. f.* [*dictatura*, Latin] The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTION. *n. f.* [*dictio*, French; *dictio*, Latin.] S'ie; language; explication.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.

DICTIONARY. *n. f.* [*diccionarium*, Latin] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the poetry of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and daffies, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the fabled vocabulary of Satan.

Is it such a horrible fault to translate similes? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic *dictionary*.

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words.

DID. [of *do*; *did*, Saxon.] 1. The preterite of *do*.

Thou canst not say I *did* it. What *did* that great: is in a woman's mind?

2. The first of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect. Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it defind.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand, Or rail at arts he did not understand?

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him. **DIDACTICAL.** *adj.* [*didacticus*.] Preceptive; giving pre-

DIDACTICK. *cepis*: as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the *Georgicks*.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly preceptual, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity.

DIDAPPER. *n. f.* [from *di*.] A bird that dives into the water. **DIDASCALICK.** *adj.* [*didascalicus*.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics.

TO DIDDLE. *v. a.* [*didern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. **DIDST.** The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See **DID**.

Oh halt and beth of Scots! who *didst* maintain Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign.

TO DIE. *v. a.* [*bezo*, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale.

All white, a virgin faint the fought the skies; For marriage, though it fulfies not, it *dies*.

DYE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; dye acquired.

It will help me nothing To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me Which makes my white part black.

We have dainty woks of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dyes*, and many.

DYEING. we see emerges into light, And shining suns descend to table night: Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *dye*.

When weary'd animals in slumbers lie Of midnight ease; another, when the grey Of morn precludes the splendor of the day.

It is very surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *dye* of the passions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought.

First this She sends on earth; then that of deeper air Steals soft behind.

75 *DIE*. v. n. [Seabian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.

Sidney.

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live.

Addison.

Oh let me live my own, and *die* too!

Pope.

To live and *die* is all I have to do.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The Dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion,
that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat.

Dryden.

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies;
Patroclus dead, whoever meets my *dies*:

In vain a single Trojan faces for grace;
But least the fons of Priam's hateful race:

Dies then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!

The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;

And thou, dost thou bewail mortality!

Pope.

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm.

Wifeham.

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause.

At first the startles, then the stands amaz'd;
At last with terror the from thence doth fly,

And loaths the wat'ry gas wherein the gaz'd,
And thus it still, although for thirst the *dies*.

Davies.

He in the loaden vineyard *dies* for thirst.

Hipparchus, being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall.

Addison.

6. To be punished with death.

If I *dies* for it, as no life is threatened me, the king my old master must be reliev'd.

Shakespeare.

What is the love of our neighbour?

—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *dies*.

Hemmond.

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of fortieft fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have *died*

Shakespeare.

With them they think on.

If any sovereignty, an account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him.

Lact.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast.

Spectator.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.

Samuel.

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.

Halewell on Providence.

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To founts of heav'nly harps the *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day.

Pope.

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dies* clouds contend with growing light.

Shakespeare.

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character.

Addison.

12. [In the file of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca.

Tatler, N^o 110.

13. To wither as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *dies*, it abideth alone; but if it *dies*, it bringeth forth much fruit.

John xii. 25.

14. To grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE. n. f. pl. *dies*. [*de*, French; *dies*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dies*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shakespeare.

I have fet my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *dies*.

Shakespeare.

He knows which way the lot and the *dies* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast.

Smith.

2. Hazard; chance.

Edgemoon his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;

Spenser.

For th' equal *dies* of war he well did know.

So loth to battle fierce arranged are;

In which his harder fortune was to fall

Under my spear: such is the *dies* of war.

Spenser.

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory:

Well has thy fortune turn'd the *dies* for thee.

Dryden.

3. Any cubic body.

DIE. n. f. pl. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage.

There have been such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, that it makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult.

Smith.

DIE. n. f. [from *dies*.] One who follows the trade of *dying*; one who dyes clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *dies* stain'd,

Never again its native whiteness gain'd.

Waller.

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates; cobblers, *dies*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people.

Addison.

DIE. n. f. [*diet*, low Latin; *dieta*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

I have cared for no other delicacy of fate, or curiosity of *dies*, than to maintain life.

Raleigh.

Time may come, when men

With angels may participate; and find

No inconvenient *dies*, nor too light fare.

Shelton.

No part of *dies*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits.

Temple.

Milk appears to be a proper *dies* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not so proper where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality.

di.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *dies* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *dies* alter the body more, and trouble it less.

Bacon.

I restrained myself to so regular a *dies*, as to eat flesh but once a day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar.

Temple.

3. *DIE*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *dies* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,

And made him pray both early and eke late.

Spenser.

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *dies* rank mists full of happiness,

And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.

Shakespeare.

He was not taken well; he had not *died*;
The veins unsill'd, our blood is cold; and then

We point upon the morning, are unapt;
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd

These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls

Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be *died* to my request.

Shakespeare.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his fancies; for it is my office.

Shakespeare.

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the terrible burden ease,

Till *died* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gale, who all things know.

Alford.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have *died* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food.

Smith.

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *dies* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor

Hath leapt into my seat

Shakespeare.

1. To board; to supply with diet.

2. To eat by rules of physick.

3. To eat by rules of physick.

4. To eat by rules of physick.

5. To eat by rules of physick.

6. To eat by rules of physick.

7. To eat by rules of physick.

8. To eat by rules of physick.

9. To eat by rules of physick.

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He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetic caution, and such as, without a journey to Æsculapius, culinary prescription might have afforded. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

This book was received by the publick with the respect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the dietetic philosophy. *Arbutnot.*

To DIFFER. v. n. [differs, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make differing sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern

What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,

Nor how the hero differs from the brute. *Addison.*

The several parts of the same animal differ in their qualities. *Arbutnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and understanding shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which do differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments. *Addison.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;

We'll never differ with a crowded pit. *Rousseau.*

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Buquet.*

DIFFERENCE. n. f. [differentia, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus born alike, from virtue first began

The difference that distinguish'd man from man:

He claim'd no title from descent of blood,

But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such difference. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakespeare.*

Oh the strange difference of man and man!

To thee a woman's services are due;

My fool usurps my body. *Shakespeare.*

Here might be seen a great difference between men practis'd to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?

—It was a contention in publick. *Shakespeare.*

He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandy.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution, under a good administration, does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addison.*

Nothing could have fallen out more un luckily than that there should be such differences among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences. *Tillot.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the difference,

That holds this present question in the court? *Shakspeare.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a difference, and commonly, by assuming men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty. *Davies.*

To DIFFERENCE. v. n. [from the noun.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

Moss are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are differed by other concurrent causes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Grass differeth a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Roy.*

N° XL.

We see nothing that differs the courage of Mneitheus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope.*

DIFFERENT. adj. [from differ.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to different men, are very different things. *Locke.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air, And other climes, where different food and soil Portend disempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different. *Dryden.*

DIFFERENTIAL. Math. is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a contest between Leibnitz and Sir Isaac Newton. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind (soever they be): and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. adv. [from different.] In a different manner.

He may consider how differently he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a person of an ordinary genius. *Addison's Spectator.*

DIFFERENTLY. adv. [from differing.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may renit the light so differently, as to vary a colour. *Eyre.*

DIFFICIL. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as difficult apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanville.*

Latin was not more difficult,

Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hu'tches.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficult in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards him; so that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULTY. n. f. [from difficult.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance; impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crolliness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or disservice, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and more mischief. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facile.

It is difficult in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTY. adv. [from difficult.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will difficulty be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY. n. f. [from difficult; difficulté, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and difficulty; a service that requires our greatest care and attention to the discharge of it. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake difficulties for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Diffress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:

Thus difficulties prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie at present under some difficulties, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. *Addison.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. v. n. [diffido, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:

The man diffides in his own augury,

And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DIFFI-

DIFFIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffide*.] Distrust; want of confidence; timidity.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon.*

You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver. *Milton.*

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*
Whatever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, left possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.] Not confident; not certain; distrustful.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutally to submit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismis'st her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton.*
I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*
Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Diffide makes the humble heart *diffident*.
TO DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split. *Clarke.*

DISSISION. *n. f.* [*diffissio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *DiD.*

DIFFLATION. *n. f.* [*diffillare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *DiD.*

DI'FLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffus*, Latin.] The quality of *di'fluency*; falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquires no new form; but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffus*ion, and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Er. cur.*

DI'FLUENT. *adj.* [*diffuens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DI'FORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular; as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or tortuous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present dispose of things, they rest not in their established natures; but desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

TO DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; instead
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*
No less wants its apoplex to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Deacy of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whole race shall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

DIFFUSE. *adj.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.] This word seems to have signified, in *Shakspeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* long. *Shakspeare.*
He grows like savages,

To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* of wit,

And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakspeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cut distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to that and that part of the wall. *Boyd.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusor of themselves, where-e'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

No man is so of so general and *diffusor* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mists,
And upward flit, and kindle as they pass,
And with *diffusor* light adorn their heavenly place. *Dryden.*

Cheerful'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,
And round the happy soil *diffusor* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended; in full extension.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusor* body of Christians. *Talbot.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusor*.] Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diffusor*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole fable of a metal overrun with it. *Addison.*

TO DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [*dic*, Saxon, a ditch; *giger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek. vii. 8.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mure that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Hierem.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; but he had much cattle. *2 Chron. xxxi. 10.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Taylor.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn

The branches lop. *Dryden.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;
Still for the growing liver *digged* his beak,
The growing liver still supply'd the feast. *Dryden.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear

Her annual income to the crooked thare;
But greedy murtals, rummaging her store,
Digged d from her entrails first the precious ore. *Dryden.*

TO DIG. *v. a.* To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. *Job. iii. 21.*

They have often *dug* into lands that are described in old authors, as the places where such particular statues or obelisks stood, and have seldom failed of success in their pursuit. *Addison's Travels.*

TO DIG UP. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Id.*

If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves;

And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not flake mine ire.

Shakspeare.

DIGERENT. *adj.* [*digerent*, Latin.] That which has the power of digelling, or caustic digestion.

DIGEST. *n. f.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompense of the laws of mine own nation.

Bacon.
Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade.

Arbutnot.

DIGEST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various clalies or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear?

Shakspeare.

Each then has organs to digest his food;
One to beget, and one receive the brood.

Prior.

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chemical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

A few chosen friends, who sometimes deign
To bless my humble roof, with fensle refin'd,
Learning digested well.

Thomson.

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and firrings of those broils,
'Ginning' i' th' middle: starting thence away,
To what may be digested in a play.

bk lere.

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; to not reject.

First, let us go to dinner.

—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, pray thee, let it serve for table talk;
Then howsoever thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall digest it.

Shakspeare.

The pleasure of numbers, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and digest the lessons of civility.

Peabum.

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,

With my two daughters dowers, digest the third.

Shakspeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

DIGEST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER. *n. f.* [*from digest*.]

1. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digesters.

Arbutnot.

2. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

Quincy.

3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great digester.

Temple.

DIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [*from digest*.] That which is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach.

Those medicines that purge by stool enter not into the melencholy veins; but are, at the first, not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.

Bacon.

DIGESTION. *n. f.* [*from digest*.]

1. The act of digelling or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both.

Shakspeare.

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation, heat, air, and motion; but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal digestion.

Arbutnot.

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite: and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of digestion.

Temple.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.

South.

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.

Bacon.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houles of the air,
And lay crude vapours in digestion there.

Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodizing; the maturation of a scheme.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in council; consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men.

Temple.

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE. *adj.* [*from digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chillsfactory menstruum; or a *digestive* preparation; drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very same state; the one active, piercing and *digestive* by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.

Hale.

3. Considerating; methodizing.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought;
This future life is into method brought.

Dryden.

DIGESTIVE. *n. f.* [*from digest*.] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives*.

Wifmann.

DIGGER. *n. f.* [*from dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.

Boyle.

TO DIGHT. *v. a.* [*bihatan*, to prepare, to regulate; Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to fight.

Spenser.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antic pillar, massy proofs,
And storied windows richly *dight*;
Calling a dim religious light.

Milton.

Just to the proud insulting lass,
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras.

Hudibras.

DIGIT. *n. f.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digit* high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.

Boyle.

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten.

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by moli, but all or most of other *digit* have been as mystically applauded.

Brown's Vulgar Err.

DIGITATED. *adj.* [*from digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multitudinous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants.

Vulgar Errours.

DIGLADIATION. *n. f.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affectation of an intricate obscurity.

Glanville.

DIGNIFIED. *adj.* [*from dignify*.] Invested with some dignity; it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*from dignify*.]

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person.

Walton's Angler.

TO DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*from dignus*, and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre.

Such a day,

So sought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not 'till now to *dignify* the times,
Since Caesar's fortunes!

Shakspeare.

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But your worth will *dignify* our feast.

Ben. Johnson.

No turbot *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.

Pope.

DIGNITARY. *n. f.* [*from dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superiority, they may be persons of superior merit.

Swift.

DIGNITY. *n. f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord

and

and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hosier.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands.

4. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought, And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakspeare.*

For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them.

4. [Among ecclesiastics.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

5. Maxims; general principles; *καριαὶ δοξαί.*
The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory averrations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any sign.

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignifacio*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignities*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DIGRESS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth, to *digress* no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brewster.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate.

I am come to keep my word,

Though in some part am forced to *digress*,

Which at more leisure I will so excuse

As you shall well be satisfied.

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,

Digress from the valour of a man.

DIGRESSION. *n. f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought for much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute

With conjugal cares.

Here some *digressions* I must make, t' accuse

Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse.

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best

authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with

which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *n. f.* [Dike, Saxon; *dyk*, Erie.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring found

The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden.*

The king of *dykes*! than whom no sluice of mud

With deeper sible blots the silver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cresley.*

To DILACERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacerare*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DILACERATION. *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To DILANIATE. *v. a.* [*dilaniare*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Hosier.*

To DILAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*dilapidare*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same; and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed any willful waste in or upon the glebe-wood, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ashe.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ashe's Parergon.*

DILATABILITY. *n. f.* [from *dilatabilis*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatibility* or extensibility of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Key.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Ashe.*

DILATABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a greater number of branches called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatated* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot.*

DILATATION. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Hosier.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and stirring. *East.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

To DILATE. *v. a.* [*dilatari*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,

Than had ye forth with a prince's peer;

For now your light doth more itself set out,

And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Symonds.*

Satan alarm'd,

Collecting all his might, *dilatated* flood,

Like Tiberis, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,

Dim erst; *dilatated* spirits, ampler heart,

And growing up to godhead: which for thee

Chiefly I sought; without thee, can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*

Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Dilatus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;

Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Pope.*

I mark the various tury of the winds;

These neither feazous gale, nor order birds;

They now *dilate*, and now contract their force;

Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Pope.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woul'd them

For to *dilate* at large; but urg'd fore,

With piercing words, and piteous implore,

Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

I observing,

Took once a pliant hour, and found good means

To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,

That I would all my pilgrimage attend,

Whereby per parcels she had something heard,

But not distinctively. *Shakspeare.*

To DILATE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Alfington.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behoeful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lullie, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILATOR. *n. f.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the nose, are too strong in choleric people. *Ashe.*

DILATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dilatari*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. *adj.* [*dilatarius*, French; *dilatarius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hosier.*

What would it ever heal but by degrees?

That

Thou know'st we work by wits, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on dillatory time. *Shakespeare.*

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dillatory sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Dillatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Ottway.*

A dillatory temper commits innumerable cruelties without
design. *Addison.*

DILATION. *n. f.* [*dilatatio*, Latin.] The act of loving kindness.

So free is Christ's dillation, that the grand condition of our
felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

DILEMMA. *n. f.* [*dilemma*, Latin.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.
A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the
art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be
paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his
reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a
dilemma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because
the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may with-
hold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the
contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must
pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause;
if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judges will
award it.

A *dilemma*, that bishop Morton the chancellor used, to raise
benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's dilemma wound. *Cowley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire dilemma; either way I'm sped;
If I lose, they write, if I friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

DILIGENCE. *n. f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity;
constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninter-
mitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim.*

Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election
sure. *2 Pet.*

DILIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous;
not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand
before kings. *Prov.*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseve-
rance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make diligent inquiry. *Deuter.*

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [*diligent*, Latin.] With assiduity; with
heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idle; not negli-
gently.

If you inquire not attentively and diligently, you shall never
be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have diligently examined in what consists the
beauty of good pictures. *Dryden.*

DILL. *n. f.* [*Wile*, Saxon.]

It hath a slender, fibrous, annual root: the leaves are like
those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and but-
tered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. *Martine.*

DILUCID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To **DILUCIDATE.** *v. a.* [*dilucidare*, Latin.] To make
clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not traduce or extenuate, but explain and dilucidate,
according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DILUCIDATION. *n. f.* [*dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making
clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin
and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. *n. f.* [*diluent*, Latin.] That which thins other
matter.

There is no real diluent but water: every fluid is diluent, as
it contains water in it. *Arbutnot.*

To **DILUTE.** *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, as she was ordered by
a physician, she got to bed. *Lodge.*

The aliment ought to be thin to dilute, demulcent to tem-
per, or acid to subdue. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make weak.

If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the
distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they
were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

Newton's Opticks.
The chamber was dark, left these colours should be diluted
and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newt.*

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DILUTER. *n. f.* [*diluter*, Latin.] That which makes any thing
else thin.

Water is the only diluter, and the best dissolvent of most of
the ingredients of our aliment. *Ambros.*

DILUTION. *n. f.* [*dilatatio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing
thin or weak.

Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickening, which is
performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by
insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid
cohere more strongly. *Arbutnot.*

DILUVIAN. *adj.* [*diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluges.

Suppose that this diluvian lake should rise to the mountain
tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally unto all coun-
tries about. *Bianst.*

DIM. *adj.* [*dimme*, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dov*, Esic.]

1. Not having a quick fight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern,
Which, dim by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light
discover spiritual truths. *Regius.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming con-
ception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that
eternal first Being. *Lodge.*

Something, as dim to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obscuring the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat
dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw
Through the dim shade, that all men might it see. *Fa. Qu.*

To **DIM.** *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of
light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It dims the dazzled eye, and daunts the senses quite. *Fa. Qu.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of
Venus doth dim the sight; and yet enunchs, which are unable
to generate, are nevertheless also dim sighted. *Bacon.*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is
not fond of that which dims his sight? *Lodge.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head,
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship through the ocean wide,
By conduct of some star doth make her way,
When as a storm hath dimm'd her truly guide,
Out of her course doth wander far astray.

Sister, have comfort: all of us have cause
To wail the dimming of our shining light;
But none can help our harms by wailing them. *Shakespeare.*

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton.*

DIMENSION. *n. f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in
any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in
the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He try'd
The tomb, and found the strain dimensions wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the
dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

DIMENSIONLESS. *adj.* [*from dimension*.] Without any definite
bulk.

In they pass'd
Dimensions through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

DIMENSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensus*, Latin.] That which marks the
boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their space;
But who can draw the soul's dimension lines? *Davies.*

DIMICATION. *n. f.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of
fighting; contest.

DIMIDIATION. *n. f.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving;
division into two equal parts.

To **DIMINISH.** *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abridgment or destruction of any part; the
opposite to increase.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure,
or diminish pain in us. *Lodge.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought
Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worshippers.

4. To take any thing from that to which it belongs; the con-
trary to add.

Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the
impromission of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you,
neither shall you diminish aught from it. *Deut.*

To **DIMINISH.** *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increases rather than diminish; and
thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in to fast upon
me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

6 Y

- Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye; *Pope*
 Before the Boreal blasts the vellels fly.
DIMINISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish*.] In a manner tending
 to vilify, or lessen.
 I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly*
 of any one that was absent. *Locke*
DIMINUTION. *n. f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.
 The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation
 at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker*
 2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.
 The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through
 the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to
 act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same
 force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon
 which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the
 planet. *Newton*
 Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of
 quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which
 are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke*
 3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.
 Gladly to thee
 Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
 Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
 In military honour next. *Philips*
 They might raise the reputation of another, though they
 are a *diminution* to his. *Addison*
 4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.
 Make me wife by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation,
 and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of
 me. *King Charles*
 5. [In architecture.] The contradiotion of the diameter of a
 column, as it ascends.
DIMINUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little; nar-
 row; contracted.

The poor wren,
 The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
 Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare*
 It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance
 of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor
 and *diminutive* measure. *Glanville*
 The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*,
 contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South*
 If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive*
 race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epi-
 tomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison*
 They know how weak and awkward many of those little
diminutive discourses are. *Watts*

DIMINUTIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A word formed to express littleness; as *lappulus*, in Latin, a
 little stone; *maifonette*, in French, a little house; *manniken*, in
 English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was
 commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or
 Perkin. *Bacon*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
 Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Cotton*

2. A small thing; a fenic not now in use.
 Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn
 For poor'th *diminutive*, for doits! *Shakespeare*

DIMINUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive
 manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diminutive*.] Smallness; little-
 ness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIMINISH. *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat *dim*; somewhat ob-
 scure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
 My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;
 For nature, always in the night,
 To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift*

DIMISSORY. *adj.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.] That by which a man
 is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or ad-
 mit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and
 without the letters *dimissory*. *Hayliffe*

DIMITY. *n. f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloath of cotton.

I directed a towze of fine *dimity*. *Hefman*

DIRMIV. *adv.* [from *dim*.]
 1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.
 Unspcakable! who fitt't above these heav'n's,
 To us invisible, or *dimly* seen *Milton*
 In these thy lowest works.

2. Not brightly; not luminously.
 In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match ap-
 peared well lighted, though it had almost fill'd the receiver
 with its plentiful fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and
 more *dimly*. *Bisley*

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,
 Grieved they must now no longer man attend;
 The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
 One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dry*

DIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole
 system and body of their religion. *Deay of Play*

DIMPLE. *n. f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a care-
 less pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner*.] The small cavity or
 depression in the cheek or chin.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them
 all. *Grew*

In her forehead's fair half-round,
 Love sits in open triumph crown'd;
 He in the *dimple* of her chin,
 In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior*

To **DIMPLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cav-
 ties, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
 And smiling eddies *dimpled* in the main. *Dryden*

External smiles his emptiness betray,
 As shallow streams run *dimpling* all away. *Pope*

DIMPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with *dimples*.

On each side her
 Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare*

DIMPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of *dimples*; sinking in
 little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
 The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod. *Warren*

DIN. *n. f.* [*dyn*, a noise; *dynan*, to make a noise, Sax. *din*,
 to thunder, Islandick.] A loud noise; a violent and continued
 sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
 That all the forest with affrightment
 Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
 Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*. *Spenser*

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
 To make an earthquake; sure, it was the rear
 Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakespeare*

While the cock with lively *din*
 Scatters the rear of darkness thin,
 And to the flock or the barn-door
 Stoutly struts, his dame before. *Milton*

Now night over heav'n
 Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
 And silence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton*

How, while the troubled elements around,
 Earth, water, air, the flaming din resound,
 Through streams of smok and adverse fire he rides,
 While ev'ry shot is level'd at his sides. *Smith*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another,
 are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party,
 so coupled in their minds, that they always appear together. *Locke*

To **DIN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live
 To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
 With hungry cries. *Ormsby*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation
 commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? That hath been
 often *dinned* in my ears. *South*

To **DINE**. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about
 the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
 And from the mat he's somewhere gone to dinner:
 Good sister, let us *dine*, and never sit. *Shakespeare*

Myself, he, and my filler,
 To-day did *dine* together. *Shakespeare*

He would *dine* with him the next day.

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
 With whom old Homer makes such noise,
 The greatest actions I can find,
 Are, that they did their work and *din'd*. *Prior*

To **DIN**. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this refecting root in gen'rous wines,
 And let beside the door the sickly flock to *dine*. *Dryden*

DINETICAL. *adj.* [*dinetical*.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which
 appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it
 maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rolls
 upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion,
 or revolution upon its own axis. *Reg*

To **DING**. *pret. ding*. *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

To **DING**. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings* at such a rate, because he will not speak
 the little we have left to get him the title and estate of lord
 Strut. *Arbuckle*

DING-DONG. *n. f.* A word by which the found of bells is
 imitated. *Lat*

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, ding bell. *Shakspeare.*
 D'SGLE. *n. f.* [from *den*, or *bin*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
 And every bosky bourn from side to side,
 My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*
 D'SING-ROOM. *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made. He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into error by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor.*

D'NNER. *n. f.* [*dinner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:
 Go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*
 Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publicly in the family. *Taylor.*
 The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
 The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* halle. *Dryden.*
 D'NNER-TIME. *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
 Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
 Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*
 D'INT. *n. f.* [*dine*, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;
 Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Fairy Queen.*
 Neither vainly hope
 To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
 Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal *dint*,
 Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
 The *dint* of pity. *Shakspeare.*

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
 And, staining hard the statue, was afraid
 His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power.

We are to writh the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by dint of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
 While burning love ferments in every vein;
 His well arm'd front against his rival aims,
 And by the *dint* of war his milchicks claims. *Garr.*

D'INT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other doth assail,
 And strike so fiercely, that they do imprint
 Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mail:
 The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. *F. 2.*

Leave, leave, fair birds, your solitary bones,
 No more shall you return to it alone;
 It nurseth fadness; and your body's print,
 Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Dryden.*

Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
 Sunk me her eyes, and toothicks are her jaws. *Dryden.*

DISUMERATION. *n. f.* [*disumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbing out singly.

D'IOCESAN. *n. f.* [from *diocesi*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others, for the instruction of their congregation. *Taylor.*

D'IOCESS. *n. f.* [*diocessi*.] A Greek word compounded of *dia* and *cece*. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; in this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *diocesi*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Guald.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesi* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islands of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is nothing at all, since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our kings, those isles were annexed to the *diocesi* of Winchester. *Raleigh.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocesi*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *Saunders.*

D'IOPTICAL. *n. f.* [*dioptra*.] Affording a medium for the

D'IOPTICK. *n. f.* *light*; admitting the light in the view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrial* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Dryden.*
 View the splendors of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Milnes.*

D'IOPTICKS. *n. f.* A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harriot.*

D'IOPTEROSIS. *n. f.* [*dioptra*, and *osis*, to make strait.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or dislocated members are made even, and restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harriot.*

T'O DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dip't*. [Sippan, Saxon; *dispon*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Asylife.*

Old Caines compas'd thrice the crew,
 And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
 Which thrice he spinn'd round, and thrice aloud
 Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryden.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
 And from the bright meridian where he stood,
 Defending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers blood. *Dryden.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire;
 One *dip* the pencil, and one bring the lyre. *Pope.*

Now our fancy's easy wing convey'd,
 The king defended to th' Elysian shade;
 There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
 Old Bavius first to *dip* poetick souls. *Pope.*

So fishes rising from the main, can fear with moisten'd wings on high;
 The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
 And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet cold should'ring dew
Dip me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
 Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipp'd*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are fiddled. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip't* in the rebellion of the common. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; jointly used for the first mortgage.

Be careful fill of the main chance, my foot;
 Put out the principal in trusty hands,
 Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden.*

T'O DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have fishes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The valiant *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
 His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd. *Graville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To drop by chance into any matter; to chauce by chance.

With what all thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
 Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
 I *dipp'd* among the world, and status chose? *Dryden.*

D'IPNETIC. *n. f.* [from *dip* and *netic*.] The name of a bird.

Dip *bird* is named of his diving and listlessness. *Corne.*

D'IPETALOUS. *adj.* [*dip* and *talous*.] Having two flower-leaves.

D'IPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

D'IPPING. *Nela. n. f.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phil.*

D'IPHTONG. *n. f.* [*diptych*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as *vain*, *leaf*, *casar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Heldt.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.

Notes on the *Kiad*.

D'IPLOE. *n. f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

D'IPLOMA. *n. f.* [*diploma*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on wax'd tables, and folded together.

DIREAS. *n. f.* [Latin, from *dirēus*, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibia dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elopſ drear,

Milton.

DIRETOTE. *n. f.* [*dirētia*, Latin.] A noun conſiſting of two only.

Clark.

DIRETYCH. *n. f.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A register of biſhops and ſaints.

The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Auſtin.

Still.

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doſſ their *dire* diſtreſſes.

Shakespeare.

More by intemperance die

In meats, and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring

Diſeaſes *dire*; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear.

Milton.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*.
Or what the croſs, *dire*-looking plant ſinites,

Milton.

Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.
Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans, deſpair

Milton.

Tended the ſick.
Diſcord! *dire* ſifter of the ſlaughter'd pow'r,

Small at her birth, but riſing ev'ry hour;
While ſcarce the ſkies her horrid head can bound,

Pepe.

She ſalks on earth, and ſhakes the world around.

DIRECT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines.

Bentley.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were diſplay'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,

Dryden.

One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.

4. Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to ſome end.

Such was as then the ſtate of the kings, as it was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sid.* He that does this, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous; he will ſee what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what ſides by the queſtion.

Locke.

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved.

Bacon.

7. Plain; expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it in *direct* words.

Locke.

DIRECT. *v. a.* [*dirige*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight.

Pepe.

2. To point againſt as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing through the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face.

Dryden.

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps.
Wiſdom is profitable to *direct*.

Jeremiah.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to *direct* and ſort, and call in ſuch as he deſires.

Locke.

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning ſtrikes to the ends of the earth.

Job.

5. To order; to command

DIRECTER. *n. f.* [*directer*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that preſcribes.

2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diſtinguiſhes charity.

Smallridge.

2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

Theſe mens opinions are not the product of judgment or the conſequence of reaſon; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*.

Locke.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion.

Corney.

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From the council that St. Jeſome giveth Læta, of taking heed how ſhe read the apocrypha; as alſo by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like caſe, we may take *direction*.

Hooker.

Ev'n now

I put myſelf to thy *direction*.

Shakespeare.

He needs not our miſtruſt, ſince he delivers

Our offices, and what we have to do,

To the *direction* juſt.

Shakespeare.

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver.

Numb. xxi. 18.

Mens paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree. *K. Charles.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee.
All chance, *direction* which thou canſt not ſee.

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General *direction* for ſchoolaſtic diſputers, is never to diſpute upon mere trifles.

Watts.

DIRECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *dirē*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodneſs of operation.

Hobbes.

A power of command there is without all queſtion, that there be ſome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reſide, whether in the will or the underſtanding.

The true reſolution is, that the *directive* command for counſel in the underſtanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will.

Branch. ſecond Hitt.

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies.

Gru.

2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

Not viſited by one *directive* ray,

From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall.

Tomſon.

DIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilinearly.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is oppoſed to them, the more it is enlightened; becauſe the light languiſhes and leſſens the farther it removes from its proper ſource.

Dryden.

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juſt underneath.

Watts.

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it ſhall be refracted by the incident ray.

Newton.

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly* and utterly reject the very principles of Chriſtianity, which heretics embrace, and erroneouſly miſconſtruction.

Hobbes.

No man hath hitherto been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer.

Hobbes.

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myſelf enemies in the populi *directly*, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us what they could, and have reſerved to themſelves a right of interpreting them.

Dryden.

His work *directly* tends to raiſe ſentiments of honour and virtue in his readers.

Dryden.

No reaſon can poſſibly be aſſigned, why it is beſt for the world that God Almighty hath ſuch a power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man ſhould have the like.

Swift.

DIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straitneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way.

They argued from celestial cauſes only, the conſtant vicinity of the ſun, and the *directneſs* of his rays; never ſuſpecting that the body of the earth had fo great an efficiency in the changes of the air.

Bentley.

DIRECTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Himſelf flood *director* over them, with nodding or ſtamping, ſhewing he did like or miſlike thoſe things he did not underſtand.

Swift.

In all affairs thou ſole *director*.
What made *directors* cheat in ſouth-ſea year?

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2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind.

Swift.

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to uſe ſuch as counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, teſtaments.

Hobbes' Pref.

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of confidence.

I am her *director* and her guide in ſpiritual affairs.

Dryden.

5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by ſliding in on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being miſguided.

Sharp.

DIRECTORY. *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their feet in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot

Watts.

content to the taking away of the book of Common Prayer.

Oxford Requies against the Covenant.

DIRTY. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *ful*, as *dreadful*, or *full of dread*; *joyful*, or *full of joy*.] *Diry*, dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,

Ne dint of *dirful* sword, divide the substance could. *Spens.*

But yet at last, wherewith the *dirful* fiend,

She saw not fir, off shaking vain affright,

She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;

Th'n God the pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Spens.*

Dirful hap betide that hated wretch

That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakespeare.*

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *dirful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *Swib.*

I curs'd the *dirful* author of my woes:

'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryden.*

The wrath of Pelcus' son, the *dirful* spring

Of all the Grecian woe, O goddess, sing. *Pope.*

DIRNESS. *n. f.* [from *diry*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Dirness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,

Cannot once flart me. *Shakespeare.*

DIRPTION. *n. f.* [*dirptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *n. f.* [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teut. *dyrt*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrt*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the deed. *Vershegen*. Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th'imperial jointreys of this warlike state,

Have we, as 'twere, with a defaced joy,

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole,

Taken to wife. *Shakespeare.*

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day,

One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay,

Thence your own anthem shall become,

Your lasting epicidium. *Sandys.*

All due measure, of her mourning kept,

Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

DIRIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigen*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line described is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. f.* [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers

Come forth in all their warlike geers,

The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,

In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickell.*

TO DIRKE. *v. a.* [To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.]

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,

And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Spenser.*

DIRT. *n. f.* [*dyrt*, Dut. *dir*, Islandick.] Mud; filth; mire;

any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They gilding *dir*, in noble verse

Ruffick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together

a little *dir*, that shall bury them in the end. *Watts.*

They all assured me that the sea rises as high as ever, though

the great heaps of *dir* it brings along with it are apt to choke

up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;

From *dir* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:

In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,

And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dir* the passion of thy life?

Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; foridness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to blemish; to

make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to naffy.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he

loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. f.* [*dir* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children

of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off

making of *dir*-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-

ickness. *Suckling.*

DIRTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naffily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal

Almighty chimiques from each mineral

Are *dirtilly* and desperately gull'd. *Dennis.*

• XL.

DIRTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Naffiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY. *adj.* [from *diry*.]

1. Foul; naffily; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts

Is in base durance, and contagious prison,

Haul'd thither by mechanick, *dirty* hands. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sullied; not elegant.

Found an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered

into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Lact.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust

of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* em-

ployment. *Taylor.*

Marriages would be made upon more natural motives than

meer *dirty* interest, and increase of riches without measure

or end. *Temple.*

'I hey come at length to grow fots and epicures, mean in

their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *Swib.*

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Struts lived generously, and never used to *dirty*

their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DISRUPTION. *n. f.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of burbling, or breaking.

2. The state of burbling, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying com-

monly a privative or negative signification of the word to

which it is joined; as, to *disarm*, to join, to *disjoin*.

It is borrowed from *dis*, used by the French and Spaniards in

this sense; as *desmours*, to untie; *desferrar*, to banish; from

the Latin *dis*; as *dis*, to build; *des*, to destroy.

DISABILITY. *n. f.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scrip-

tures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed

or beget faith. *Hester.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *dis-*

ability to attend the conclusion. *Kalidge.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his know-

ledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *dis-*

ability. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or

disability of brutes. *Lact.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal im-

pediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance,

and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a

bastard. *Ayliffe.*

It is true, indeed, that this disadvantage which the dissenters

at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments,

will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

TO DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to crush.

The invasion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did

not only *disab*le this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him

both of his kingdom and life. *Davies.*

Nor so is overcome

Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise

*Disab*led not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milten.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and

warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding

to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Taylor.*

2. To impair; to diminish.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,

How much I have *disab*led mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port

Than my taint means would grant continuance. *Shakspe.*

3. To make unactive.

I have known a great fleet *disab*led for two months, and there-

by lose great occasions, by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temp.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you list, and wear

strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,

And worse than want *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble

that I have been many happily forced upon the course to which

by nature they seem much indisposed. *Wotton.*

TO DISABUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from a mis-

take; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The impossibility and fallacy of our senses impose not only on

common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have

the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,

If she would bite her lovers: though

Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,

Are *disab*us'd, when first the grapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Warton.*

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;

Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODATION, *n. f.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Desolations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale.*

DISACCUSTOM, *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity.

Confidence, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE, *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour. Our old English poet, Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison.*

His testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the same objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

But all in vain; no fort can be so strong, No fleshly breast can armed be found,

But will at last be won with bait'ry long.

Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Spenser.*

DISADVANTAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Deay of Pity.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interch. *Becon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of him, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Addison.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *disadvantageous*.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable to any useful end.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*.

Government of the Tongue.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *disadvantageous*.] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS, *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous*.] Unhappy; unsuccessful.

Now he hath left you here, To be the record of his rueful loss,

And of my doleful *disadventurous* death. *Spenser.*

DISAFFECT, *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make left faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFECTED, *part. adj.* [from *disaffect*.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* [from *disaffected*.] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *disaffected*.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, *n. f.* [from *disaffected*.] Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*. *Swift.*

DISAFFIRMANCE, *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduces the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

DISAFFREST, *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To throw open to common purpose; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Becon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and *disaffrested* his mind! *Deum.*

DISAGREE, *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree*.]

1. To differ; not to be the same. The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Lake.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion. Why both the bands in worship *disagree*, And some adore the flow'rs, and some the tree. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things from the true and proper description. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

DISAGREEABLE, *adj.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable. Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive. To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Lisle.*

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *disagreeable*.]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety. 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearne of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South's Sermon.*

DISAGREEMENT, *n. f.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity. These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily known and distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments. They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hobbes.*

DISALLOW, *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*.]

1. To deny authority to any. When, said she, Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?

Or where did I at sure tradition strike, Provided still it were apostolical. *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit an act. Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hobbes.*

3. To censure by some posterior act. It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. Not to justify. There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

DISALLOW, *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hobbes.*

DISALLOWABLE, *adj.* [from *disallow*.] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, *n. f.* [from *disallow*.] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

DISANCHOR, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor*.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

DISANIMATE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate*.]

1. To deprive of life. 2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

He was confounded and *disanimat*ed at his presence, and added, how can the servant of my lord talk with my lord! *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DISANIMATION, *n. f.* [from *disanimate*.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*. *Brown.*

DISANNUL, *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul*.] This word is formed contrary to analogy by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to refuse, were to check our Lord himself, who hath *disannul'd* them. *Hooker.*
That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul*? *Herbert.*
Wilt thou my judgments *disannul*? Defame
My equal rule, to cast thyself of blame? *Sandys.*
DISANNULMENT. *n. f.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.

DISAPPEAR. *v. n.* [*disparere*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*
When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring. *Dryden.*
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colour,
and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Lucia.*
Criticks I saw, that other names deace,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left their third behind. *Pope.*

DISAPPOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.
The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the javelin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*
There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge. *Arbutnot.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has of before the thing lost by disappointment.
The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the basiss of the spoil of the merchants, especially Christians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solymán a great largess. *Koeller.*

DISAPPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disappoint*.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings: how many accidents have pass'd for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? *Spektator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison.*

DISAPPROBATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

Pope was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others written in his youth. *Pope to Swift.*

TO DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* [*disapprover*, French.] To dislike; to censure; to find fault with.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disprov'd*. *Prior.*
Without good breeding, truth is *disprov'd*;
That only makes superior sense below'd. *Pope.*

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disprov'd* of by our court. *Swift.*

DISARD. *n. f.* [*dis*, *ard*, Saxon, a fool, *Stinner*; *dis*, *ard*, French, *Janus*.] A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is infected both by *Stinner* and *Janus*; but I do not remember it. *Swift.*

DISARM. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.
I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one same;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has of before the arms taken away.
They would be immediately *disarm'd* of their great magazine of artillery. *Lake.*

DISARRAY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as the bad, the witch thy *disarray'd*. *Spenser.*
Now night is come, now soon bet *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser.*

DISARRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.
He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Hayward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is add'd to the fainting crew. *Dryden.*

1. Undress.

DISASTER. *n. f.* [*disastre*, French.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.
Stars shone with trains of fire, dew of blood fall;
Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.
This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care;
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or flight,
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

TO DISASTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.
Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore
couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now
receive that *disaster'd* changing? *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to mischief.
These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully
disaster the cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson.*

DISASTROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.
That day seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not
only in regard to this overthrow, but for that upon the same
day they were in like sort defeated by the English at Flooden-
field. *Hayward.*

2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.
Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sent Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Danbarn.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such
disastrous calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his
children himself. *South.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryden.*

3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.
The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

DISASTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous*.] In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disastrous*.] Unluckiness; unfortunate-ness. *Ditt.*

TO DISAVOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To retract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavow*,
To yield him more obedience or support. *Denial.*

TO DISAVOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vow*.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same,
are, as they say, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny,
or steadfastly *disavow* it. *Spenser.*

The English, that knew his noble spirit, did believe his
name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by
disavowing it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth re-
gard, and generally when a man will referre to himself liberty
either to *disavow* or to expound. *Bacon.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune,
and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and
doth but teach others to envy him. *Bacon.*

He only does his conquest *disavow*,
And thinks too little what they found too much: *Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that
it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel,
expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations what-
soever. *Addison.*

DISAVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear. *Clarissa.*

DISAVOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not
press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Witten.*

TO DISAUTHORISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise*.] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obstruction of such particular influences as these, are in-
sufficient to *disauthorise* a note grounded upon the final inten-
tion of nature. *Witten.*

TO DISBAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to
dismiss soldiers from their colours.
They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his
own dwelling. *Knelles.*

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,
Till God, our general, shall us *disband*. *Danbarn.*

This it you do, to end all future strife,
I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to secure the state. *Dryden.*

Bid him *disband* his legion,
Restore the commonwealth to liberty. *Addison.*

2. To spread abroad; to scatter.
Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make
such

such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated.

W. decard.

To DISBAND. v. n. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore.

Bacon.

The rang'd pow'rs

Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way Pursues.

Milton.

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*.

Carandon.

Were it not for some small remainder of piety and virtue, which are yet left scatter'd among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest.

Tillotson.

To DISBARRE. v. a. [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together fail'd they, fraught with all the things

To service done by land that might belong,

And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarred* them.

Fairfax.

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;

Disbarke the sheep, an offering to the gods.

Pope.

DISBELIEF. n. f. [*from disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbel* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

Tillotson.

To DISBELIEVE. v. a. [*dis and believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.

Haw word.

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.

Atterbury.

From a fondness to some vice, which the doctrine of futurity render'd uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it.

Regent.

DISBELIEVER. n. f. [*from disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frightened into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church.

Watt.

To DISBENCH. v. a. [*dis and bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope

My words *disben* h'd you not?

—No, sir; yet oft,

When blows have made me stay, I fled from words.

Shakspeare.

To DISBRANCH. v. a. [*dis and branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:

That nature which contains its origine,

Cannot be border'd certain in itself:

She that herself will fliver and *disbranch*

From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,

And come to deadly use.

Shakspeare.

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranch'd* till the sap begins to stir, that the so the wound may be healed without the fear, which our frosts do frequently leave.

Evelyn.

To DISBURD. v. a. [*With gardeners*.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed.

Dill.

To DISBURDEN. v. a. [*dis and burden*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be

plunged

Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion.

Sidney.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburden* himself within the Persian sea.

Penham.

Disburden'd h'as n't rejoic'd.

Milton.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, furcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.

Hale.

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings which are always ungraceful.

Dryden.

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,

And let me share thy most retir'd misdeeds.

Addison.

To DISBURDEN. v. n. To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE. v. a. [*deburser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disburd* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.

Spenser.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,

Till he *disburd*'d at St. Colmekil Ile,

Shakspeare.

Ten thousand dollars to our general.

Shakspeare.

As Alexander received great tithes, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them.

Arbutnot.

DISBURSEMENT. n. f. [*deburserment*, French.] A disbursing or laying out.

It may be, Irenou, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursement*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.

Spenser.

DISBURSER. n. f. [*from disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. adj. [*dis, calceatus*, Lat.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION. n. f. [*from dis, calceatus*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.

Bacon.

To DISCANDY. v. n. [*from dis and candy*.] To dissolve; to melt.

Hanner.

The hearts,

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave

Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets

On blossoming Caesar.

Shakspeare.

To DISCARD. v. a. [*dis and card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wife man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.

Sidney.

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service.

Spenser.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world?

Lact.

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and refuse to *discard* them.

Swift.

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who never expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery.

Swift.

DISCARDINATE. adj. [*dis and care*, *bedi*; *scarnate*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *caris* supple of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones.

Glennville's Serp.

To DISCASE. v. a. [*dis and case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:

I will *discase* me, and myself present.

Shakspeare.

To DISCERN. v. a. [*discernere*, Latin]

1. To discern; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding.

Prov. vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving?

Sidney.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear: Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings* Are lethargied.

Shakspeare.

You should be rul'd and led

By some discretion, that *discerns* your state

Better than you yourself.

Shakspeare.

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter.

Boyle.

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to day;

To-morrow vice, if the give better pay:

We are so good, or bad, just at a price;

For nothing else *discern* the virtue or vice.

Bm. Johnson.

To DISCERN. v. n. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who, not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.

Hayward.

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood.

Lact.

DISCERNER. n. f. [*from discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that discerns.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*

Durst wash his tongue in censur.

Shakspeare.

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's nature and humours, and was very dextrous in compliances, where he found it useful.

Clarendon.

How unequal *discerners* of truth there are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unequalled intellects.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DISCERNIBLE. adj. [*from discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

Clarendon.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Groc. of the Tongue.*
All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South.*

DISCERNIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness, *South.*
DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discern*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Ham.*
DISCERNING. *participial adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Attebury.*
DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garrh.*
DISCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*
DISCERPE. *v. a.* [*discerpe*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Died.*

DISCERPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville.*

Matter is moveable, this immovable; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More.*

DISCERPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discerptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION. *n. f.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life,
Discharge'd of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in boats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. *1 Kings.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare.*

To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Shakespeare.*

Nor were those blushing brethren left at large,
On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden.*

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;
Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due

And all your wrongs the proud oppressor
Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the found returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharge'd*. *Shakespeare.*

A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once
Indebted, and *discharge'd*. *Milton.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He passage begs with unguarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryden.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea, and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locks.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakespeare.*

7. To set free from obligation.

There would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve.

They want not reasons to be *discharged* of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hobbes.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this
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blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,
As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden.*

10. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *discharge* not the wonder. *Bacon.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempted, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

11. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties. *Shakspeare.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of some ill prefaces, and especially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

TO DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DISCHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Storpe.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon.*

4. Dismission from an office.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the found estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which words imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognition of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are so sacred, that nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ecl. viii. 8.*

DISCHARGER. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombulation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCHARGE. *adj.* [*dischitus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Died.*

TO DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Belle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *discipline* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *n. f.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is certainly the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *disciplinship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning. *Disce.*

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of taciturnity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbours, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected. *Glauv.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [*discipline*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the prebiterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those, that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*discipline*, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [*discipline*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manner.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearings, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Horder.*

It must be confessed, it is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time 'till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Flower.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire

This virtue and this moral *discipline*,

Let's be no frolics. *Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,

Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakespeare.*

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect among us, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and furred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce palled a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To reform; to redress.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n

With purpose to refine them in full time

Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a

talor made thee. *Shakespeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;

Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*

Let crooked steel invade

The lawless troops which *discipline* *disclaim*,

And their superfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryden.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians,

disclaim all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that *disclaims*, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [*disclose*, Latin; *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,

Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose? *Lryden.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone

included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Wadsw.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich lyeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloses* them. *Ba.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from their things every friend will depart. *Eveling.*

If I *disclose* my passion,

Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,

The world will call me false. *Addison.*

DISCLOSER. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquiry, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, blessed with issue male, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORATION. *n. f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discoloration* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuth.*

TO DISCOLOR. *v. a.* [*discolor*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,

Coldly embracing the *discoloured* earth. *Shakespeare.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Templ.*

Suspicious and fantastical turnings,

And jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,

Discoloured all the view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions,

sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour*

and pervert the object. *Addison.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*disconfire*, Fr. *configere*, Ital. as if from *disconfire*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Caes,

Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited* *Shakespeare.*

Jothua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Esau.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;

Discomfited, pursu'd, in the fid chace

Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While many of my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall labour to improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCOMFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must; incurable *discomfit*

Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakespeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive

Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite depose him

Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton.*

DISCOMFUTURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,

Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfuture*. *Shakespeare.*

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfuture*. *Samuel.*

What a defeat and *discomfuture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal! *Gov. Trench.*

He lost his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfuture* and slaughters of great hosts, is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury.*

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

His himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church,

to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,

And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shakespeare.*

In

In solitude there is notably *discomfort*, but weakness also. *Son.*
To DISCOMFORT. v. a. [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomforted*. *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp,

Lest it *discomfort* us.

Shakespeare.

DISCOMFORTABLE. n. f. [from discomfort.]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know it thou not,

That when the fearful eye of heav'n is hid

Behind the globe, it lights the lower world.

Shakespeare.

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

To DISCOMMEND. v. a. [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hosier.*

Now you will be wits; and he, I pray,

And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play. *DeWan.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty stile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMENDABLE. adj. [from discommend.] Blameable; censurable; deserving blame.

Puffanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS. n. f. [from discommendable.] Blameableness; blamableness to censure. *Diſt.*

DISCOMMENDATION. n. f. [from discommend.] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMMENDER. n. f. [from discommend.] One that *discommends*; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMODO. v. a. [dis and commode, French.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMODOUS. adj. [from discommode.] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious*. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMODITY. n. f. [from discommode.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of *wools*, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *discommodities*, the qualities of *wools*, are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ship should be preferred with some *discommody* to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMPOSE. v. a. [de and compose, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,

And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: 'ill in death it shows,

Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose*.

Dryden.

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor, or near servant. *Bar.*

DISCOMPOSURE. n. f. [from discompose.] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCOMPERT. v. a. [dis and com pert.]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *discomper* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. n. f. [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies arise from error and mistake, or malice and forgery; they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hobbes.*

DISCONGRUITY. n. f. [dis and congruity.] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a

duration from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCONSOLATE. adj. [dis and console.] Without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Callius all *disconsolate*,

With Pandarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shakespeare.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,

Dismiss them not *disconsolate*.

Milton.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,

Were drowned wet, *disconsolate* and wan,

And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.

The moon reflects the lunaticism to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate*

darkness of our winter-nights. *Ray.*

DISCONSOLATELY. adv. [from disconsolate.] In a *disconsolate* manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. n. f. [from disconsolate.] The state of being *disconsolate*.

DISCONTENT. n. f. [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,

Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakespeare.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*

She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that the went. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTED. adj. [dis and content.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*, and those the call singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTENT. v. a. [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,

Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shakespeare.*

The *discontented* now are only they

Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. parti. ipſi adj. [from discontent.] Uneasy; cheerless; malcontent.

Let us know

What will tie up your *discontented* frow? *Shakespeare.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world, a *discontented* body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,

Seems to reject him, though the grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. n. f. [from discontented.] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTENTMENT. n. f. [from discontent.] The state of being *discontented*; uneasiness.

These are the voices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hosier.*

Certainly the politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon's Essays.*

DISCONTINUANCE. n. f. [from discontinue.]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The filicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuation* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuation* of possession, or *discontinuation* of process. The effect of *discontinuation* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuation* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Crœſol.*

DISCONTINUATION. n. f. [from discontinue.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTINUE. v. a. [discontinue, French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of *not discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet to as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an establishment or prescriptive custom.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

To

To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell,

That men shall swear I've discontinued school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakespeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of *apostrophes* to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Helder.*

DISCONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That this *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts. *Newton's Opticks.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall.*

DISCORD. *n. f.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppug-nancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakespeare.*
He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *dis-cord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities.

Discord, like that of music's various parts;
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*
All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the link that sings to out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*
How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh
The sweetest harmony? *Peacocks.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [*discordari*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do *discord* and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*from discord*.] Disagreement; opposition; in consistency.

DISCORDANT. *adj.* [*discordanti*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was un sincere;
So various, to *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly distract and disorder the motions and revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [*from discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be *dis-*

cordant tuned, though each of them struck apart, would yield a pleasing sound; yet being struck together, they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *B. J.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*discoveris*, French; *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light.

Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakespeare.*
He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. To make known.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isaiah.*

3. To find out; to cspy.

He shall never by any alteration in me *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [*from discover*.]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is so sparingly and *disperisely* intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered among the crailer and more unprofitable matters, can never be separated. *Watt.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whole connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watt.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *n. f.* [*from discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Helder.*

Places receive appellations according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Nutcracker.*
The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and that the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbutnot.*

An old maiden gentilewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Adison.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; a speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOVERY. *n. f.* [*from discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They make *discoveries* where they see no fun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscure. *Shakespeare.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel*.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that palmer from that vanity,

With temperate advice *discounselled*. *Spenser.*

DISCOURT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvolf *discounts* arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOURTEANANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance*.]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discourteanance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discourteanance* wrong. *Arterbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses discomfence, and like folly shews. *Milton.*
He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first
To offend; *discomfenc'd* both, and discompos'd. *Milton.*
How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discomfence her despis'd. *Milton.*

DISCOMFENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfence*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discomfence* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable forever, were still attended with very apparent *discomfence*. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discomfence* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOMFENCE. *n. f.* [*from discomfence*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and *discomfencer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*discourage*, *Fr. dis* and *courage*.] To deprive; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daunt.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *King Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple*, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOURAGE. *n. f.* [*from discourage*.] One that imprefers diffidence and terror.

Moll men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOURAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from discourage*.] The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *n. f.* [*discours*, *Fr. discours*, *Latin.*] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to lay us. *Hosier.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused. *Shakespeare.*

The third act of the mind is that which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them: and this the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason. *Glanville.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new or witty;
Usefulness come by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party, with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope.*

DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pry'three on this turret's top. *Shakespeare.*

No XII.

Of various things *discourse* as he pass'd,
Anchises hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

That the general maxims we are *discursing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind, we have already sufficiently proved. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *discursing* pow'r.
Davies.

DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] 1. To treat of.

Renowned duke, vouchsafe to take the pains
To go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* our fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOURSE. *n. f.* [*from discourse*.] 1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good *discourse* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dilectator.

Philologers and critical *discourses*, who look beyond the obvious exterior of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Prof. to vulgar Errors.*

But it seems to me, that such *discourses* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOURSE. *adj.* [*from discourse*.] 1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is fittest yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton.*

2. The epical dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOURTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motieu.*

DISCOURTESY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Steele.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

He made me many visits, mauldering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wojman.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from discourteous*.] Uncivily; rudely.

DISCOURS. *a.* [*from discours*, *Latin.*] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *Bos solis*, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCREDIT. *n. f.* [*decredit*, *French.*] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [*decredit*, *French.*] 1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself, by the instruction of his frailty, many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakespeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Watts.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Dennis.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, *French.*] Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Left fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of it.

Shakespeare.

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity the gavel.
It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave,
who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.

Addison.

2. Modest; not forward.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love

Alas! not favour'd lest, be still as now

Discreet.

Thomson.

DISCRETELY, *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspiciously.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,

Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.

Waller.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to fit skill.

South.

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,

Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;

The most reclusive, *discreetly* open'd, find

Congenial object in the cockle kind.

Dunniad.

DISCREETNESS, *n. f.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE, *n. f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

DISCREPANT, *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE, *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.

Hale.

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

Horrii.

DISCRETION, *n. f.* [from *discretis*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule.

Hooker.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *discretion* to use it.

Hooker.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks, you know, have *discretion*, as they say, and know the world.

Shakespeare.

All this was order'd by the good *discretion*

Of the right reverend cardinal of York.

Shakespeare.

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*.

Tillotson.

But care in poetry must still be had,

It asks *discretion* ev'n in running mad.

Pope.

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence.

Swift.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he surrenders at *discretion*, that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY, *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.

Ashby's Parergon.

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a *discretionary* power.

Taiter.

DISCREETIVE, *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin]

1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper*: *'Jab was patient, tho' his grief was great*.

Watson.

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* conjunctions are such as imply opposition; as, *not a man, but a beast*.

DISCRIMINABLE, *adj.* [from *discriminatus*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

Dill.

1. **DISCRIMINATE**, *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* lex.

Bacon.

There are three sorts of it, differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names.

Bylle.

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction.

South.

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom he is not to obey.

Stillington.

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another.

Hiller.

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries.

Bylle.

DISCRIMINATENESS, *n. f.* [from *discriminatus*.] Distinction; marked difference.

Dill.

DISCRIMINATION, *n. f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence left to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses.

Stillington.

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it.

Addison.

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy.

Addison.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion.

King Charles.

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds.

Hiller.

DISCRIMINATIVE, *adj.* [from *discriminatus*.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristic of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.

Woodsward.

2. That which observes distinction.

Discriminative providence knew before the nature and course of all things.

More.

DISCRIMINOUS, *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminatus* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a phlebotomy.

Harvey.

DISCUBITORY, *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into *discubitory*.

Brewin's Vulgar Errors.

DISCUMBENCY, *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for to their right hand was free and ready for all service.

Brewin's Vulgar Errors.

TO DISCUMBER, *v. a.* [*dis* and *umber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,

He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.

Pope.

TO DISCOVER, *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

I will, if please you it *discovers*, ally

To ease you of that ill.

Fairly Quere.

DISCURSIVE, *adj.* [*discursif*, French, from *discurre*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, fillets the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits.

Bacon.

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to conclusions; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discursive*.

There is a faculty of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.

More.

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.

Hale.

DISCURSIVELY, *adv.* [from *discursive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.

Hale.

DISCURSORY, *adj.* [*discursif*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,

And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.

Pope.

TO DISCUSS, *v. a.* [*discutio*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws. *Hayliffe.*

'This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale. *Pope.*

2. To *discuss* any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.] He that *discusses*; an examiner.

DISCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.]

1. *Discussion*; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* test our heated brain;

Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;

And who indulges thought, increases pain.

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by infensible transpiration. *Wifemen.*

DISCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to *discuss* or *discuss* any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT. *n. f.* [*discutient*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to *repe*l or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to separate. It sometimes means the same as *carminative*. *Quincy.*

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginnings, with moderate repellents and *discutients*. *Wife.*

DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*desdainer*, French.] To *scorn*; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidon.*

I they do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,

Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What fate and nicely I might well delay

By rule of knight-hood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, Cato

Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addison.*

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*degnis*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclef. xxii. 10.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,

Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope.*

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdainful* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,

Stubborn to justice, each t' accuse it,

Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;

A sweet Athenian lady is in love

With a *disdainful* youth: in anoint his eyes;

But do it when the next thing he espies

Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:

By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dry.*

DISDAINFULY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,

Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more

Than if not look'd on. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,

With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, 'till I help'd with unslacking her. *Sidney.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other good men in all honest matters. *Ajcham.*

DISEASE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid flux.

What's the *disease* he means?

—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare.*

It is idle to propose remedies where we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain 'till we are convinced of the danger.

Swiss's Precept for the Advancement of Religion.

Then wretched forth

Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*. *Thomson.*

DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with *disease*; to torment with sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,

And with our fursing and waition hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever,
And we must bleed for it. *Shakespeare.*

Flatt'ers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseased* perfumes, and have forgot

That ever Timon was.

Let her alone, lady; as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. *1 Kings xv. 23.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be infusible to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a reformation to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*. *Barnet.*

DISEA'DEN. *adj.* [*dis* and *ed*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be *disead'd* by her

Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory

Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land. I must unto the road, to *disembark*

Some necessaries. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

These *disembarking* on the green ice-side,

We land our cattle and the spoil divider. *Pope.*

TO DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of their bodies.

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old French, *Skinner*.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogued*, are lost. *Dryden.*

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,

And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowed*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,

Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

TO DISEMBROIL. *v. a.* [*desebruiller*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,

And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;

Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden.*

The system of his politics is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motly piece. *Addison.*

TO DISENABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden.*

TO DISENCHANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let thy own brain *disenchant* you.

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanting* wing to truth. *Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two.

Ends all the charms, and *disenchant* the grove. *Dryden.*

TO DISENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disenumber* and set it free, to kour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *disenumber'd* soul

Flew off, and left behind the clouds and flarry pole. *Dryd.*

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when the is *disenumbered* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Addison.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind:

Dim night had *disenumber'd* heav'n. *Milton.*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disenumbered* building, in the inside, that I have ever seen; and is esteemed, by many artists, one of the finest works in Italy. *Addison.*

DISENCUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disenumberance*. *Speclator.*

TO DISENGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disenengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet.*

2. T

2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind. It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Wallers.*

In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Austenbury.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

- To *DISENGAGE*. v. n. To let one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier.*

- DISENGAGED*, *participial adj.* [from *disengage*.] Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

- DISENGAGEMENT*. n. f. [from *disengage*.] The quality of being *disengaged*; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business.

- DISENGAGEMENT*. n. f. [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

- To *DISENTANGLE*. v. a. [*dis* and *entangle*.]

1. To set free from impediments; to disentangle; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

'Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

2. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

I though in concretions particles to entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

- To *DISENTERRE*. v. a. [*dis* and *enterre*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

- To *DISENTHRAL*. v. a. [*dis* and *enthrall*.] To let free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover their falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves. *South.*

- To *DISENTHRONE*. v. a. [*dis* and *enthrone*.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Luher to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
Our own right lost. *Milton.*

- To *DISENTRANCE*. [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd,
Though sorely bruiz'd. *Hudibras.*

- To *DISSEPARATE*. v. a. [*dis* and *separare*.] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disseparat'd*. *Milton.*

- DISSEMPER*. n. f. [*dis* and *sempere*.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by misfortune, falls into *dissempere*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

- To *DISSEMPER*. v. a. [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars feel's
That horrid hurrier of men, or the that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *dissempere*. *Chapman.*

But if this sacred gift you *dissempere*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *dissempere* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

- DISSEMPERATION*. n. f. [*dis* and *sempere*, Lat.] Disrespect; dissension.

- DISFAVOUR*. n. f. [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for great

disfavour of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon.*

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrifice, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrifice, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty.

- To *DISFAVOUR*. v. a. [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

- DISFIGURATION*. n. f. [from *disfigure*.]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The state of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

- To *DISFIGURE*. v. a. [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*

In this antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakespeare.*

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milton.*

Uriel once warn'd, pursu'd him down
The way he went, and on th' Assyrian mount
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton.*

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have confided, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a foul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison.*

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him,
made him altogether unknown. *Pope.*

- DISFIGUREMENT*. n. f. [from *disfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Swick.*

And that, to perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their soul *disfigurement*. *Milton.*

- To *DISFOREST*. v. a. [*dis* and *forest*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

- To *DISFRANCHISE*. v. a. [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

- DISFRANCHISEMENT*. n. f. [from *disfranchise*.] The act of depriving of privileges.

- To *DISFURNISH*. v. a. [*dis* and *furnish*.] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Kneller.*

- To *DISGARNISH*. v. a. [*dis* and *garnish*.]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Dr.*

2. To take guns from a fortress.

- To *DISGLORIFY*. v. a. [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

- To *DISGORGE*. v. a. [*degorge*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, lo, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosome of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl't to find it. *Shakespeare.*

From the distant throats they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dry.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' embossed fores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot has caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world. *Shakespeare.*

I hee drawing banks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakespeare.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milton.*

There are scarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; *they disgorging* that fire which, whilst underneath, was the cause of the disaster. *Derham.*

DISGRACE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, French.]

1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out,
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare.*

Poetry, however censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest flair of *disgrace*. *Pea-ham.*

2. State of dishonour.

To such bondage he was for so many courtes tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hester.*

Mens passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To put out of favour: as, the minister was *disgraced*.

DISGRACEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

Matters most correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy: not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Rex. Johnson.*

DISGRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disgraceful*.] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRACIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unkind; unfavourable.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakespeare.*

DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*dis*, *disser*, French; *dis* and *guise*.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
—Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakespeare.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise. *Milton.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; as, he *disguis'd* his anger.

3. To disguise; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and fear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguis'd* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipping, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before I gave them the sip. *Swift.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. They generally are in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Adison's Spectator.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden thought then starting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryden.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, fumes,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguise*. *Pope.*

DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment. Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought the best to disguise his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet, then in preparation: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Watson.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intrenchment on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disguises.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakespeare.*

DISGUIST. *n. f.* [*disguist*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the
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thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction of *disguist* wherewith it is received. *Lücke.*

Then dark *disguist* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To DISGUIST. *v. a.* [*disguister*, French; *dis*, *guist*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disguist* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disguist*ed with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disguists* me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no confidence. *Swift.*

DISGUISTFUL. *adj.* [*disguist* and *full*.] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disguistful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. f.* [*dyre*, Saxon; *dysh*, Erse; *dishu*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*.

Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods;
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakespeare.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of almshouse and foster'd with cold *dishes*;
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*

More than another, that a pheasant is. *Sackling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Lücke.*

Te DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*

For me to try. *Shakespeare.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakespeare.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Discant on the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer*.] The name of a bird.

DISHABILLIE. *adj.* [*dishabillie*, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabillie*. *Dryden's Despatch.*

DISHABILLIE. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabillie*. *Clarissa.*

Te DISHABIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in *Shakespeare*.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of time
Had been *dishabit'd*, and wide havoc made. *Shakespeare.*

DISHARMONY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrary to harmony.

Te DISHARMONY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *harmony*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *disharm* with fearful sentences, as tho' salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our understanding so consonant with christian charity. *Hester.*

Be not *disharm'd* then, nor cloud those looks;
That want to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *disharm'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited.

It is a consideration that might *disharm* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dissuade* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *dissuaded* enemies. *Atter.*
DISSEMINATE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *herison*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inheret*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.
He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *dissipated*. *Spenser.*

How they were rank'd shall rest untold by me,
With nameless nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree;
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Dissipated, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden.*
TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*disséminer*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle,
A gentle lady all alone,

With garments rent and hair *dissipated*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Spenser.*
After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dissipated* hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Kneller.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dissipated* hair. *Dryden.*
The flames involv'd in smok
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dissipated* hair and rich attire. *Dryden.*
You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dissipated* hair. *Smith.*

DISHING *adj.* [*from dish*.] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellics more outwards. *Martimer.*

DISHONEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.
To-morrow will be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare.*

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest or *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Dishonoured
Dishonest with lopp'd ears the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and thortened of his ears. *Dryden.*
3. Dishgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.
She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* fears. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *adv.* [*from dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.
I profess he had the chain of me, *Shakespeare.*
Tho' must *dishonestly* he doth deny it.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.
A wife daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but that she liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Eccl.*

DISHONESTY. *n. f.* [*from dishonest*.]
1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.
Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.
Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]
1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare.*
He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him that despicable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.
So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; but my life
She never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]
1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

Make known,

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakespeare.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wife of all; but that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Eccl.*

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.
If I, celestial fire! I ought
Have serv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryden.*

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [*from dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.
He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan.*

2. In a state of neglect or disesteem.
He that is honour'd in poverty, how much more in riches!
and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. *Ecclus. x. 31.*

DISHONOURER. *n. f.* [*from dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.
Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Miln.*

2. A violator of chastity.

TO DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.] To strip of horns.
We'll *dishonour* the spirit,

And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishonour*, are also criminal. *Spenser.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot fee how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

TO DISINCARCERATE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arfenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or subtilizing air, to melt and open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Hervy.*

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [*from disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the lax sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arbuth.*

TO DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disinclinate* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [*from disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'r engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *Deben.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Shillingford.*

There cannot be any thing to *disingenuous* and unbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Last.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from disingenuous*.] In a *disingenuous* manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from disingenuous*.] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.
I might press them with the unreasonable benefits, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHERITION, *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that is tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York.

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*. *Bacon's Henry VII. Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. In respect of the effects and civil consequences, the adultery of the women is worse, as bringing bawdery into a family, and *disinherison* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Gay.*

DISINHERIT, *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance. Is it then just with us to *disinherit*

The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuscle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon, Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here

In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony, That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able To waste it all myself, and leave ye none; So *disinherited*, how would ye blest

Me, now your cure! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication. *South.*

DISINHERIT, *v. a.* [From *dis* and *inher*.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the heroic, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinherited*. *Addison.*

DISINTEREST, *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from interest, and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here, When general, old, *disinterested*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISINTERESTMENT, *n. f.* [*dis* and *interestment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word like *chagrin* in the same sentence, is merely gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with knowledge, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISINTEREST, *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*.] 1. What is contrary to one's with or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Clamville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, *adj.* [From *disinterest*.] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, so *disinterested* as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

3. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY, *adv.* [From *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *n. f.* [From *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

DISINTRICATE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Dick.*

DISINVIETE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Dick.*

DISJOINT, *v. a.* [*disjoint* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Let different degree *Disjoin* us, and I then too late renounce Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addis.*

DISJOINT, *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.] 1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligament at once unbound, And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame: But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame. } *Sandys.*

Mure fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Pr.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irwin.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air, All things which on the rapid orb appear; And if no power that motion should controul, It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace of a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *It att.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts. The confluency of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy, The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

DISJOINT, *v. n.* To fall in pieces. Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINT, *participle*. [from the verb.] Separated; divided. Young Fortinbras,

Holding a weak supposal of our worth; Thinks, by our late dear brother's death, Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

DISJUDICATION, *n. f.* [*disjudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination: perhaps only mistaken for *disjudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudication* we make of colours. *Boyle.*

DISJUNCT, *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION, *n. f.* [from *disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjunction; separation; parting. You may

Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see, There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by Your ruin. *Shakespeare.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE, *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.] 1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grey's Cym. Soc.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as I love him, or fear him.

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive opposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either sunny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctive* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the left of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between raining and raining. *Boyle's Logic.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or in an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.* *Boyle's Logic.*

DISJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Cassini of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK, *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.] 1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk* Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye, Lost in the near effulgence. *Tonson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer light of the object. *Grey.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art, Some whilst the *disk*, and some the javelin dart. *Gay.*

DISKINDNESS, *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

3. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Wentworth.*

DISLIKE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well Their contrary *dislikes* with loved mean,

Did place them all in order, and compel To keep themselves wit in their sundry reigns, Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing, Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislike*. *Scott's Sermons.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addis.*

2. Disfoid; disaffection; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Fairfax.*

To DISLIKE. v. a. [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakespeare.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. adj. [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Speiser.*

To DISLIKE. v. a. [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike.

Mull: your face,
Disfaint you; and, as you can, *dislike*
The truth of your own feeling. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKEFULNESS. n. f. [*dislike* and *fulness*.] Disfamiliarity; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikefulness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLIKE. n. f. [*from dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, to great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

To DISMEMBER. v. a. [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Edw.*

To DISMEMBER. v. a. [*dis* and *limb*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dismembers*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLOCATE. v. a. [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.] To put out of the proper place.

The strata seemed to have been *dislocated*, borne from their original site, and dislance by some external power. *Woodw.*

After some time the strata were broken on all sides of the globe, that they were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodw.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOCATION. n. f. [*from dislocate*.] The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Hutton.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew's Museum.*

To DISLODGE. v. a. [*dis* and *ledge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in these places live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, not cast upon the shores, which the littorales usually are. *Woodw.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Those senses lost, behold a new defeat,
The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

'T he ladies have prevailed,
The Volcians are *dislodged*, and Marcus gone. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLODGE. v. n. To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL. adj. [*disloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach

Disloyal on the part of man; revolt

And disobedience. *Milton.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious. Obsolete.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,

Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,

'They're cold delusions working from the heart,

That passion cannot rule. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.

—Disloyal! The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

Disloyal town!

Speak, did'st not thou

Forfake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow! *Dryden.*

4. False in love; not constant. The three latter senses are now obsolete.

DISLOYALLY. adv. [*from disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. n. f. [*from disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the dignifica of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A sense now obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakespeare.*

DISMAL. adj. [*dis* and *malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

On the one hand let the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Dec. of Pity.*

DISMALLY. adv. [*from dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS. n. f. [*from dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE. v. a. [*dis* and *manle*.]

1. To throw off a dress; to strip.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garbisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and losing his reputation. *South's Sermons.*

2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open.

This is most strange!

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,

Dear'd and belov'd, should in this trice of time

Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*

So many folds of favour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies. *Halstead.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;

His nose *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;

His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. *Dryd.*

To DISMAY. v. a. [*dis* and *may*.] To divert of a man; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mark'd, are roses in the bud;

Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismay'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis had no leisure to laugh, but thought best to *dismay* his beard; and so told him, that he was going covertly. *Hutton.*

To DISMAY. v. a. [*dis* and *may*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to deprive; to deject.

'T he mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*. *Spenser.*

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Relph.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismay'd*. *Deane.*

Nothing can make him remis in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Aitken.*

DISMAY. n. f. [*dis* and *may*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; defection of mind; fear impressed.

All fat mute,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each

In others countenance read his own *dismay*. *Milton.*

This then not minded in *dismay*, yet now

Assures me that the bitterness of death

Is past. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DISMAYEDNESS. n. f. [*from dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismay'dness*, and yet the feeblest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sidney.*

DISME. n. f. [*French*.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Every tithe soul amongst many thousand *dismes*,

Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare.*

The pope began to exercise his new rapines here in England, by a compliance with the said king Edward, in granting him two years *disme* from the clergy. *Wright.*

7. **DIEMEMBER**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;

And in their rage, I having hold of both,

They whirl afunder, and *dismember* me.

Shakespeare.

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,

And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!

Cæsar must bleed for it.

Shakespeare.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass.

Swift.

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains.

Pope.

And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, without relation to each other, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*.

Watts.

7. **DISMISS**. *v. a.* [*dimissio*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,

Until his army be *dimiss'd* from him.

Shakespeare.

He *dimiss'd* the assembly.

Act.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,

Dimiss our navy from your friendly shore.

Dryden.

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMISSION. *n. f.* [from *dimissio*, Latin.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So poind, so gently she descends from high,

It seems a soft *dimission* from the sky.

Dryden.

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st

To life obscure, which were a fair *dimission*;

But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high.

Milton's Agonistes.

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dimission*

Is come from Cæsar.

Shakespeare.

7. **DISMORTGAGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, made an increase of munition, arms and treasure, and left behind a mass of gold.

Hewet's Fæd. Forrejt.

7. **DISMOUNT**. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once

Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,

Dismounted, on the 'African field I fall.

Milton.

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the skillfulness of the Christian cannoners, in short time *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain.

Kestler.

7. **DISMOUNT**. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing.

Addison.

2. To descend from any elevation.

7. **DISNATURALISE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURAL. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection.

If the must term,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,

And be a thwart *dysnatur'd* torment to her.

Shakespeare.

DISOBEDIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed,

And this deceit loses the name of craft,

Of *disobedience*, or undutious tide.

Shakespeare.

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit

Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.

Milton.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws.

Stillingsfleet.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority.

Regier.

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,

Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway;

Why in a whirling eddy of her own

Around the globe terrestrial should she run?

This *disobedience* of the moon will prove

The sun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not obedient of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord.

1 Kings.

Nº XII.

7. **DISOBEY**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*.

Siding.

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,

Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.

Denham.

DISOBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*
There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*.

E. L. Hughes.

7. **DISOBLIGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to be difficult; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*.

Addison.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

Addison.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them.

Swift.

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.

Clarissa.

DISOBLIGING. *participial adj.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can best no form of understanding; it renders wife men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.

Government of the Tongue.

DISOBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to pleasure.

DISOBLIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *disobliging*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBER. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,

Or like a star *disorb'd*.

Shakespeare.

DISORDER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*.

Spectator.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought

Unto her servants, than your awful thought

Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they preft

The yielding marble of her snowy breast.

Waller.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,

And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

Pope.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages.

Wisd.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; dis Temper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind.

Locke.

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

7. **DISORDERLY**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Ever.

Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,

And tress'd all *disorder'd*, at his feet

Fell humble.

Milton.

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,

Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations,

disordered the affairs of the Roman empire.

Arbutnot.

2. To make sick; to disturb the body.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

DISORDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,

Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,

That this our court, infected with their manners,

Shews like a notorious inn.

Shakespeare.

DISORDEREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disordered*.] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorder'dness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy.

Koolies.

Dis-

DISORDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale*.

2. Irregular; and tumultuous.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryden*.

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Aldison*.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bacon*.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms. *Heyward*.

DISORDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh*.

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. *2 Thess.*

DISORDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer

The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*.

DISORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate*.] Inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the East; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris*.

TO DISORDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *orden*.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disorden*, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden*.

2. To abrogate; to renounce.

When an author has publicly *disowned* a spurious piece, he has denied his name with him. *Swift*.

TO DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pande*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dick*.

DISPANSION. *n. f.* [from *dispansui*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

TO DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his fourth conqueror he drew, God's altar to *disparage* and displace, For one of Syrian mode. *Milton*.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,

Which greatst heroes have in battle worn, Their ornament and safety. *Milton*.

They will tenderly

That which they love most tenderly;

Quarrel with mine'd pieces, and *disparage*.

Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras*.

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparage*, Conceive such foreign glory and great bountied. *Spenser*.

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him,

without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury*.

5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disparage*.]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to fort themselves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Estrange*.

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency.

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney*.

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon*.

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,

That doth against the dead his hand uprear,

His honour stains with rancour and despite,

And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Spenser*.

In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when

able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Watson*.

"Is no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanville*.

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South*.

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Shakespeare*.

4. It has to be before the person or thing *disparaged*.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent,

'Tis seems an honour, not *disparagement*. *Dehau*.

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without

disparagement to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden*.

DISPARAGER. *n. f.* [from *disparage*.] One that disgraces;

one that treats with indignity.

DISPARATES. *n. f.* [*disparate*, Latin.] Things so unlike that

they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *n. f.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest

disparity was but in years. *Hosier*.

Among unequals, what society

Can fort, what harmony or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due,

Give'n and receiv'd; but in *disparity*,

The one intente, the other still rems, Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove

Tedious alike. *Milton*.

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates

of the understanding then and now, as there is between em-
pire and advice, counsel and command. *South*.

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in

the same office, under a *disparity* of condition or profession. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

Some members must prelude and direct, and others serve

and obey; and a *dispar*ty between these, in the outward con-
dition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual depen-
dence on each other. *Rogers*.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

TO DISPARKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,

Disparke'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakspeare*.

2. To let at large without enclosure.

They were suppos'd

By narrow wits to be inclos'd,

'Till his free muse threw down the pale,

And did at once *disparke* them all. *Waller*.

TO DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *departir*, French; *dispartir*, Latin.]

1. To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring bras,

But of more worthy substance framed was;

Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and cloze,

That when it *disparted*, none might through it pass. *Spenser*.

On either side

Disparted chaos overbult exclaim'd,

And with rebounding furge the bars assail'd,

That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton*.

The rest to several places

Disparted, and between spun out the air. *Milton*.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful fury,

And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior*.

The pilgrim oft,

At dead of night, 'mid his orisons, hears

Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* towers. *Dier*.

DISPASSION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental per-
turbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called

by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists quiescent, by

common men peace of conscience. *Temple*.

DISPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm;

impartial; moderate; temperate.

Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded

with very justly. *Cicero*.

TO DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pelle*, Latin.] To drive by scattering;

to dissipate.

If the night

Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,

Dispel it, as now light *dispel* the dark. *Milton*.

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispel* dark-

ness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need

not the twilight of reason to *dispel* it. *Lade*.

DISPENSE. *n. f.* [*dispen*, Fr.] Expend; cost; charge.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispen*c,

With many ranges rear'd along the wall,

And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence

The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*.

TO DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispende*, Latin.] To spend; to con-

sume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend*

the third part. *Spenser*.

DISPENSARY. *n. f.* [from *dispen*] The place where medi-

cines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign. *Garth*.

DISPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *dispen*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dis-*

*pen*sation

penation of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward.*

1. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heaven, and the dispensation of eternal happiness. *Taylor.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensation to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my soul, the destined period wait,
When God shall solve the dark degrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensation clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Hard.*

DISPENSATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors of the same. *Bacon.*

DISPENSATORY. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmaceutria*.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*. *Bacon.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable. *Baker.*

TO DISPENSE. *v. a.* [dispenser, French.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the mules stand restor'd again,
While you *disperse* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispens*,
To us, for mutual aid, celestial fence. *Tate.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To DISPENSE with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow.

To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispens* with the deed. *Shakespeare.*

How few kingdoms are the deed, wherein, by *dispensing* with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and curbing, or threatening to curb, as long as their cores were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs? *Raleigh.*

Rules of words may be *dispens'd* with. *Hart.*

4. To DISPENSE with. To clear from; to let free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense* with myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Audi on.*

5. To DISPENSE with. To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou *dispen*ce with heav'n for such an oath. *Shakespeare.*

DISPENSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls, *Milton.*

The sport of winds.

DISPENSER. *n. f.* [from *dispense*.] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributor.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. *Spratt.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury.*

TO DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish whom they banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining. *Steen er.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon.*

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n. *Milton.*

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPEOPLER. *n. f.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

TO DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*disperge*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*disperse*, Latin.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.
And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *disperst* through the countries. *Ezekiel.*

2. To disperse.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves. *Shakespeare.*

If the night
Have gather'd ought of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperst it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

DISPERSELY. *adv.* [from *disperse*, *ch.*] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *disperstly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected than easily cleared of error. *Hesler.*

Those minerals are either found in grains, *disperstly* intermixed with the corpules of earth or sand, or else amass'd into balls or nodules. *Hudson.*

DISPERSENESS. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSENESS. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africa are by now resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperse*ness of habitations or towns in Africa. *Brewster.*

DISPERSER. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory labels, be far as to approve the authors and *disperse* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them. *Spenser.*

DISPERSION. *n. f.* [from *disperse*, Latin.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*. *Raleigh.*

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourselves, and the world too, if it pleases. *Pope.*

TO DISPERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to flog; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispersed*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold. *Clar.*

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispers* all their endeavours, and makes their designs heart-*er* and ineffectual. *Suth.*

Steady to my principles, and not *dispersed* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispersed* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispersed* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

DISPERSION. *n. f.* [from *disperit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dick.*

TO DISPLACE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

Abdai, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be *displaced*, and thou shalt straight succeed him. *Penham.*

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South.*

One then may be *displaced*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder.

You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLACEMENT. *n. f.* [*displacement*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; disobedience.

2. Disput; any thing unpleasing.

The *displacement* which he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

TO DISPLANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, 'which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost. *Spenser.*

Plantations are amongst ancient, primitive, and heroic works: when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure oil; that is, where people are not *displanted*. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTATION. *n. f.* [from *dis* and *plantatio*.]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edonites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

TO DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*displac*, *display*, French.]

1. To spread wide.

The

- The northern wind his wings did broad *display* *Spenser*.
 At his command, and reared him up light.
 Say, how this instrument of love began;
 And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay*.
2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
 You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
 Have force to charity, and *display* th' effects
 Of disposition gentle. *Shakespeare*.
 Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can't *display*,
 The blush of morning, and the milky way.
 The works of nature, and the works of revelation, *display*
 truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are
 not quite blind, may read. *Locke*.
 The storm the dark Lyceæan groves *display'd*,
 And first to light expos'd the faced shade. *Pope*.
3. To carve; to cut up.
 He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spektator*.
4. To talk without restraint.
 The other messenger,
 Whose welcome I perceiv'd had poison'd mine,
 Being the very fellow which of late
display'd to faucy against your highness. *Shakespeare*.
 5. To set ostentatiously to view.
 They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with
 obscured lights; which, at the very instant of Falstaff's, and
 our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakespeare*.
 DISPLAY'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing
 to view.
 Our enobled understandings take the wings of the morning
 to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the
 highest form of created excellencies. *Garrigue*.
 We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous
display of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny ef-
 fays of human skill. *Spektator*.
 DISPLAY'ASANCE. *n. f.* [from *displaye*.] Anger; discontent.
 Obsolete.
 Cordell said, the lov'd him as behov'd;
 Whose simple answer wanting colours mov'd.
 To paint it forth, him to *displayance* mov'd. *Spenser*.
 DISPLAY'ANT. *adj.* [from *displaye*.] Unpleasing; offensive;
 unpleasing.
 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious
 and *displayant*; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched
 on a bed of roses. *Garrigue*.
 TO DISPLAY'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plase*.]
 1. To offend; to make angry.
 God was *displayed* with this thing.
 Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displaying* to God
 before, as now your extreme affection. *Temple*.
 2. To disgust; to rouse aversion.
 Foul fights do rather *displaye*, in that they excite the me-
 mory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and there-
 fore, in pictures, those foul fights do not much offend.
Bacon's Natural History.
 Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas,
 which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or
 disgusting; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet,
 are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke*.
 DISPLAY'ASINESS. *n. f.* [from *displaying*.] Offensiveness;
 quality of offending.
 It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *dis-
 playingness* or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure and
 desire; if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke*.
 DISPLAY'ASURE. *n. f.* [from *displaye*.]
 1. Uncertainty; pain received.
 When good is proposed, its absence carries *displayasure* or
 pain with it. *Locke*.
 2. Offence; pain given.
 Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though
 I do them a *displayure*. *Twelfth*.
 3. Anger; indignation.
 True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as
 fear God, and yet incur his *displayure*, the deserved effect
 whereof is eternal death. *Hooker*.
 He should beware that, by the fame of such a fact, he did
 not provoke Solomon's heavy *displayure* against him. *Kneller*.
 Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
 from his *displayure*. *Milton*.
 'Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the
displayure at it, yet men so much more consider what they
 suffer than what they do. *Dr. of Pity*.
 On me alone thy just *displayure* lay;
 But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden*.
 'Have shewn how much you my content design;
 Yet, ah! what heaven's *displayure* passes like mine. *Dryden*.
 Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned
 men as the *displayure* of their prince, which those may justly
 expect to feel who would make use of his favour to his own
 prejudice. *Addison*.
 4. State of disgrace; state in which one does obtain discount-
 enance; disfavour.
- He went into Poland, being in *displayure* with the pope
 for overmuch familiarity. *Petrarch*.
 TO DISPLAY'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To *displaye*; *dis*
 to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant,
 nor now in use.
 When the way of pleasuring or *displaying* lieth by the fa-
 vourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat. *Bacon*.
 TO DISPOLE. *v. a.* [*displace*, Latin.] To *displace* with a
 loud noise; to vent with violence.
 In view
 Stood rank'd of scapham another row,
 In posture to *displace* their second fire
 Of thunder. *Milton*.
 DISPL'OSION. *n. f.* [from *displaye*, Lat.] The act of *displod-*
 ing; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.
 DISPORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *port*.] Play; sport; pastime; diver-
 sion; amusement; merriment.
 She list not hear, but her *disport* pursu'd;
 And ever bade him flay, 'till time the tide renew'd. *Spenser*.
 His *disports* were ingenious and manlike, whereby he al-
 ways learned somewhat. *Hayward*.
 She bused, heard the found
 Of rustling leaves; but mused not, as w'd
 To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milton*.
 TO DISPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.
 He often, but attended with weak guard,
 Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shakespeare*.
 TO DISPORT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.
 Fresh gales and gentle airs
 Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
 Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting! *Milton*.
 Look to the winds their airy garments flew;
 The glittering textures of the filmy dew,
 Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
 Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope*.
 DISPOSAL. *n. s.* [from *dispos*.]
 1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation;
 dispensation; distribution.
 I am not divine *disposal*; wilt men
 Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milton*.
 2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.
 I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestic
 affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal*
 of my sister Jenny for life. *Warner*.
 Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his
disposal? *Anthony*.
 3. Government; management; conduct.
 We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule,
 than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds
 into the *disposals* of others. *Locke*.
 TO DISPOSE. *v. a.* [*dispos*, French; *dispon*, Latin.]
 1. To employ to various purposes; to distribute.
 Thus whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
 The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior*.
 2. To give; to place; to bestow.
 Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
 Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious fancies, ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare*.
 Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *dis-
 posed* much in works of publick piety. *Spenser*.
 3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.
 Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
 To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden*.
 4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.
 These, when the knights beheld, they 'gan *dispose*
 Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Spenser*.
 But if they list unto the court to throng,
 And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
 Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Spenser*.
 5. To frame the mind; to give a proper propension; to incline.
 Suspensions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy,
 and wife men to irrefolution and melancholy. *Bacon*.
 The memory of what they had suffered, by being without
 it, easily *disposed* them to do this. *Clarendon*.
 He knew the seat of Paradise,
 And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
 Below the moon, or else above it.
 This *dispos'd* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what
 it advises. *Hudibras*.
 A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *dispos'd*,
 and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden*.
 This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth;
 but helps me not to it.
 Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no
 efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great
 use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Southey*.
 If mere moralists find themselves *disposed* to pride, lust, in-
 temperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality con-
 cerned to check them. *Swift*.
 6. To regulate; to adjust.

Wa'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
 'T he knaghtly forms of combat to *dispos*. Dryden.
 7. To *DISPOSE* *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispos* of their positions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. Locke.

Dispos of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. Sw.

8. To *DISPOSE* *of*. 'To put into the hands of another.
 As he is mine, I may *dispos* of her;
 Which shall be either to this gentleman,
 Or to her death. Shakspeare. *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

I have *dispos*ed of her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed in good humour, and cheerful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. Tatler.

9. To *DISPOSE* *of*. To give away.
 A rural judge *dispos*ed of beauty's prize. Warton.

10. To *DISPOSE* *of*. To employ to any end.
 The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *dispos*ing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 13.

'I may must receive instructions how to *dispos* of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. Bacon's *Advice to Villiers*.

11. To *DISPOSE* *of*. To place in any condition.
 For the remaining doubt,
 What to resolve, and how *dispos* of me,
 Be warn'd to call that useful care aside. Dryden's *Fables*.

12. To *DISPOSE* *of*. To put away by any means.
 They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *dispos*ed of, if it was found. Burnet.

To *DISPOSE*. v. n. 'To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.
 When the saw you did suspect
 She had *dispos*d with Caesar, and that your rage
 Would not be purg'd, the sent word she was dead. Shakspeare.

DISPOSE. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Power; management; disposal.
 All that is mine I leave at thy *dispos*e;
 My goods, my lands, my reputation. Shakspeare.

It shall be my task
 To render thee the Parthian at *dispos*e. Milton.
 Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispos*e,
 Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. Dryden.

2. Distribution; act of government.
 All is best, though oft we doubt
 What th' unsearchable *dispos*e
 Of highest wisdom brings about,
 And ever best found in the clofe. Milton's *Agonistes*.

3. Disposition; act of behaviour. Obsolete.
 He hath a person, and a smooth *dispos*e,
 To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. Shakspeare.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.
 He carries on the stream of his *dispos*e
 Without observance or respect of any,
 In will peculiar. Shakspeare. *Titulus and Cressida*.

DISPOSER. n. f. [from *dispos*e.]
 1. Distributor; giver; bestower.
 The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. Graunt's *Bill of Mortality*.

2. Governour; regulator; director.
 I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *dispos*er. Boyle.

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *dispos*er of all things. South's *Sermons*.

Would I had been *disposer* of thy flars,
 Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. Dryden.

3. One who gives to whom he pleases.
 But brandish'd high, in an ill omend' hour,
 To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy just fear,
 The matter sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. Prior.

DISPOSITION. n. f. [from *dispos*itio, Latin.]
 1. Order; method; distribution.
 'Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. Hooker.

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. Dryden's *Dissert.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms. Locke.

2. Natural fitness; quality.
 Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. Newton's *Opticks*.

3. Inclendency to any act or state.
 'This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. Bacon's *Natural History*.

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Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. Arbuthnot on Diet.

4. Temper of mind.
 I have suffered more for their fakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. Shakspeare.

I offer had been
 The thwarings of your *disposition*, if
 You had not shew'd them how you were *dispos*d. Shakspeare.

'Ere they lack'd pow'r to cross you. Shakspeare.

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.
 I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. Swift.

6. Predominant inclination.
 As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. Shakspeare. *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. Locke.

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. Pope.

DISPOSITIVE. adj. [from *dispos*e.] That which implies disposal of any property; decreative.
 The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. Aristotle's *Poetetics*.

DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from *disposition*.]
 1. In a dispositive manner.
 That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

DISPOSITION. n. f. [from *dispos*e.] The load of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

DISPOSITOR. n. f. [from *dispos*e.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To *DISPOSSESS*. v. a. [dit and *pos*sess.]
 1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess.
 The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
 Else might it needs down to his manly breast
 Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispos*ess'd. Spenser's *Fairy Queen*.

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispos*ess the soul of thy grandame. Shakspeare. *Twelfth Night*.

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
 How some have been *dispos*d, some slain in war,
 Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispos*ess'd. Shakspeare.

I will chuse
 Mine heir from forth thee leggers of the world,
 And *dispos*ess her all. Shakspeare. *Timon*.

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
 To win the crown whence I am *dispos*ess'd;
 For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
 To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. Fairfax.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispos*ess'd the Amorite which was in it. Numbers, xxxiii. 39.

By their aid
 This inaccessible high strength, the feat
 Of deity supreme, us *dispos*ess'd,
 He trusted to have seiz'd. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Reckless Amata lay,
 Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispos*ess'd,
 And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. Dryden.

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.
 Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and by arms to *dispos*ess the pyrate of his new gotten kingdom in Tunis. Kneller's *History of the Turks*.

No pow'r shall *dispos*ess
 My thoughts of that expected happiness.
 O, fairest of all creatures, last and best
 Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispos*ess'd
 Of all thy native glories! Dryden's *State of Innocence*.

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispos*ess him of this conceit. Tristram.

3. Formerly with *from*.
 'They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
 Over their brethren, and quite *dispos*ess
 Concord and law of nature from the earth. Milton.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispos*ess and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. South's *Sermons*.

DISPOSURE. n. f. [from *dispos*e.]
 1. Disposal; government; power; management.
 In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
 The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
 They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*. Sandys's *Journa*.

Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do actively desire in them a conformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

2. State;

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better.

DISPRAISE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,

By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
He shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*

To me reproach

Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Milton.*
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton's Agonist.*

I need not raise

Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*. *Denham.*
Looks fright not men: the general has been Moors

With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertan! *Dryden.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the cleanness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

DISPRAISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *dispraised* Caesar. *Shakespeare.*
No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

The critics, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator.*

DISPRAISER. *n. f.* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAISABLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!

That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraising*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare Othello.*

TO DISPREAD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning fun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy do appear. *Spenser.*

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His pricking arms, entraid with roses red. *Spenser.*

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sue inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISPREVE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *prove*.] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPROOF. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer at any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO DISPROFERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPORTION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own cline, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we fee in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare Othello.*

Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wife and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportion*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many fold to this one use. *Milton.*

Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,
Thus surprised, the may fall:
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their strength,
The *disproportion* time is great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham's Scept.*

What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
First, tell us, why did any come? next why
In such *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from

their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul.

TO DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

There its deformity to mock my body,

To shape my legs of an unequal size,

To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shakespeare.*

Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measure by the evening shadow. *Suckling.*

Mulock craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Praetian.*

We on earth, with undiscordling voice,

May rightly answer that melodious noise;

As once we did, 'till *disproportioned* fun

Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest pallions: through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true daylight. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Smol.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Pope.*

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL. *n. f.* [from *disproportion*.] *Disproportionable*; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional*.] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Rogers.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Latit.*

DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

TO DISPROVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This explication they plainly *disprove*, and then by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hisher.*

This Westmorland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*

In haughty language, thus reply'd again:
Forsworn thyself, the traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden.*

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Hilder's Elements.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine.

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of error.

They beheld v. ofe things *disproved*, d. annulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hisher.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not *h. athero* as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hisher.*

DISPROVER. *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Hisher.*

DISPUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of w. k. *Swift's Left II. c.*

TO DISPURSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*

DISPUABLE

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *Swift.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subtilty. *Swift.*DISPUTANT. *n. f.* [from *dispute*; *disputant*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.Our *disputants* put me in mind of the scuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invisible. *Spettator.*DISPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Thou there wast found

Amongst the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*DISPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of founds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wife knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevails little. *Hobbes.*DISPUTATIOUS. *adj.* [from *disputare*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state-controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison.*DISPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *disputare*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative* and keeplust temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*To DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercation; to debate; to argue; to controvert.If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Deceit of Piety.*The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson.*Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of convenience? *Athenian.*To DISPUTE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined; men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*So *dispute* the prize,As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryden.*One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To oppose; to question.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.

—I shall do so:

But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*DISPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke.*The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley's Sermons.*DISPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontroversial.DISPUTER. *n. f.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet.*Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, 'till with labour they had sifted their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*DISQUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, the said, God forgive him. *Spettator.*To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Asy's Paragon.*I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*My common illness, utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.] To lessen; to diminish.Be entreated of fifty to *disqualify* your train;And the remainders that shall still depend, *Shakspeare.*DISQUIET. *n. f.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* or thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*DISQUIET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.The meat was well, if you were so content. *Shakspeare.*To DISQUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.The proud Roman him *disquieted*,
A warlike Caesar, tempted with the name *Fairy Queen.*Of this sweet island.
Why art thou too vexed, O my foul? and why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Pelton.*By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Dryden.*Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure
Despair, ambition, jealousy.Lost friends, nor love *disquiet* thee. *Reverend.*DISQUIETER. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.We have seen the best of our machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wigman's Surgery.*DISQUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen.*Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders;
whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hester.*DISQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator.*'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers's Sermons.*DISQUISITION. *n. f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisition* on.'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural History.*The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison.*The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank.DISREGARD. *n. f.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.To DISREGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spence's Sermons.*Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smolridge's Sermons.*Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREGARDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY. *adj.* [*from disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.
DISRELIISH. *n. f.* [*dis* and *relish*.]
 1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of thy assay'd,

Hunger and thirst confining; drugg'd as oft
 With hatefullest *disrelish*, with'd their jaws, *Milton.*
 With foot and cinders fill'd.

2. Didlike of the palate; squeamishness.
 Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn
 not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* *Lodge.*
 to them.

To **DISRELIISH.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.
 Fruits of taste to please

True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
 Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milton.*
 The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit,
disrelish the fruitless itself. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.
 'Tis he world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned
 for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or
disrelish'd. *Pope.*

DISREPUTATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Dishonour; dishonour.
 I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of
 queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.
 The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage
 his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbade any re-
 port to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputati*n amongst men as
 drunkenness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

DISREPUTE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour;
 want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person,
 and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*. *South.*

DISRESPECT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of re-
 verence; irreverence: an act approaching to rudeness.
 Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of state-
 men, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts,
 chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue
 from the vain *disrespect* of ignorant persons. *Willins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing
 the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPECTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; un-
 civil.

DISRESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [*from disrespectful*.] Irreverently;
 uncivilly.
 We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully*
 of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves mon-
 strous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **DISROBE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover;
 to strip.

'Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
 And all her filthy feature open shewn,
 They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser.*

Kill the villain trait,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
 Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakespeare.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one
 by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all
 his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learnings, and
 turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions. *Lodge.*

DISRUPTION. *n. f.* [*disrupt*, Latin.] The act of breaking

asunder; a breach; rent; dilaeration.
 This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in
 danger of, upon a sudden French or contortion. *Ray.*

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dissolution of
 the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
 Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
 Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of
 being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete
 the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatis-
 faction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old
 again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much
 uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by
 varying the object; the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through
 the circle of created goods. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISSATISFACTORY. *n. f.* [*from dissatisfactory*.] Inability
 to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY. *adj.* [*from dissatisfy*.] That which is un-
 able to give content.

To **DISSATISFY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of
 desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they
 should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to want something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's hav-
 ing appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Lake.*

To **DISSACT,** *v. a.* [*dissact*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries,
 made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve; *Reformers.*

Dissact your mind, examine every nerve.

Following life in creatures we *dissact*, *Pope.*

We lose it in the moment we detect.

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout,

I have *dissacted* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSECTION. *n. f.* [*dissectio*, Latin.] The act of separating the

parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *disssection*, found her just like

other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *disssection* of a coquet's heart, and com-
 municate particularities observed in that curious piece of ana-
 tomy. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a

disssection of human kind, is the work of extraordinary dilige-
 nce. *Graville.*

To **DISSSEIZE.** *v. a.* [*dissseizer*, French.] To dispossess; to de-
 prive.

He so *dissseized* of his gripping grofs,

The knight his thrilant spear again assay'd,

In his brail-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Queen.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony,

which his family has been *dissseized* of, an additional estate,

never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be

said to re-establish lineal succession. *Lodge.*

DISSSEISIN. *n. f.* [*dissseisin*, French.] An unlawful dispos-
 sessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or

incorporeal right. *Comyn.*

DISSSEIZOR. *n. f.* [*from dissseizer*.] He that dispossesses another.

To **DISSSEMBLE.** *v. a.* [*disssemble*, Latin; *dissemble*, *diss-*
semble, and probably *disssembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that

is not to be which really is.

Your son Lucentio

Doth love my daughter, and the loveth him,

Or both *disssemble* deeply their affections. *Shakespeare.*

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her

faith, as he could not change, so she would not *disssemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true fig-
 nification.

In vain, on the *disssembl'd* mother's tongue,

Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;

And real care in vain, and native love

In the true parent's panting breast had rove. *Prior.*

To **DISSSEMBLE.** *v. a.* To play the hypocrite.

Ye *disssembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the

Lord your God, saying, pray for us. *Jeremiah, xlii. 20.*

I would *disssemble* with my nature, where

My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd

I should do so in honour. *Shakespeare. Cressida.*

I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by *disssembling* nature,

Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

'Thy function too will varnish o'er our art,

And falsify *disssembling*. *Rome's Ambitious Step Mother.*

DISSSEMBLER. *n. f.* [*from disssemble*.] An hypocrite; a man

who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *disssembler*, thou. *Shakespeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater

disssembler of the two. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be false and a

disssembler, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd

Thus greets him. 'Thou *disssembler*, wouldst thou by

Out of my arms by stealth. *Dromio.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sin-
 cerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *disssembler* can achieve no-

thing great and considerable. *South's Sermons.*

DISSSEMBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from disssemble*.] With dissimulation;
 hypocritically.

They might all have been either *disssemblingly* spoken, or fully

reported of the equity of the barbarous king.

To **DISSSEMINATE.** *v. a.* [*disssemine*, Latin.] To scatter as

seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions,

rebellious, in *dissseminating* of heresies, and insulung of preju-
 dices. *Hammond's Exhortation.*

There

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *difflaminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed *difflaminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison's Spectator.*

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *difflaminated* at first, and must still be maintained. *Atterb.*

DISEMINATION. *n. f.* [*difflaminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its *difflamination*, whose ways are boundless, and confound no circumscription. *Brown.*

DISEMINATOR. *n. f.* [*difflaminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *difflaminators* of novel doctrines.

DISENATION. *n. f.* [*difflatio*, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fall (worn),
Decay of Piety.

Whole hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,
Are fill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *difflation* of a doir, break out
To bitter enmity. *Shakespeare.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *difflation* hinder government. *Shakespeare.*

He appealed the *difflation* then arising about religion. *Knelei.*

In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *difflation* springs.
Debates, *difflations*, upstarts are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISENATIONOUS. *adj.* [*difflationous*, Lat.] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *difflationous* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Johnson.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *difflationous* rumours. *Shakespeare.*

You *difflationous* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scab? *Shakespeare.*

DISENATION. *v. n.* [*difflatio*, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.
Let me not be any occasion to disfraud the publick of what is best, by any inordinate or perverse *difflations*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty, in the most barbarous rites of heathens, has not been matched by the inhumanity of *difflating* christians!

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *difflate* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.
We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *difflates* from it, but that which doth farthest *difflate*. *Hooker.*

DISENTER. *n. f.* [*difflatio*, Latin.] Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there suspense or *difflation* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *difflation* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Pentecost.*

DISENTERIOUS. *adj.* [*difflationous*, Lat.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISENTER. *n. f.* [*difflatio*, Latin.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.
They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *difflaters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISENTER. *n. f.* [*difflatio*, Latin.] A discourse; a diffinition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *difflation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Pope.*

DISENTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *servare*, Lat.] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *difflate* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *difflate* our interests in another. *Rogers.*

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We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *difflation* unto relations who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *difflation*. *Cellier.*

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1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.
They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *difflaters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

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Plutarch, in his *difflation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Pope.*

DISENTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *servare*, Lat.] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *difflate* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

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and bears off those very corpuscles which before it brought.
Woodward's Natural History.

The circling mountains eddy in, *Thomson.*

From the bare wild, the dissipated storm.

2. To scatter the attention.

This flavory to his passions produced a life irregular and
Savage's Life.

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains

London.

Of dissipated wealth the poor remains.

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dissipation.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon

a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paley, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of languages happened. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preferred, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

2. The fate of being dissipated.

Now

Milton.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout.

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*.

Swift.

DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissociare*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there does perhaps vanish, though undiscernedly, some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation of one part from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, repose in those cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, and likewise more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.] Liableness to suffer a division of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolutio* of their parts, and the coadmission of several particles endowed with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale.*

DISSOLVABLE. *v. a.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.]

2. To destroy the form of any thing by dissolving the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquify.

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and dissolved at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be? *2 Pet. iii. 11.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Witness these ancient empires of the earth, in height of all their flowing wealth dissolved. *Milton.*

The commons live, by no division rent; But the great monarch's death dissolved the government. *Dry.*

4. To separate persons united.

She and I long since contracted,

Shakspeare.

Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us.

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts. *Dan. v. 16.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now

Milton.

To frustrate and dissolve the magic spells.

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels dissolved in hallelujahs ye. *Dryden.*

DISSOLVABLE. *v. a.*

1. To be melted; to be liquified.

As wax dissolved, as ice begins to run

And trickle into drops before the sun,

So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addison.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woful, hold it in;

For I am almost ready to dissolve,

Hearing of this. *Shakspeare.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stom-

ach, where, being mingled with dissolved juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ren.*

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.] Having the power of dissolving the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great dissolvent, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSOLVER. *n. f.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.] That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Aristotle.*

Hot mineral waters are the best dissolvers of phlegm. *Arb.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [*dissolvus*, Latin.] It is commonly written dissolvable, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature dissolvable, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,

Who him disarmed, dissolved, dismay'd,

Unawares surpriz'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,

And beat our watch and rob our passengers;

While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,

Takes on the point of honour, to support

So dissolute a crew. *Shakspeare.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yes,

sometimes almost dissolute. *Hawward.*

1. They cool'd in zeal,

Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,

Worldly, or dissolute, on what their lords

Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and dissolute mirth; but, in exchange, fills

the mind with a perpetual ferocity. *Addison.*

The beauty of religion the most dissolute are forced to acknowledge.

Rogers's Sermon.

DISSOLUTE. *adv.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived dissolutely and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisd. xii.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great dissoluteness of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Lact.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquifying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquified.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakspeare.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the dissolution of the compound, but the variety of the compound. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua fortis severally; then dissolve them in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the dissolution. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and dissolution. *Raleigh.*

We expected

Immediate dissolution, which we thought

Was meant by death that day. *Milton.*

7. Destruct on.

He determined to make a present dissolution of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence shall come,

When this world's dissolution shall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the dissolution of the world may happen the next moment? *Bradley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected dissolutions of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Fame makes the mind loose and giddy, scatters the spirit, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal dissolution of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Letterary.*

DISSONANCE. *n. f.* [*dissonus*, Latin; *dissonan*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou me long,

But drive far off the barbarous dissonance. *Ascham.*

O! Bacchus, and his revellers. *The*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*,
At which I ceas'd, and listen'd them a while. *Milton.*
The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide
with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of
these times. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

DISSONANT. *adj.* [*dissonant*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dirge were the strain and *dissonant*, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than
that a man, naturally inclin'd to clemency, should thus him-
self unkind and inhuman. *Hobbes's.*

When confidence reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it
obliges no more than the falshood reported by it. *South.*

DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuade*, Latin.]

1. To deter; to divert by reason or importunity from any
thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakep.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

Not dissuade of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my fight. *Milton.*

I'd fain deny this will, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Addison.*

DISSUADER. *n. f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUASION. *n. f.* [*dissuasus*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or im-
portunity against any thing; dethoriation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissua-
sions* from love, as thy votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUASIVE. *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dethoriatory; tending to
divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE. *n. f.* Dethoriation; argument or importunity
employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The means, or the fins, will scarce be *dissuasive* to those
who have reconciled themselves to both. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

DISSUADER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *suader*.] This is a barbarous
word. See **DISSEVER**. To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The trouble'd bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapm.*

DISSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*dissyllabæus*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther
rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether
spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryd.*

DISSTAFF. *n. f.* [*disstaf*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *disstaff* spins,
With greater power than the did make them wend
Each way, as the that ages praise did b-b-d. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *disstaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin with her *disstaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex.

In my civil government some say the crozier, some say the
disstaff was too busy. *Hovell.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *disstaff* in the throne. *Dryd.*

DISSTAFF-THISTLE. *n. f.* A species of thistle. See **THISTLE**.

DISSTAIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sew'n mighty bodies with their blood *disstain*. *Dryd.*

Place on their heads that crown *disstain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to fully with infamy.

He underfoot,
That lady whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *disstain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Que.*

The worthiness of praise *disstains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himself bring the praise forth. *Shak.*

DISTANCE. *n. f.* [*distance*, French; *distancia*, Latin.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two
things, without considering any thing else between them. *Leke.*

It is very cheap, now withstanding the great *distance* between
the vineyard, and the towns that sell the wine. *Addison.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house,
he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still disposed to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy flock, thy re-
verse, thy *distance*. *Shakeppeare.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near it of life. *Shakeppeare.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*,
and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *2 Eldon.*

I help my preface by a precript, to tell that there is ten
years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things fu-
ture and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tindal.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*,
we must be able to know their future. *South.*

8. Ideal separation; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things them-
selves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no
distance between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know, what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryd.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterb.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he
keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

Now alienated! *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milton.*

TO DISTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievio to a bowl is the quick light, or
white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and
the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryd.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to con-
quer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the dang'rous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding daniel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *distance* d lover dies. *Goy.*

DISTANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

The wondrous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories
of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our
own. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient ex-
actness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our
necessary use. *Watson's Logic.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *distant*.

4. Retired; fly.

5. Not primary; not obvious.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well bred man to
express every thing obscure in modest terms and *distant* phrases,
while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that
are the most obvious and natural. *Addison.*

DISTASTE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disliking; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *disstaff*, of satiety, and of the
pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon.*

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *disstaffs*, and ad-
versity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how
the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur and
disstaff at it. *Bacon.*

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his
imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to reap
up any more *disstaffs* of that kind by the imprisonment of
De la Pole also. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance, and *disstaff*,
And just reuke. *Milton.*

With stern *disstaff* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd. *Pope.*

TO DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disliking.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at first are scarce found to *disstaff*;
But with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakeppeare.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question;
If he *disstaffs* it, let him to my sister. *Shakeppeare.*

3. To

3. To offend; to disgust.
He thought it no policy to *disfeste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to fust.
The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds; than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *disfested*, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

DISTASTEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.
What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanville.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.
The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*
None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell; *Dryden.*
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well.
Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.
After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nod;
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare.*
The ground that begot this station, might be the *distasteful* aversions of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTEMPER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the preccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition. *Suckling.*
They highten *distempers* to diseases.
It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.
It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raisig's Hist. of the World.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

- If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakespeare.*

5. Want of due ballance between contraries.
The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *K. Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.
Still as you rife, the state exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

8. Disorder; uneasiness.
There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that are well. *Shakespeare.*

To DISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To diseafe.
Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disorder.

- In madness,
Being full of supper and *distemper'd* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, do'st thou come
To flout my guilt. *Shakespeare.*

- He *distemper'd* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.
Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Puff'd back, and then puff'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy temper or moderation.
Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distemper'd* by interest, passion, or partiality. *Adelphi.*

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.
Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakespeare.*

- DISTEMPERATE.** *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate.
Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh.*

- DISTEMPERATURE.** *n. f.* [*from distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.
Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; heavy headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

- They profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discomforts of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Athen's Description of the World.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

- Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Confusion; commixture of extremes; loss of regularity.
At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook. *Shakespeare.*

- Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how to great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

- To DISTEND.** *v. a.* [*distende*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth.

- Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores, and well flower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson.*

- DISTENT.** *n. f.* [*from distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth.

- Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Watts.*

- DISTENSION.** *n. f.* [*distensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching in breadth.
Wind and *distension* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distension* is in the greatest extremity. *Dr.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.
Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distension*. *Watts's Architecture.*

- To DESTHRONIZE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty.

- By his death he recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *desthrone'd*. *F. Rann.*

- DISTICH.** *n. f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

- The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems encaused in enamelled gold. *Cassius.*

- The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

- To DISTILL.** *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.
In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and fogs grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.
The Euphrates *distill'd* out of the mountain of Armenia,
and fall'd into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh.*

3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.
Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perumes, *distill*, preserve? *Shakespeare.*

- To DISTILL.** *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof,
which the clouds do drop and *distill* upon man abundantly. *Joh.*

- The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Dryden.*

- From his fair head
Perfumes *distill* their sweets;
The roof is vaulted, and *distills* fresh water from every part
of it, which fall upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire.

- Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magic sights,
Shall raise artificial brights. *Shakespeare.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.
The liquid, *distill'd* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

- DISTILLATION.** *n. f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.
Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *New's Opticks.*

- The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Aristotle on Animals.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.
I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be slopt in like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths. *Shakespeare.*

- DISTILLATORY.** *adj.* [*from distill*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the distillatory vessels.

DISTILLER. *n. f.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT. *n. f.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,

And in the porches of mine ears did pour

The leperous distillment.

Shakespeare.

DISTINCT. *adj.* [from *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin faith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Valquez faith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship; therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all.

Stillingfleet.

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Luck.*

2. Different; apart; not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched

out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies.

Tillotson.

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,

High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*

Each thing on earth.

Milton.

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell

His arrows from the four-fold-visag'd fount,

Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels

Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.

Milton.

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold

Over all living things that move on th' earth,

Whichever thus created; for no place

Is yet *distinct* by name.

Milton.

DISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *distinctio*, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.

2. Honourable note of superiority.

3. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;

The weeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden.*

5. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgement

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in.

Shakespeare.

6. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of it into acts was not known unto them; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out.

Dryden.

7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite.

Hosker.

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*.

Bacon.

This will puzzle all your logic

And *distinctions* to answer it.

Denham.

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some *distinction* happens into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

8. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinctus*.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,

One common right the great and lowly claims.

Pope.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar editors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.

Brown.

DISTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive*.] In right order; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *distinctively*.

Shakespeare.

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinctus*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percutting be a good distance off.

Newton.

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly.

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2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*
After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *distinctus*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.
The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Ray.*

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

DISDISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *disdistinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ.

Hosker.

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *disdistinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care.

Dryden.

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,

Where, safe from time, *disdistinguish'd* actions lie.

Prior.

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *disdistinguish* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss.

Burnet.

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long

As he could make me, with his eye or ear,

Disdistinguish him from others, he did keep

The deck.

Shakespeare.

We have not yet been seen in any house,

Nor can we be *disdistinguish'd* by our faces,

For man or maffer.

Shakespeare.

By our reason we are enabled to *disdistinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.

Hutton.

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years

Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit;

Nor more can you *disdistinguish* of a man,

Than of his outward shew!

Shakespeare.

6. To constitute difference; to specify; to make different from another.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *disdistinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion.

Luck.

7. To make known or eminent.

DISDISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *disdistinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom.

Child.

The readers must learn by all means to *disdistinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation.

Suiff.

DISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *disdistinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; when, being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body, and appears as fluid as it is.

Boyle.

Impenitent, they left a trace behind

Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce

From Gentiles, but by circumfession vain.

Milton.

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us.

Hale.

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves.

Government of the Tongue.

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.

Luck.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them.

Swift.

DISTINGUISHED. *participle adj.* [from *disdistinguish*.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury.

Keble.

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine

With rays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine.

Pope.

DISTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from *disdistinguish*.]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny

deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
DISTINGUISHINGLY, *adv.* [from *distinguishe*.] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguisht* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT, *n. f.* [from *distinguishe*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishtments*. *Graunt.*

DIS **TORT**, *v. a.* [*distortus*, Latin.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.
 Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.
 Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.
 Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacocks.*

DISTORTION, *n. f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
 He by his tears, and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, which would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison.*

DIS **TRAC****T**, *v. a. part. pass.* *distrahit*; antiently *dis* **TRAC****T****ED**, [*distrahit*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways to once.
 2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea.
 —Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
 The absolute soldieryship you have by land;
Distrahit your army, which doth most confit
 Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.
 If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distrahit* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distrahit*. *Pf.*
 Come, cousin, can't thou quake, and change thy colour,
 Murther thy breath in middle of a word,
 And then again begin, and stop again,
 As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror? *Shakespeare.*

It would bustle forth; but I recover breath,
 And sense *distrahit*, to know well what I utter. *Milton.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distrahit* with immoderate cares. *Rog.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distrahit* us? We should, in the quietest retirement, be left able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Lake.*

5. To make mad.

Wherefore throng thou hither?
 —To fetch my poor *distrahit* husband hence:
 Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
 And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakespeare.*

Better I were *distrahit*,
 So should my thoughts be fever'd by my griefs,
 And woes, by wrong imagination, lose
 The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his *distrahit*, and fell *distrahit* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distrahit* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Lake.*

DISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* [from *distrahit*.] Madly; frantically.

Methodought her eyes had crost her tongue;
 For she did speak in flirts *distrahitly*. *Shakespeare.*

DISTRACTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *distrahit*.] The state of being *distrahit*; madness.

DISTRAC**TION**, *n. f.* [*distractione*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.
 While he was yet in Rome,
 His power went out in such *distractions* as
 Beguill'd all spies. *Shakespeare.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*;
 Noise to confusion and drowsal; jostling crowds,
 That run, and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction*:

You turn the good we offer into envy.

So mad Pentheus double Thebes appears, *Shakespeare.*

And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:

Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost,

Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost.

Commiserate all who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Waller.*

5. Disturbance; tumult; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Atterbury.*

DIS **TRAIN**, *v. a.* [from *distrahere*, Latin.] To seize;

to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,

Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shakespeare.*

DIS **TRAI****N**, *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superior,

upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Candish.*

Blood his rent to have regain'd,

Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvell.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ER**, *n. f.* [from *distrahere*.] He that seizes.

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *n. f.* [from *distrahere*.] Seizure.

DIS **TRAI****NT**, *n. f.* [from *distrahere*.] Distracted.

DIS **TRAI****NT****ED**, *part. adj.* [from *distrahit*.] Distracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distrahit* of his wits. *Candish.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *n. f.* [*distrahere*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused. *Cow.*

When any one was indebted to another, he would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distraint* of his goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value, which he would keep 'till he were satisfied. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, some say the foul's secure

Against *distraints* and forciture. *Hudibras.*

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,

And to the nightingale's complaining notes

Tune my *distraints*, and record my woes. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distraints* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Lake.*

People in affliction or *distraints* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clarke.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distraints not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Drummond.*

I am *distrainted* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sam.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *adj.* [*distrahit* and *fall*.] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,

Gave him to rest, cramm'd with *distraintful* bread. *Shakespeare.*

I often did beguile her of her tears,

When I did speak of some *distraintful* stroke *Shakespeare.*

That my youth suffered.

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,

Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distraintful* cries. *Pope.*

Distraintful and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *v. a.* [*distrahere*, Latin.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antians

Was not *distributed*. *Shakespeare.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith.*

DIS **TRAI****N****ING**, *n. f.* [from *distrahere*.] One who deals out anything; a bestower.

There were judges and *distributors* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Addison.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables, and consequently of animals, are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributor* to the parts of those bodies. *It'sward's Natural History.*

DISTRIB**UTION**, *n. f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon.*

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of officers in his disposal. *Swift.*

2. Act

2. **ART of giving in charity.**

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns.

Atterbury.

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into its several kinds of species.

Watts.

DISTRIBUTEV. adj. [from *distribute*.]

1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions;

2. *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give,

Justice methinks is not *distributive*.

Dryden.

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. *Sw.*

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. adv. [from *distributive*.]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided.

Hooker.

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone.

Watts.

DISTRICT. n. f. [*districtus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance.

Cruel.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotic government in their respective *districts*.

Addison.

With stern distaste avow'd,

To their own *districts* drive the sutor crowd.

Pope.

3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropics lie,

The scorching beams, directly darted, fry.

DISTRUST. v. a. [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him.

DISTRUST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.

Milton.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,

To have my faith no better underfoot:

Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;

Nothing but love could make you so unjust.

Dryden.

DISTRUSTFUL. adj. [*distrust* and *full*.]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their

breaks.

Boyle.

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful*

of themselves.

Government of the Tongue.

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;

It still looks home, and short excursions makes;

But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks.

Pope.

DISTRUSTFULLY. adv. [from *distrustful*.] In a distrustful

manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. n. f. [from *distrustful*.] The state of

being distrustful; want of confidence.

TO DISTRUB. v. a. [*distrubus*, low Latin.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his

neighbours to *distrub* him, has work enough.

Collier.

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;

Plots and rebellions must *distrub* his age.

Prior.

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from*. This is not

usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps

Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *distrub*

His inmost counsel: from their destin'd aim.

Milton.

DISTURBANCE. n. f. [from *distrub*.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it.

Locke.

2. Confusion; disorder.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without

fatigue or *disturbance*.

Watts.

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,

And more that shall befall: innumerable

Disturbances on earth through female snares.

Milton.

DISTURBER. n. f. [from *distrub*.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.

Hooker.

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity.

Addison.

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless noise,

In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;

Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone.

Grave.

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*;

Are they that I would have thee deal upon.

Shakespeare.

TO DISTURN. v. a. [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream

Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them.

Daniel.

DISVALUATION. n. f. [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should, within two months, have marched into the heart of his countries?

Bacon's War with Spain.

TO DISVALUE. v. a. [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to fet a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalu'd*

In levity.

Shakespeare.

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has.

Government of the Tongue.

TO DISVEAL. v. a. [*dis* and *veil*, French.] To uncover. *Dis.*

DISVEIN. n. f. [*dis* and *vein*.]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of

disunion.

Glennville.

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth

death.

Grew.

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and

Spain.

Addison.

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the

closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest.

Addison.

2. Breach of concord.

TO DISUNITE. v. a. [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*

The ribs and limbs.

Pope.

2. To part friends or allies.

TO DISUNITE. v. n. [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall asunder; to become

separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides

solely for itself, the several joints of the body politic do separate

and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the

whole.

South.

DISUNITY. n. f. [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself

is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.

Mare's Divine Dialogues.

DISUSAGE. n. f. [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of

use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished

without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage*

through tract of time.

Hooker.

DISUSE. n. f. [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy

against these.

Addison.

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come

into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years.

Arbutnot.

TO DISUSE. v. a. [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course;

As nature's institute is yet in force,

Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*.

Dryden.

Priam, in arms *disus'd*, invests his limbs decay'd.

Dryden.

2. To accustom.

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,

Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war.

Dryden.

TO DISVOUCH. v. a. [*dis* and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit

of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another.

Shakespeare.

DISWITTED. adj. [*dis* and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad;

distracted. A word not in use.

She ran away alone;

Which when they heard, there was not one

But

- But halted after to be gone,
As she had been *divulged*. *Drayton.*
Obsolete.
- DIT.** *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune.
No bird but did her thrill notes sweetly sing. *Fairy Queen.*
No fong but did contain a lovely dit.
- DITCH.** *n. f.* [*bic*, Saxon; *ditch*, Erfc.]
1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.
Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient
for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his
ditches. *Arbutnot.*
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim. *Thomson.*
2. Any narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a
small river in contempt.
In the great plagues there were seen, in divers ditches and
low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three
inches long. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is surrounded.
The ditches, such as they were, were altogether dry, and
easy to be passed over. *Kneller.*
4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or
thrown away into ditches.
Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats crowding for
fillets, swallows the old rat, and the ditch-dog. *Shakespeare.*
To DITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.
I have employed my time, besides ditching, in finishing my
travels.
DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in
a ditch.
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare.*
DITCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.
You merit new employments daily.
Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly. *Suiff.*
DITHYRAMBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambos*, Latin.]
1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now
among the Italians, the diftraction of ebriety is imitated.
2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.
Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous dithyrambick tide. *Cowley.*
DITTANDER. *n. f.* The fame with pepperwort, which see.
DITTANY. *n. f.* [*dittanum*, Latin.]
Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the
account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally
brought over dry from the Levant. *Miller.*
Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when
they are flout with darts. *Mure.*
DITTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.
He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*
DITTY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.
Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of ditty
or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due
sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our
souls, is, by a native pulchre and efficacy, greatly available
to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled. *Hob.*
Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an English ditty, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakspeare.*
Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute soft ditties sing. *Sandys.*
His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damiels to lament his fate,
In amorous ditties, all a summer's day. *Milton.*
Mean while the rural ditties were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton.*
They will be singing and fing'ring under thy inevitable
windows lamentable ditties, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*
DIVA'N. *n. f.* [An Arabic or Turkish word.]
1. The council of the Oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.
Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*
Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire divan. *Pope.*
To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divariatus*, Latin.] To be parted
into two; to become bifid.
The partitions are strained across; and as they tend towards
the crust, they gradually lessen: one of them also *divaricates*
into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*
To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.
A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat,
wherein it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the
same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew.*
DIVARICA'TION. *n. f.* [*divariatus*, Latin.]
1. Partition into two.
Dogs, running before their masters, will flog at a *divarica-*
tion of the ways, till they see which hand their masters will
take. *Roy.*
2. Division of opinions.

- To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the
curse is plainly specified. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To DIVE. *v. n.* [bippan, Saxon.]
1. To sink voluntarily under water.
I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *dive*s, having
his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in
the air greater or less. *Bacon.*
Around our pole the spiry dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the bears divides,
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the southern sea. *Dryden.*
That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a com-
munication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from
the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of
much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops
of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Air.*
2. To go under water in search of any thing.
Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes: the
poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the
pearl. *Ralph.*
The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dive*s for gain. *Pope.*
3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science.
The wits that *dive* d' most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such. *Dante.*
He performs all this out of his own fund, without *dive*ing
into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*
Whoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas,
and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently
into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*
You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*
You should have *dive* d' into my inmost thoughts. *Partridge.*
4. To immerge into any business or condition.
Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *dive* d' into the world's deceit,
Nor can you distinguish. *Shakespeare.*
5. To depart from observation.
Dive thoughts down to my soul, here Clarence comes. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.
Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,
The Curtii bravely *dive* d' the gulph of fame. *Daniel.*
DIVER. *n. f.* [from *dive*.]
1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.
If perseverance gain the *diver's* prize,
Not everlasting Blackmore this denies. *Pope.*
2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.
It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishes for
pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie re-
spectually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight. *Wald.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.
He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial
and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the
mysteries of proportion. *Whiston.*
To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergere*, Latin.] To tend various ways
from one point.
Homogeneous rays, which flow from several points of any
object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall
afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton.*
DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergere*, Lat.] Tending to various
parts from one point.
DIVERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than
one. It is now grown out of use.
We have *divers* examples in the primitive church of such
as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after
repentance, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Hilary.*
The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old:
then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years;
but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty
and forty. *Bacon.*
Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein
Solymans councils were revealed. *Kneller.*
Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body
should acquire a rich colour, upon the allusion of spring-
water. *Boyle.*
DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]
1. Different from another.
Four great basils came up from the sea, *diverse* one from
another. *Daniel.*
2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.
Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did the reverend
favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *Bon. Jovin.*
3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.
To teize his papers, Curl, was next thy care; *Pope.*
His papers light, thy *diverse* toft in air.
DIVERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *diversify*.]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities.
If you consider how variously several things may be com-
pounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or materials

manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.

Boyle on Colours.

2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

Hale.

70 DIVERSIFY. v. a. [*diversifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

Locke.

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

Addison.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

Addison.

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.

Sidney.

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*.

Bacon.

DIVERSION. n. f. [*from divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the top, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.

Bacon.

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honours, friends,

Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,

Which only is itself.

Denham.

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversum* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,

And the *diversions* of your youth forget.

Waller.

In the book of games and *diversions* the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.

Addison.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers.

Addison.

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. n. f. [*diversitas*, Fr. *from diversitas*, Lat.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.

Hosier.

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, quickly rise into a contrariety.

South's Sermons.

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches.

Hosier.

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tenion.

Arbutnot.

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness propounded in it.

Rogers.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.

Locke.

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.

Pope.

DIVERSLY. adv. [*from divers*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

Our common necessities, and the lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid.

Hosier.

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.

Bacon.

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted.

Bacon.

Leiceller bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.

Wotton.

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood.

Raleigh.

William's arm

Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;

Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assaid

N° XLIII.

To curb his power.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

70 DIVERT. v. a. [*diverte*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice

Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother.

Shakespeare.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.

Locke.

They *diverted* railleury from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.

Addison.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.

Newton.

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power from other way.

Davies.

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,

Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!

Milton.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

Addison.

Maro's muse, not wholly bent

On what is genuine, sometimes the *diverts*

From solid council.

Philips.

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSEMENT.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers.

Swift.

5. To subvert; to destroy. In *Shakespeare*.

Fights, changes, horrors,

Divert and crack, and rend and decimate

The unity and married calm of states.

Shakespeare.

DIVERTER. n. f. [*from the verb*.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness.

Waller.

70 DIVERTISE. v. a. [*divertifier*, French; *diverts*, Latin.]

- To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *fall*.

Dryden.

DIVERTISEMENT. n. f. [*divertissement*, French.] Diversion; delight; pleasure.

A word now not much in use.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertissement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.

Government of the Tongue.

DIVERTIVE. adj. [*from divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.

Rogers.

70 DIVEST. v. a. [*divestir*, French.] The English word is therefore more properly written *divest*. See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divest*;

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up.

Rogers.

DIVESTURE. n. f. [*from divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed.

Boswell.

DIVIDABLE. adj. [*from divide*.] Separate; different; parted.

A word not used.

How could communities maintain

Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?

Shakespeare.

DIVIDANT. adj. [*from divide*.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,

Whose procreation, resemblance, and birth

Scarce is *divident*, touch with several fortunes.

Shakespeare.

70 DIVIDE. v. a. [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other.

1 Kings.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,

Or both *divide* the crown;

He rais'd a mortal to the skies,

She drew an angel down.

Dryden.

They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages.

Locke.

2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between.

7 H

Let

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go

Where seas, and winds, and defarts will divide you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord. *Luke.*

There shall five in one house be divided.

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break

The name of Anthony: it was divided *Shakespeare.*

Between her heart and lips.

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the

war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the

congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their fami-

lies, and had a right to divide the earth by families. *Luke.*

To DIVIDE. *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off, *Shakespeare.*

Brothers divide.

DIVIDEND. *n. f.* [from *divide*.] A share; the part allotted in

division.

Each person should adapt to himself his peculiar share, like

other dividends. *Deity of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer

So vast a prize, let each his portion share:

Make a just dividend; and, if not all,

The greater part to Diomed will fall. *Dryden.*

Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

DIVIDER. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the divider did more and

more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some

new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like

manner forsake others. *Digby.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or divider over you? *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great divider of the world, hath, by a strange

revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compalles.

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [from *dividere*, Latin.] Divided; shared or par-

ticipated in common with others.

She flunes,

Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign

With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,

With thousand thousand stars! *Milton.*

DIVINATION. *n. f.* [from *divinare*, Latin.]

Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things,

which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known

by any human means. *Ayliffe.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of

beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is

there any *divination* against Israel. *Numbers.*

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,

And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

His countenance did imprint an awe;

And naturally all souls to his did bow,

As wands of *divination* downward draw,

And point to beds where foreign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining

in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none

can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

DIVINE. *adj.* [from *divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line

Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as

unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is sug-

gested. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore

Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree.

The *divinest* and richest mind,

Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,

That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Prefegetful; divining; prefigent.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him; he the faulting measure felt. *Milt. n.*

DIVINE. *n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with

divines, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakespeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he

spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation,

which he may not express in a manner to be understood by

the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines

Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*. *Denham.*

To DIVINE. *v. a.* [from *divinus*, Latin.] To foretell; to foreknow;

to preface.

Why do'st thou say king Richard is deposed?

Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,

Divine his downfall? *Shakespeare.*

To DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Caesar and he knit together.—If I were to *di-*

vine of this unity, I would not prophesy so. *Shakespeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mach.*

2. To feel prefaces.

If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,

This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning;

none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*

The seeming toy was not for nought design'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be ease,

Could you *divine* what lovers bear;

Even you, Prometheus, would confess

There is no virtue like despair. *Granville.*

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith,

has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to

be *divinely* inspired. *Lale.*

This topic was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our

apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive

people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active per-

fection of men, a name expressing both beauty and good-

ness. *Hosier.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods.

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;

'Too noble for revenge. *Crouch.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,

That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,

And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Aldrich.*

DIVINENESS. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book

from that which is humane? *Greus.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,

An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No elder than a boy. *Shakespeare.*

DIVINER. *n. f.* [from *divinare*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult

things by supernatural means.

This rude drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me,

called me Dronio, and swore I was assured to her; told me

what privy marks I had about me. *Shakespeare.*

Expell'd his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the

devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and

acting his deeds in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such

inferior seducers. *Brewster's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on,

he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him

that he was thinking. *Lale.*

DIVINERESS. *n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman

professing divination.

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,

A time should come, but many ages yet,

In which finister destinies ordain,

A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *n. f.* [from *divinitas*, French; from *divinus*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity;

godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,

They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel

Divinity within them breeding wings,

Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it

is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the cause of causes.

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before

In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,

Beastly *divinities*, and groves of gods. *Perr.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by

more direct and easy methods than employing these *divinities*.

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*, *And.*

And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shakspeare.*

Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shakspeare.*
Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to
divinity, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nat-
ivity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare.*
DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided
into parts; discernible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we
conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is im-
penetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*divisibilitas*, French.] The quality of
admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the assertions of
infinite *divisibility*. *Glauco.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his
thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility*
of matter. *Luthe.*

DIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *divisibilis*.] Divisibility.
Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the
indefinite *divisibility* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVISION. *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.
Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded
it to part asunder, and to make a *division* between the waters. *2 Esdr. vi. 41.*

2. The state of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.
If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we ob-
serve that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conver-
sation. *Addison.*

5. Division; discord; difference.
There was a *division* among the people, because of
him. *Jo. vii. 43.*

As to our *divisions* with the Romaniists, were our differ-
ences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the
ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Dec. of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.
In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best
I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Luthe.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear
words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain
them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of music, or parts of a musical
composure; just time.
Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shakspeare.*

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note,
even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glauco.*

8. Distinction.
I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Ex.*

9. [In arithmetic.] The separation or parting of any number
or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.
The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them; but about
In the *divisions* of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISOR. *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which
the dividend is divided; the number which sheweth how
many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVORCE. *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.] The
legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made
before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the
cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe.*

To relore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre. *Shakspeare.*

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed betwixt the
emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden.*

2. Separation; disunion.
Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind,
and *divorce* of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Char. es.*

The slings, to be a bastard, and to be born out of law-
ful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis
hard to make *divorce* between those things that are so near in
nature to each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.
4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,

And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

To **DIVORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.
Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sen-
tences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is re-
frained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the
latter of them? *Ho. ter.*

The continent and the island were continued together,
within mens remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now
divorced by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew.*

So seem'd her youthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fast, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.
If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring an adulteress. *Shakspeare.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind
might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind,
that should possess them *divorced* from piety, could be but a
spectacle of commiseration. *Hosier.*

4. To take away.
I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master woe me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakspeare.*

DIVORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of
marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand,
and send her out of his house. *Dunstermy.*

DIVORCER. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which
produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal
divorcer of marriage. *Drummond.*

DIVUR'ICK. *adj.* [*divur'ick*, Latin.] Having the power to pro-
voke urine.

Divur'ick are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient
vegetables, that relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought
to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emol-
lients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from per-
fuming, and on empty stomachs. *Arsabonist.*

DIURNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.
We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest
heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the me-
ridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident
from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter here foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.
Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in our's? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.
The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither row'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been,
from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and univer-
sally observable by all mankind. *Luthe.*

DIURNAL. *n. f.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIURNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate
them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIURNITY. *n. f.* [*diurnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation
should not pass 'till it was fulfilled, they need not suppose
of such *diurnity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **DIVULGE.** *v. a.* [*divulge*, Latin.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.
Men are better contented to have their commendations sup-
pressed than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hosier.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the seeming mistress
Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Adonis.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulge'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden.*

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments,
of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or con-
ceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have
been ransacked to publish our private letters, and *divulge* to
all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim.
This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton.*

DIVULGER. *n. f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that ex-
poses to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*.
King Charles.
 DIVULSION. *n. f.* [*divulsi*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.
 Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DIZZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight*.]
 To drefs; to deck; to rig out.

Your ladyship lifts up the fish to be seen;
 For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dia.*

DI'ZZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in fonder heads. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *adj.* [viz, vizis, Saxon.]
 1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
 Surpriz'd thee, dinn thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
 In darkness. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
 And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
 The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
 Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
 Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
 Longer than thou canst feed them on thy coast? *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,
 Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
 Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
 In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
 Falling on Diomede. *Shakespeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [non, Sax. *deon*, Dut.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*

Flee evil, and do good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;
 And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die too;
 To live and die is all we have to do. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't finile and frown,
 and do all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
 Do a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shakespeare.*

Do to thy salutation from his master. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cause.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye.
 Nought can quench mine only flaming fire,
 Nor fear of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
 Nothing but death can do me to respire. *Spenser.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waded indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature thame. *Shakespeare.*

If there be any good thing to be done,
 That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,
 Speak to me. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis true, I *did* so; nor was it in vain:
 She *did* me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance. *Rome.*

You do her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort, commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye do in the end thereof? *Jeremiah.*

I know what God will do for me. *1 Samuel.*

Act of merry *done* to the poor, shall then be accepted, and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterbury.*

8. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Timothy.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

No man, who hath to do with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to do with dreams of so dangerous a nature. *Byss.*

What had I to do with kings and courts?

My humble let had cast me far beneath them. *Rome.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow will do with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with

divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could do nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
 And whilst we breathe take him to do him dead. *Shakespeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,
 Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
 The battle *done*, and they within our power,
 Shall never fee his pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Go on to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carefully, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have done, but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read.

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
 To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should do the duke to death? *Shakespeare.*

The lord Aubrey Vere,
 Was *done* to death? *Shakespeare.*

16. This phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to behave; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know what to do with themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they do after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither do they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, to every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have a confused notion of the place. *Swift.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done* with them. *Stillingfleet.*

I have *done* with Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done* with assenting to propositions at last hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done* with such amusements, we give up what we cannot down. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how dost thou?

—The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakespeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall do without him. *Alfina.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't do, challenge the crown. *Collier.*

6. To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come, but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets do

A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sibney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion do. *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* do, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arriano.*

7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, help me, do; make haste, do.

If thou shalt lift thy land, do not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet do not die impatiently. *Temple.*

I am enfeared; and gives my wings:

—Loose me.—I will free thee. *Dryden.*

—Do, and I'll be thy slave.

8. To do is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, I do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved.

The Turks do acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite;

They stand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryden.*

Expletives their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes emphatically; as, I do hate him, but will not wrong him.

Perdition catch my soul

But I do love thee; and when I love thee not, *Shakespeare.*

Chaos is come again. *10. Same.*

10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but soon him now.*

To DOAT, *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DOCHILE, *adj.* [*dochile*, Latin.] Traffable; docile; easy to be taught.

The African feast of two-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderness and most docile age. *Milton.*

DOCTILNESS, *n. f.* [from *docile*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the docility of dogs in general. *Warton.*

DOCTILE, *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *do ile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis.*

2. With it before the thing taught.

Soon *do ile* to the secret arts of ill, With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

DOCTILITY, *n. f.* [*doctitas*, French, from *doctus*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *doctility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? The *doctility* of an elephant, and the industry of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew.*

DOCK, *n. f.* [*bocca*, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower consists of six leaves, three large, and red; the other three lesser, and green; in the middle of the cup are placed six stamens. The three outer small leaves of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three shining corned seeds. The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Müller.*

Nothing teems But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs, Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows Than yon tall dock that rises to thy noise: Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK, *n. f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bonatus. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew.*

DOCK, *n. f.* [As some imagine of *doctus*.] A place where water is let in or out of pleasure, where fish are built or laid up.

There are docks for their gallees and men of war, most of them full; as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison.*

To DOCK, *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two flood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dick.*

DOCTOR, *n. f.* [*doctus*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it. No woman had it, but a civil doctor.

Who did relate three thousand ducats of me, And begg'd the ring. *Shakspeare.*

Then flood there up one in the council, a pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of laws. *Acts.*

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle doctors scrippures made their pride, Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. *Denham.* Each profligate would vote his doctor bill, With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. By medical life may be prolonged, yet death Will seize the doctor too. *Shakspeare.*

How does your patient, doctor?

—Not so sick, my lord,

As he is troubled with thick coming fancies. *Shakspeare.* Children will not take those medicines from the doctor's hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Gos. of Tazewell.*

To 'pottecanes let the learn'd prescribe; Let men say without a double bribe: Let them, but under their superiors, kill, When doctors first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

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He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in good earnest. *Catlin.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recover'd, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the doctor. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest doctor in the school. *Digby.*

To D.DCTOR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physic; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL, *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, *adv.* [from *doctus*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his ulcers, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Latent L.*

DOCTORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *doctus*.] The rank of a doctor. From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the grades and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship, that could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRINAL, *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the doctrinal proposition, which shall be our subject. *Scot.*

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in doctrinals to deny Christ. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise ferveth, than only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument. *Hesker.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and kaveath all other doctrinal means besides destitute of vital efficacy? *Hesker.*

DOCTRINALLY, *adv.* [from *doctrina*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual terms of speech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning these points. *Reg.*

DOCTRINE, *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or matter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hesker.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their doctrines fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts.*

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his doctrine. *Mark.*

DOCUMENT, *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and document for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behooveth them to shew themselves equal distributors. *Bacon.* Learners should not be too much croud'd with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept infinitely authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial documents men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Gos. of Tazewell.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the documents of cracking authors into several classes. *Harv.*

DODD: R. *n. f.* [*uuteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Sinnerr.*]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away.

From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but consists of such capillaments or stalks, as are brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain distances tubercles, which fix them fall down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. The flowers stand in a kind of little round clusters on the stalks, are small, of a whitish or pale redish colour, of the bell-falshioned kind, and deeply divided into four or five segments at the edge.

The flower is succeeded by a roundish fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The seeds are numerous: these fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

DODDER, *n. adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder: covered with supererect plants.

Near the hearth a lawrd grew, Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round The household gods, and shade the holy ground. *Dryden.*

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find. *Dryden.*
DODDER-CAGON. *n. f.* [*δωδερ* and *γωνία*.] A figure of twelve
fides.

DODECATEMERON. *n. f.* [*δωδεκατεμεριον*.] The twelfth part.
'Tis *dodecateron* thus describ'd :
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains ;
It follows freight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs. *Creech.*

TO DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog* ; to shift and
play fly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft ; to deal with tergiversation ; to play mean tricks ;
to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be
pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble
mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgie and *dodge*
in the amends. *Hale.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodge*-
ing and shewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.
For he had, any time this ten years full,

Dodge'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milt. n.*
3. To play fast and loose ; to raise expectations and disappoint
them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she
has led me : she *dodge'd* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or
t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and
leaving them a jar, by which no more than one can get in at
a time. *Swift.*

DODKIN. *n. f.* [*dykten*, Dutch.] A doikoin or little doot ; a
contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *doikin*. *Lily.*

DODMAN. *n. f.* The name of a fish.
Thotic that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the
crawfish, the hoddmandol, or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. f.* [*ba*, Saxon ; *dau*, Danish.] A she-deer ; the fe-
male of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn, *Shakespeare.*
And give it food. *Bacon.*

Ducks have horns, *does* none.
The fearful *doe*

And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go. *Dryden.*

DOE. *n. f.* [from *To do*.] A feat ; what one has to do ; what
one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *n. f.* [from *To do*.] One that does any thing good or
bad.

So foul a thing, O ! thou Injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrust. *Daniel.*

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief ;
yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to
pay his head for his presumption. *South.*

2. Actor ; agent.
Sixth thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that
have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be for-
gotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.
Then have they most commonly one, who judgeth the
prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great
princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.
Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate ;
Talkers are no good *doers* : be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shakespeare.*

They are great speakers, but small *doers* ; greater in shew
than in deed. *Knellies.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.
Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Comm. Prayer.*

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of
his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his
wisdom. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth*.
Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all
alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does*
alter the exchange between those countries. *Lacks.*

TO DORF. *v. a.* [from *do off*.]
1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *dorf* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel. *Shakespeare.*

Dorf those links. *Milton.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *dorf'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and *dorf's* his gown ; while this
O'er night was bowly ;
So many rubs appear, the time is gone
For hearing, and the tedious suit goes on. *Dryden.*

Alcides *dorf's* the lion's tawny hide. *Ross.*

2. To strip.
Why art thou troubled, Herod ? What vain fear
Thy blood-reviving breast doth move ?
Heaven's king, who *dorf's* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love. *Crispian.*

3. To put away ; to get rid of.
Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight ;
To *dorf* their dire distresses. *Shakespeare.*

4. To shift off ; to delay ; to refer to another time.
Every day thou *dorf'st* me with some device, lago ; and
rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me
with the least advantage of hope. *Shakespeare.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.—
—Can't thou *dorf* me ? *Shakespeare.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used ex-
cept by rusticks.

DOG. *n. f.* [*dagge*, Dutch.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species ; com-
prising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound,
the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The
larger sort are used as a guard ; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these forth every passion :
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following. *Shake.*

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as difficult
species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*. *Lacks.*

The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*,
Ere the soft fearful people, to the flood
Commit their woolly fides. *Trovan.*

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting
with the sun during the canicular days, or *dog* days.

Among the southern constellations two there are who bear
the name of the *dog* ; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, con-
taining on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually
called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frosty tides. *Crom.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.
I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets. *Shakespeare.*

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Phil. ii. 2.*

4. *To give or send to the Dogs* ; to throw away. *To go to the
Dogs* ; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.
Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs* ? *Pope.*

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species ; as
the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.
If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you ; but that they call
compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakespeare.*

6. *Dog* is a participle added to any thing to mark meanness, or
degeneracy, or worthlessness ; as *dog* role.
To Dog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a *dog*, industriously
and indefatigably. *Shakespeare.*

I have *dogg'd* him like his murderer.
His taken labours bid him me forgive ;
I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to fire,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakespeare.*

Sorrow *dogg*ing sin,
Afflictions forced.
These spiritual joys are *dogg*ed by no such sad sequels as are
the products of those titillations, that reach no higher than
fancy and the senses. *Glenn.*

I have been pursued, *dogg*ed, and way-laid through several
nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their rife, and insult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wifdom. *Vanity of Human Wifdom.*

DOG-TEETH. *n. f.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human
head next to the grinders ; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor teeth ;
for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders ;
for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog*-
teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

DOG-TRICK. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn ; a surly or brutal
treatment.
Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick* :
come, down upon all four immediately ; I'll make you know
your rider. *Dryden.*

DUGBANE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *bane*.]
The leaves are produc'd opposite by pairs upon the branches :
the flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments : from
its flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the back-
part of the flower. *Milner.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.
DO'GHOLT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *holt*.] Of this word I know not the
meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or
bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*
or flower for *dogs*. *H.*

His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
'T'hat either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend.

Hudibras.

DOGBRIAR. *n. f.* [*dog and briar.*] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbator.

DO'G'CHEAP. *adj.* [*dog and cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good flore of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*? *Dryden.*
DO'GDAYS. *n. f.* [*dog and day.*] The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth.

Clarendon.

DO'G'DRAW. *n. f.* [*dog and draw.*] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand.

Cowel.

DOGE. *n. f.* [*doge, Italian.*] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Aldisfin.*

DO'GRISH. *n. f.* [*from dog and fish.*] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish.* *Woodward.*

DO'GRIV. *n. f.* [*dog and fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-bucker Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words uttering his blows, Thou *doggy*, what's the cause

Chapman.

DO'GGED. *adj.* [*from dog.*] Sullen; four; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports. *Shakspeare.*

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shakspeare.*

Few miles on horicback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.* *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* [*from dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dogged.*] Gloom of mind; fullness of moroseness.

DO'GGER. *n. f.* [*from dog, for its meanness.* *Skinner.*] A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [*from dog.*] Loosed from the measures of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean.

Then hasten Og and Dog to rehearse,
Two fools that clutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse, to all succeeding times,
Shall live in spite of their own *doggerel* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *doggerel* rhyme. *Dryden.*

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispenfary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. *Aldisfin.*

DO'GGEREL. *n. f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *doggerel*, or who pin'd in prose. *Dryden.*

The vilest *doggerel* Grub-street sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'G'GISH. *adj.* [*from dog.*] Curious; brutal.

DO'GHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog and heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakspeare.*

DO'GHOLE. *n. f.* [*dog and hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakspeare.*

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouses, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here;

You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden.*

Load some vain church with old theatric state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DO'GKENNEL. *n. f.* [*dog and kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am desir'd to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

DO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [*dog and house.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] Established principle; settled notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral fentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*

Dogma is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

DOGMATICAL. *adj.* [*from dogma.*] Authoritative; magisterial. *Dogmatick.* *adj.* *magisterial*; *positive*; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Calter.*

Criticks write in a *positive dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMATICALLY. *adv.* [*from dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South.*

DOGMATICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *n. f.* [*dogmatist, Fr.*] A magisterial teacher; a positive afterer; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the poverty of our intellectual acquisitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Gloverille.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [*from dogma.*] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;

Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATIZER. *n. f.* [*from dogmatize.*] An afterer; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hamm.*

DO'GROUSE. *n. f.* [*dog and roze.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good influence. *Darwin.*

DO'G'SLEEP. *n. f.* [*dog and sleep.*] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by sleeping; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dog's sleep.* *Aldisfin.*

DO'G'SMEAT. *n. f.* [*dog and meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dog's meat*. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *n. f.* [*dog and star; canicula, Lat.*] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dog-star's* sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Aldisfin.*

DO'G'STOOTH. *n. f.* [*from dog and tooth.*] A plant.

It hath a fleshy root, shaped like a dog's tooth: the leaves are broad, and spread upon the ground: the flower is naked, and produced single upon each stalk, each consisting of six leaves, shaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The point of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, containing oblong seeds: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued. *Miller.*

DO'G'TROT. *n. f.* [*dog and trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

DO'GWARY. *adj.* [*dog and wary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogwary*. *Shakspeare.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is a species.

DO'ILY. *n. f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve.*

DO'INGS. *n. f.* [*from To do.*] This word has hardly any singular.

1. Things done; events; transactions.
I have but kill'd a fly.
— But! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buzz lamented *doings* in the air? *Shakspeare.*
2. Feats; actions: good or bad.
'The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, speeches
and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of
worthy proceeding.
If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*; let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*
At length a reviv'd fire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And selfi'd against their ways. *Milton.*
3. Behaviour; conduct.
Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy. *Sidney.*
4. Conduct; dispensation.
After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition
of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*
Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far
into the *doings* of the Most High. *Hooker.*
5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*? *Heeler.*
6. Festivity; merriment.
7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low
mean language.
DOIT. *n. f.* [*doigt*, Dutch; *daygt*, Erfc.] A small piece of
money.
When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar,
they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakspeare.*
In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
'Tis'd with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*. *Pope.*
- DOLE. *n. f.* [from *dol*; *exlan*, Saxon.]
1. The act of distribution or dealing.
'The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great
riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and
donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the
owner.
At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient foul. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.
Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole* say I; every man
to his business. *Shakspeare.*
Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and money man be's *dole*. *Hudibras.*
3. Provision or money distributed in charity.
They had such firm dependance on the day,
That Need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to feed the manna fall.
Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out.
It was your preface,
That in the *dole* of blows your foe might drop. *Shakspeare.*
What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd?
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And o'er heaps of slaughter'd walk his way? *Milton.*
5. [from *doler*.] Grief; sorrow; misery.
Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making
such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part
with weeping. *Shakspeare.*
Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defecated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare.*
They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight. *Milton.*
- TO DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Diit.*
- DOLE. *n. f.* Void space left in tillage. *Diit.*
- DOLEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]
1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief.
She earnestly intreated to know the cause thereof, that either
she might comfort, or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*
For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread to *doleful* lay. *Spenser.*
With fereced face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with
senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances.
South's Sermons.

- Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those absent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.
How oft my *doleful* fire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spy'd my love! *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impending sorrow.
It waiteeth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh
the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;
serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy
accidents, which befall men in this present life. *Hester.*
- From those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover fights of woe,
Regions of sorrow! *doleful* shades! where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton.*
Happy the mortal man! who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of misery past:
Who to his destin'd flag he carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*
- DOLEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner; for-
rowfully; dismal; querulously.
- DOLEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.
- DOLEFULNESS. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal;
sorrowful; *doleful*.
Hell-ward bending o'er the beach dispir'd
The *doleful* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*
- DOLEFULNESS. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner.
DOLEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.] Gloomy; melancholy;
dismalness.
- DOLL. *n. f.*
1. A contraction of Dorothy.
2. A little girl's puppet or baby.
- DOLLAR. *n. f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of
different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four
and sixpence.
He disburs'd, at St. Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'l use. *Shakspeare.*
- DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which causes
grief or pain.
The pain then by degrees returned, which I could attribute
to nothing but the dissipating that vapour which obstructed
the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again.
Roy on the C-estion.
- This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is infensible,
and not *dolorifick*. *Arbutnot.*
- DOLEFULNESS. *adj.* [from *doler*, Latin.]
1. Sorrowful; *doleful*; dismal; gloomy.
We are taught by his example, that the presence of *dolor-*
ous and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as
clouds, overcast all feasonable joy. *Hester.*
You take me to too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake 't you for your comfort. *Shakspeare.*
Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Talk not of ruling in this *dolous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can ease my doom. *Pope.*
2. Painful.
Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the
bear, or teeth of the lion. *Mars.*
- DOLEUR. *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]
1. Grief; sorrow.
I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolor* of the heart. *Shakspeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang.
A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth
avert the *dolors* of death. *Bacon.*
- DOLEPHIN. *n. f.* [*dolphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is sup-
posed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.
His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakspeare.*
You may draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dol-*
phins. *Pracham.*
- DOLT. *n. f.* [*dolt*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a
blockhead; a thickskull; a loggerhead.
Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high powers, which idly fit above. *Sidney.*
Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull! oh, *dolt*! *Shakspeare.*
As ignorant as dirt!
Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They

They neither have the hearts to slay,
Nor wit enough to run away.

Hudibras.

Wood's adulterate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts.

Swift.

Do-LTISH. adj. [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.
Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was
without the privilege of a bauble.

Sidney.

Do-MABLE. adj. [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

DiD.

DOMAIN. n. f. [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Domition; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide domain
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r.
Ocean trembles for his green domain.

Milton.

Thomson.

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's domains.

Dryden.

DOME. n. f. [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a house; a fabric.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:

Prior.

Though lightning fluke the dome again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd.
Stranger! whose'er thou art, securely rest,
Affranc'd in my faith, a friendly guest;
Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share,
And then the purpose of thy soul declare.

Pope.

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOMESTICAL. } adj. [*domesticus*, Latin.]

DOMESTICK. }

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps
And supplies than *domestick*; such as that which the prophet imply-
eth, saying can a mother forget her child?

Hosier.

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal
glory of a woman.

Clarissa.

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestick* celebration of the Passover, they
divided supper into two courses.

Hosier.

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!

Weary; but flist the gaudy, flattering scene,

View her at home in her *domestick* light,

For thither the muse come, at least at night.

Granville.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and
domestick animal.

Addison.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestick evils, for that we think we can master them at
all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too
late to recall them.

Hosier.

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs

Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shakespeare.

Combine together, 'gainst the enemy;

For these *domestick* and particular broils

Are not the question here.

Shakespeare.

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs
must needs be who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by
domestick dissensions.

King Charles.

Such they were, who might presume to have done

Much for the king and honour of the state;

Having the chiefest actions undergone,

Both foreign and *domestick* of late.

Daniel.

To *DOMESTICATE. v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make *domestick*;

to withdraw from the publick.

Clarissa.

DOMESTICK. n. f. One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's
purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same
roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too.

South.

DOMIFY. v. a. [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame.

DiD.

DOMINANT. adj. [*dominans*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Pre-
dominant; prevailing; ascendant.

To *DOMINATE. v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate;
to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,

The dominating humour makes the dream.

Dryden.

DOMINATION. n. f. [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp

The domination, royalties, and rights

Of this oppressed boy.

Shakespeare.

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximian traded with the Goths in the product of
his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whi-
ther he retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of
Ulpian Maximian.

Arbutnot.

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,

By thee created, and by thee threw down

The aspiring dominations.

Milton.

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, pow'rs.

Milton.

DOMINATIVE. adj. [from *dominare*.] Imperious; insolent.

DiD.

DOMINATOR. n. f. [Latin.] The prevailing or predominant
power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-west part
of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude
lovers of liberty, martial and courageous.

Comden.

To *DOMINER. v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with influ-
ence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

Go to the feast, revel and *dominer*,

Carowle full measure.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising

the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *dominating* sons.

Both would their little ends secure;

He fights for freedom, she for pow'r;

His wishes tend abroad to roam,

And her's to *dominate* at home.

Prior.

DOMINICAL. adj. [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the
Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epochs, and that
of the sun the *dominical* year, throughout all their variations.

Holder on Time.

DOMINION. n. f. [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

I they on the earth

Chiefly on man.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,

Dominate absolute; that right we hold

By his donation: but man over man

He made not lord.

Blot use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!

And like his bounty, whence *dominion* springs.

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was

under the private *dominion* of another.

3. Territory; region; subject; district.

The donations of bishopricks were a flower of the crown,

which the kings of England did ever retain in all their *domi-
nions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the height.

Darvies on Ireland.

4. Predominance; ascendancy.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than

those cast behnd, and to have *dominion* over things confused

and transient.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible,

whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or

powers.

Colo.

DON. n. f. [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentle-
man; as, *don Quixote*.

To *DON. v. a.* [*To do en*.] To put on; to invest one with.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,

And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue.

Her helm the virgin *don'd*.

What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you? *Shaksp.*

DONARY. n. f. [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred
uses.

DONATION. n. f. [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl

Dominate absolute; that right we hold

By his donation.

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation

made of the property of the thing given, and that as to the

use of it too; which being so alienated, a man has no more

to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money.

South.

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded

by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts,

as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was

conferred upon all.

Raleigh.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,

Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd,

Other *donation* none thou can'st produce.

Milton.

DONATIVE. n. f. [*donativ*, French; from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn

times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative*

they received, wearing garlands upon their heads.

They were entertained with publick shows and *donatives*,

to make them more easily digest their lost liberty.

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron

to a man, without either a presentation to the ordinary, or in-
stitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Never did steeples carry double tress;

His is the *donative*, and mine the cure.

Cleland.

DONE. part. pass. of the verb *To do*

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,

Whereof who'd did eat, ekefions did know

Both good and evil: O mournful memory!

That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye.

Spryer.

DONE.

DOO

DONE, a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager?

Shakespeare.

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;

Take me for a new-fashioned mask.

—*Done*: but my bargain, shall be this,

Cleveland.

I'll throw my mask off when I kiss.

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be

L'Estrange.

DONJON, *n. f.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominium*, low Latin, according to *Ménage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in

Chaucer.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dungeon*,
Wherein the knights were in prison,
Was evin joyntant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playinge.

Chaucer.

DONOR, *n. f.* [from *donor*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait

Dryden.

The promiss'd dole.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote.

Atterbury.

DOUBLE, *n. f.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Faintest*.] A trifter; an idler.

DOOM, *v. a.* [teeman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou did'st not *doom*

Milton.

So strictly, but much more to pity incline.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.

Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the fire

Granville.

Of such another son.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his accusers, hears;

Dryden.

Round in his urn the bleed'g balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?

Shakespeare.

And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?

5. To define; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our throats to seek the Lætan land.

Dryden.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;

Granville.

Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.

DOOM, *n. f.* [boom, Saxon; *doom*, Dutch.]

1. Final sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;

Shakespeare.

And humbly thus with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,
'T'houg in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.

Milton.

And now, without redemption all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell

Milton.

By *doom* severe.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him.

Locke.

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand 'till the perpetual *doom*.

Shakespeare.

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,

Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil.

Shakespeare.

4. Determination declared.

—Revoke that doom of mercy, for 'tis Clifford.

Shakespeare.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household talk, shall be her *doom*.

Dryden.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.

Pope.

DOOMSDAY, *n. f.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday*.

Shakespeare.

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DOR

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in funnime may appear.

Dryden.

2. The day of sentence in condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday*.

Shakespeare.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *n. f.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by *ore*, *per erat*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*.

Camden.

DOOR, *n. f.* [toon, eury, Saxon; *doorri*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses and gates of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-wall open flew.

Spyer.

In the side a *door*

Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast.

Milton.

To the same end men feild paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead.

Danbarn.

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in.

Dryden.

2. In familiar language, a house.

Lay one piece of Beth or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *door*.

Bacon.

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and to go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *door*.

Deacy of Pity.

Martin's office is now the second door in the street, where he will see Parnel.

Arbutnot.

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never lose the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads.

Adison.

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *door*.

Adison.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year.

Dr.

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, *into the door* against all temptations to carnal security.

Hammond.

5. Out of *Door*, or *Doors*. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly went away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To fervile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*.

Dryden.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of door*, and can be no prince over his brother.

Locke.

6. At the *Door* of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my *door*.

Dryden.

7. Next *Door* to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

L'Estrange.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unprovoked is but next *door* to a tumult.

DOORCASE, *n. f.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces.

Milton.

DOORKEEPER, *n. f.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *door-keeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants.

Topel.

DOQUET, *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no *disput* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit.

Bacon.

DORMANT, *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can assure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well leaving him, and he will sleep like a top.

Congreve.

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*.

Bacon.

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, 'till it swims within his reach.

Grev.

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.

Bacon.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions.

Saxif.

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old

Old *dormant* windows must confess

Her beams : their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,

Do th' office of a burning-glass.

Cleveland.

DORMITORY. *n. f.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in : used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*. *Merr.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall;

And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.

Pope.

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cemeteria*, and in English *dormitories*. *Ayliffe.*

DORMOUSE. *n. f.* [*dormis*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,

A little less than dead : more dulcely hangs

On us than on the moon.

Ben. Johnson.

After they have lain a little while they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.

Collier.

DORN. *n. f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and *sea-hells*, and flat, as turbot, *dorn*, and hollybut. *Carew.*

DORNIC. *n. f.* [of *Dornick* in Flanders, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR. *v. a.* [*for*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Stimmer*.

DORR. *n. f.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black; his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells spotted with white. His wing shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew.*

DORSEL. *n. f.* [from *dosum*, the back.] A pannier; a basket **DORSER.** *n. f.* or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.

DORSIFEROUS. *n. f.* [*dorsum* and *ferre*, or *parire*, Latin.]

DORSIPAROUS. *n. f.* Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the America frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DORTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortair*, French.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side, for the other was but wall and window, seventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood.

Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

DOSE. *n. f.* [*dosis*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vigorous *dose* too fiercely wrought,

And added fury to the strength it brought.

Dryden.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*.

Arbutnot.

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No sooner does he peep into

The world, but he has done his *dose*;

Married his punctual *dose* of wives,

Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives.

Hudibras.

3. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

TO DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *doled*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.*

2. To give physick to any man in a ludicrous sense.

DOSILL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *dosel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as balsicon, with precipitate, upon a *dosill*. *Wifeman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*.]

Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead

Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow?

Addison.

DOT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Stimmer* from *dottier*, German, the white of an egg, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jet*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

TO DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or spots.

DOTAGE. *n. f.* [from *dot*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The foul in all hath one intelligence;

Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,

And too much driness in an old man's sense,

Cannot the prints of outward things retain:

Then doth the foul want work, and idle sit,

And this we childishness and *dotage* call.

Deviiti

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts

As joyful as our hearts:

Our senses tell us, if we please not them;

Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream.

Suckling.

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,

Thank that fond *dotage*, which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Reating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town posselt,

My people thine, my wretched country waste?

An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,

Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?

Garrick.

DO'TARD. *n. f.* [from *dot*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advice,

Seems that through many years thy wit was three fold,

And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise;

Else never should thy judgment be so frail.

Spenser.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,

To draw off his last dregs of life.

Prior.

DO'TATION. *n. f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.

Dick.

TO DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radater*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dot*,

I see my fon.

Shakespeare.

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dot*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer. l. 36.*

Time has made you *dot*, and vainly tell

Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:

Go, be the temple and the gods your care;

Permit to men the thought of peace and war.

Dryden.

When an old woman begins to *dot*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies.

Addison.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, sometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tediousness. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shakespeare.*

TO DOTE UPON. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love

Were set on herford, whom they *doted* on,

And blest'd, and grac'd.

Shakespeare.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,

Because thou seest me *dot* upon my love.

Shakespeare.

All the beauties of the court besides,

Are mad in love, and *dot* upon your person.

Denham.

Mark those who *dot* on arbitrary power,

And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,

Or needy bankrupts.

Dryden.

Would you so *dot* upon your first desire,

As not to entertain a nobler fire?

Dryden.

We *dot* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove

What dust we *dot* on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope.

DO'TER. *n. f.* [from *dot*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a *dotard*.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,

It mourns that painting and usurping hair

Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;

And therefore is the born to make black fair.

Shakespeare.

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Bayle.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,

Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!

Dryden.

DO'TTARD. *n. f.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like are pollards and *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. f.* [from *dot*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dottrelts*, we see how motions of man; and in catching of *dottrelts*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. Bacon.

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs. All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclesiast. xlii. 24.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. Great honours are great burthens; but on whom They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads: His cares must still be *double* to his joys, Ben. Johnson.

In any dignity. I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetic; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. Swift.

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. Swift.

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty fryar, With a paunch swollen so high, his *double* chin Might rest upon't. Dryden.

4. Twofold; of two kinds. Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold, Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold; And *double* death did wretched man invade, Dryden.

By steel afflicted, and by gold betray'd. Dryden.

No far appears to lend his friendly light; Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. Dryden.

5. Two in number. And if one power did not both see and hear, Our fights and sounds would always *double* be. Davies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two.

The magnifico is much below'd, And hath in his effect a voice potential, Shakepeare.

As *double* as the duke's. Shakepeare.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret. I th' preference

He would say untruths, and be ever *double* Both in his words and meaning. Shakepeare.

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. Chron. xii. 33.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. f.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, wherof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. Cowell.

DOUBLE-QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official: and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. Cowell.

DOUBLE is much used in composition, generally for *double*, two ways; as *double edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend, His rising muscles and his brawn commanding; His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear, Dryden.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat, Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat, Or *double-button'd* frizee. Gay.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. f.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, fable, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. L'Estrange.

DOUBLE DEALING. *n. f.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold. — But that it would be *double-dealing*, fir, I would you could make it another. Shakepeare.

Our prets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with pety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was

necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness; and *double-dealing*. Page.

TO DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over. Yes, I'll to the royal bed, Dryden.

Where first the mysteries of our love were acted, And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two sources. Here the *double-founted* stream Jordan, true limit call'dward. Milton.

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands. All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. Glanville.

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour. Adrians.

TO DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security. He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. Tass.

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Deceitful; insidious. A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. James i. 8.

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double* and *shine*.] Shining with double lustre. He was

Among the rest that there did take delight, To see the sports of *double-shining* day. Sidney.

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

For much the fear'd the Lyrians, *double-tongued*, And knew the town to Juvo's care belong'd. Dryden.

TO DOUBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo Shakepeare.

The numbers of the fear'd. Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond; *Double* six thousand, and then treble that. Shakepeare.

Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail, Or *double* his dishonour if he fail. Dryden.

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or limit, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. Locke.

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum. Aristarchus.

2. To contain twice the quantity. Thus reinforce'd against the adverse fleet, Still *doubling* our's, brave Rupert leads the way. Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add. He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow; Like lightning flam'd their faultchions to and fro. Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle. Ex. xxxi. 9.

5. To fold. He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces, And *double*ed down the useful pieces. Prior.

6. To pass round a headland. Presently departing again, and falling along the coast, he *double*ed the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. Addison.

Now we have the cape of Good Hope in sight, the variable wind is our own, if we can but *double* it. Dryden.

TO DOUBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity. 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*s. Burnett.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. Throw Egypt's bit, and offer in the stead, Officer—the crown on Berenice's head: Dryden.

I am resolv'd to *double* till I win.

3. To turn back, or wind in running. Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two Summers and two Winters; but in the skirts of the world zone it *double*eth and goeth back again, and so maketh out long Summer, Swift.

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong, Thy turns and *double*ings cannot have thee long.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights. Who knows which way the points? *Double*ing and turning like an hunted hare! Dryden.

Find out the meaning of her mind who can. Double.

DOUBLE. *n. f.*

Twice the quantity or number.

In all the four great years of mortality above-mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week about five times. *Graunt.*

Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakespeare.*

A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DOUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *double*.] The state of being double. If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproach. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBLER. *n. f.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET. *n. f.* [from *double*.]

The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat; so called from being double for warmth.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit. *Shakespeare.*

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,

And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison.*

They do but mimic ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandfathers, in their *doublets* dress. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew.*

DOUBLON. *n. f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a Muse by Mars begot,

Born, Caesar like, to write and act great deeds,

Impatient to revenge his fatal throat,

His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

Haply at night he does with horror shun

A widow's daughter, or a dying son,

His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,

And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

TO DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Heister.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *South.*

I *doubt* not to *make* it appear to be a monstrous folly to decide these things. *Tilghson.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's infallibility, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*? *Atterbury.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more

'T than to be sure they do. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, whereof he *doubted* not now also. *Kwelen.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,

To try your love, and make you *doubt* of mine? *Dryden.*

To fear; to be apprehensive.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,

For the late flight his honour suffer'd there. *Ottway.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are two many in the body of the work. *Baker.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend

Against those four which now before him were,

Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

3. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

At first the tender blades of grass appear,

And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,

Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryd.*

DOUBT. *v. a.*

To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm to late

Doubted his empire. *Milton.*

To teach vain wits a science little known,

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

To fear; to suspect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have making entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

To distrust.

You that will be less fearful than discreet,

That love the fundamental part of state,

More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer

A noble life before a long. *Shakespeare.*

XLIII.

DOUBT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *South.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame, and *no doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy according to the air it lives in. *Aristot.*

'Tis past a *doubt*,

All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubt* is are traitors,

And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,

The good we oft might win. *Shakespeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deutr. xxviii. 66.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gulian.*

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same,

It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Buckm.*

DOUBTER. *n. f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DOUBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

methinks I should know you, and know this man;

Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*

Thermestes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether his'd,

Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,

Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down,

To lodge the monster fabrick in the town. *Dryden.*

4. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have left power. *Hobbes.*

5. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution

I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare

Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DOUBTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Though *certificalness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Watt.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: this is expected, and therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Lu li.*

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*. *Baker.*

DOUBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously.

Whatever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt; if imagination have any power at all, for a man reprehendeth that often that he scarcely, than the contrary. *Bacon.*

DOUBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Without fear; without apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, deep *doubtless* and secure,

That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,

Will not offend them. *Shakespeare.*

I am *doubtless*; I can purge

Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBTLESSLY. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

DOW

DOW

Dowdles he would have made a noble knight. *Shakespeare.*
All their desires, defects, or expectations the conqueror had
no other means to satisfy, but by the effates of such as had
appeared open enemies to him; and *dowdles* many innocent
persons suffered in this kind. *Hale.*
Dowdles many men are finally lost, who yet have no means
fins to answer for, but their own. *South.*
These mountains have been *dowdles* much higher than they
are at present: the rains have washed away of the soil, that
has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Hesiod.*
Dowdles, oh guff! great laud and praise were mine,
If, after social rides and gales below'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pepr.*
DOCK-UT. *n. f.* [*douct*, French.] A culard. This word I
find only in *Skinner*.
DOUCKER. *n. f.* [from *To duck*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A
bird that dips in the water.
The cymbi, or *douclers*, or loons, are admirably con-
formed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their
feathers so slippery, that water cannot moisten them. *Roy.*
DOVE. *n. f.* [*dous*, old Teutonic; *taus*, *daub*, German.]
1. A wild pigeon.
So flows a snowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows flows. *Shakespeare.*
Say, will the falcon swooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pepr.*
Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling doves. *Pepr.*
2. A pigeon.
I have here a dish of doves, that I will bestow upon your
worship. *Shakespeare.*
DOVICOT. *n. f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which
pigeons are bred and kept.
Like an eagle in a *devocat*, I
Flutter'd your Volcians in Coriol; *Shakespeare.*
DOVEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons.
The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the
devocat. *Dryden.*
But still the *dovehouse* obstinately flood.
DOVE-TAIL. *n. f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two
bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of
a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.
DOUGH. *n. f.* [*sah*, Saxon; *deugh*, Dutch.]
1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*
You that from plant paste would fabrick raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their pow'r to knead, and give the form to *dough*. *King.*
2. *My cake is DOUGH.* My affair has miscarried; my under-
taking has never come to maturity.
My cake is dough, but I'm in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakespeare.*
DOUGHBAKED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfinished; not
hardened to perfection; soft.
For when, through tailfeats flat humility,
In *doughbaked* men some harmlessfines we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*
DOUGHTY. *adj.* [*bohty*, Saxon; *dought*, virtue, Dutch.]
1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and
things.
Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament,
With greatest honour, he achieve might. *Spenser.*
2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.
If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left,
he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again; *Pepr.*
DOUGHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unfouled; soft; unhardened.
Your son was misled with a snipet taffata fellow there, whose
villanous fassiron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy*
youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakespeare.*
T_Y DOUSE. *v. a.* [*douse*; but probably it is a cant word formed
from the found.] To put over head suddenly in the water.
T_O DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
It is no jelling, trivial matter,
To living i' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*
DOUGER. *n. f.* [*douairier*, French.]
1. A widow with a jointure.
she lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame of a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakespeare.*
Widows have a greater interest in property than either
maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a
freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.
Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but prince's *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare.*
DO-WEY. *n. f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a
dowdy; Cleopatra, a giddy; Helen and Hero, flinders and
harlots. *Shakespeare.*
The bedlam train of lovers use
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*
No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confel'd the shrew. *Goy.*
DOWER. *n. f.* [*douaire*, French.]
DOWERY. *n. f.* [*douaire*, French.]
1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage.
His wife brought in *dow'r* Clizia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*
2. That which the widow possesseth.
His patrimonial territories of Flanders were partly in *dowry*
to his mother-in-law, and partly not servicable, in respect
of the late rebellions. *Bacon.*
3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.
Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give ac-
cording as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to
wife. *Greffu.*
4. Endowment; gift.
What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'st thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Devins.*
DOW'ERED. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; supplied with a
portion.
Will you with those infirmities the owes,
Unfriended, new-adapted to our hate,
Dow'r'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her. *Shakespeare.*
DOW'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Without a fortune; un-
portioned.
Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Shakespeare.*
DOW'LAS. *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.
Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers
wives, and they have made boulders of them. *Shakespeare.*
DOWN. *n. f.* [*doun*, Danish.]
1. Soft feathers.
Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *doun*. *Wotton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nureth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *doun* doth dim.
Lie tumbling on our *doun*, courting the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Dromen.*
A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use
of *doun* beds. *Lute.*
2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.
Thou bosome softness! *doun* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southey.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair.
Scarce had the *doun* to shade his cheeks begun;
One was their care, and their delight was one. *Dryden.*
I am not chang'd, I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *doun* began to shade his face. *Dryden.*
On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *doun*, and promise man. *Prior.*
4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.
Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind,
Sweath a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *doun* of children,
fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon.*
Like scatter'd *doun* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*
DOWN. *n. f.* [*doun*, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill; but it is used
now as if derived from the adverb.]
1. A large open plain, or valley.
On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A half-nud hare from greedy greyhound go.
Lord of much riches, which the eye renowns;
Seven thousand broad-trail'd sheep graze on his *downs*. *Sandys.*
Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *duns* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless *duns*. *Goy.*
To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *dun*. *Pope.*
2. A hill; a rising ground. This sense is very rare. *Hall*

DOW

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *down* of Suffolk. *Ray.*

Down, *prep.* [*adown*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, left it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knight.*

Down, *adv.*

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand, Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell By thousands. *Milton.*

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound, His pond'rous limbs opprest the trembling ground; Blood, brains, and foam, gush from the gaping wound. *Dr.*

2. Bleeding towards the ground.

3. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy? —The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock, And the gods dawn at twelve. *Shakespeare.*

4. To a total maceration.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a rapid state. *Arbutnot.*

5. Into divergence; into declining reputation.

He that d'our dividend o' th' crown, We had so painfully preach'd *down*; And lo!c'd us, though against the grain, T' have calls to teach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been still preached up, but *after* *down*, and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has written himself *down*. *Addison.*

6. [Answering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Pf. lxx. 15.*

Down, *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Court; *down* with them all. *Shakespeare.*

If there be ten, think not; but *down* with them. *Shakespeare.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it, Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, *down* to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shak.*

Down, [To go.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Lucile.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Lucile.*

3. *Down*, *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie, To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Downcast, *adj.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found, And first discover'd to my soul its wound, 'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes, And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

Tell me my fate: I ask not the success Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts, My cause has found. *Addison.*

Downfall, *n. f.* [*down* and *fall*.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why do'st thou say king Richard is depos'd?

Da'st thou, thou little better thing than earth, Divine his *downfall*? *Shakespeare.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfall*. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabrics.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown, When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town, Shook'd for the *downfall* in a doleful cry, For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Downfallen, *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall*.] Ruined; fallen.

DOW

The land is now divorced by the *downfall* steep cliffs on the farther side. *Curran.*

Downward, *adj.* [*down* and *grad*.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose, Ungarter'd, and *downward* to his ancles. *Shakespeare.*

Downhill, *n. f.* [*down* and *hill*.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiffer, he sinks space; And tho' 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Downhill, *adj.* Declivous; descending.

Downlook, *adj.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; fullen; melancholy.

Jealously sullies all, with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all the view'd in tawney drefs'd; *Downcast*'d, and with a cuckoo on her bill. *Dryden.*

Downlying, *adj.* [*down* and *lie*.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downright, *adv.* [*down* and *right*.]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight, Or mow'd o'erthwart, or clef'd *downright*. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay. *Shakespeare.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbutnot.*

Downright, *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *LeStrange.*

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a pretext of plate. *Spiculator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

When it came to the count to speak, old fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idleness was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Downsitting, *n. f.* [*down* and *sit*.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my thoughts after off. *Pf. cxxxix. 2.*

Downward, *adv.* [*downward*, Saxon.]

1. Towards the center.

As you lift up the glasses the drop will ascend flower and flower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither sides, With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downward* from them upon the adjacent countries. *Ray.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar, And little less than angel, would be more: Now looking *downward*, just as griev'd, appears To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear, That *downward* hath succeeded in his house, From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakespeare.*

Downward, *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force, That drove the sand along, he took his way, And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere, She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Downy, *adj.* [from *down*.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath There lies a *downy* feather, which flirs not; *D. d.*

Did he sulphure, that light and weightless down*
 Performe must move. *Shakespeare.*
 There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet
 rind upon their leaves; as stock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot;
 which down or nap consisteth of a subtle spirit, in a soft sub-
 stance. *Bacon.*

In her hand she held
 A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,
 New-gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd.
 Made of down or soft feathers. *Milton.*

A fide breeze from westward waits their fails to fill,
 And reels in those high beds his downy wings.
 Belinda fill her downy pillow pickt,
 Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

Soft; tender; soothing.
 Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
 Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,
 And look on death itself. *Shakespeare.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
 Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
 Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
 Sealing all breaths in a lethargic band. *Crowley.*

Do'wRE. *n. f.* [*dénaire*, French. It ought to be written
 Do'wRY. *z* *dower*.]

1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*

2. I could marry this wench for this *dower*. *Shakespeare.*

And ask no other *dower* but such another jest.

The king must die, that I may make you great, *Dryden.*

And give a crown in *dower* with my love. *Dryden.*

Tethys all her waves in *dower* gives. *Dryden.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
 And for a *dower* a hundred forskins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

Doxo'LOGE. *n. f.* [*δόξα* and *λόγος*.] A form of giving glory to
 God.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxolo-*
 gies express'd in the text; Blessed be the Lord God of Israel,
 who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from
 avenging myself with my own hand. *South.*

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been
 received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with
 a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

DUXY. *n. f.* A whore; a loose wench.

When daffadils begin to pure, *Shakespeare.*

With heigh! the *duxy* over the dale. *Shakespeare.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [*doze*, Saxon; *doet*, Dutch.] To slumber;
 to live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.

There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to
doze a little, the jolly coobler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to wait
 their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to *doze* upon their
 work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,

They led him soft; how all the bards arose. *Pope.*

Chieftest armies *doz'd* out the campaign,

And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decay'd in his parts, and with immoderate
 drinking *doz'd* in his understanding. *Clarendon.*

Two satyrs on the ground,

Stretch'd at his ease, their fire, Silenus, found

Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

Do'ZEN. *n. f.* [*dozaine*, French.] The number of twelve.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen,
 but it will be thought we keep a bawdy-house straight.

Shakespeare.

'That they bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could
 never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under
 them. *Raleigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex
 idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a *dozen*
 with them. *Swift.*

DoZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a
doziness in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

DoZY. *adv.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
 His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *n. f.* [*drabbie*, Saxon, Ices.] A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,

Must like a whore, unpack my heart with words,

And fall a cursing, like a very *drab*! *Shakespeare.*

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the
 knaves, you need not fear for the bawds. *Shakespeare.*

Babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakespeare.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,

Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *n. f.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours

At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot
 countries, which grows to many yards length between the
 skin and flesh.

DRAD. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the preterit of *To dread*.] Terrible;
 formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmost land-breach they shortly fetch,

Whilst the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Swaffer.*

DRAFF. *n. f.* [*drap*, dirty, Saxon; *drap*, Dutch, the sediment
 of ale.] Any thing thrown away; sweepings; refuse; *see*,
draps.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals
 lately come from swinekeeping, from eating *drap* and
 husks. *Shakespeare.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste

On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread

Whose appetite is dead!

No, give them grains their fill;

Huiks, *drap*, to drink and swell. *Bacon.*

I call'd, and drew them thither,

My hell-hounds to lick up the *drap* and filth,

Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed

On what was pure. *Milton.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

'Till vermin, or the *drap* of servile food,

Consume me. *Milton.*

As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,

And younger brothers but the *drap* of nature.

DRAFFY. *adj.* [from *drap*.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.]

Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *drift* oxen, and make
 you plough up the war. *Shakespeare.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [*draggon*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily
 along.

Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust,

Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thrust. *Dodd.*

2. To draw any thing burthenfome; any thing from which one
 cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,

Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd to well,

To part with all my bliss to save my lover?

Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *South.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I

will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can

hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *South.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be
 carried.

They shall surprise

The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chain

Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*

To fall, that's justice;

But then, to drag him after! For to die,

And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only con-

tent to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a show

of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproach'd

with disdainful words, beaten and *dragg'd* in so barbarous a

manner, that he hardly escap'd with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;

The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the
 ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains

Of foundering lasses, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryden.*

A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges

the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the

floor. *Milton.*

DRAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,

Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the re-

turning our acknowledgments to them is just the same as re-

turning our acknowledgments to the *drag*, and sacrific-

ing to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under
 water.

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place,

and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used to

the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men.

DRA'GNET. *n. f.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,

And callingsnets did rivers bottoms sweep.

Some fishermen, that had been out a while day with a *dra-net*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a *flurgeon* at last.

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *drag-net*, great and small.

Whatever old time, with his huge *drag-net*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, flicks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancient, these are the fathers.

DRA'GON. *v. a.* [*from drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *dragged* damsel, here and there,

From Billingsgate her fifty traffick bear.

He wore the same gown five years, without *dragging* or tearing.

DRA'GON. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt,

Which on his rider he would flurt.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone,

Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen

Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than fen.

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning

May bear the raven's eye.

And you, ye *dragons* of the faly race,

Whom glittering gold and flaming armour grace;

In o'er nations' handless are you found.

Their guardian genii and protectors round.

On *fiery* volumes there a *dragon* rides;

Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draconum*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are like those of arum, but divided into many parts; the stalk is spotted; but, in other respects, it agrees with the arum.

DRA'GONET. *n. f.* [*from drag*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest

Of many *dragons*, his fruitful feed.

DRA'GONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon and fly*.] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cautharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonsflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.

DRA'GONIST. *adj.* [*from drag*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;

A vapour sometimes like a bare or lion.

DRA'G-LIKE. *adj.* [*dragon and like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *drag-like*, and does achieve as soon

As draw his sword.

DRA'GON-SLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon and blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragon blood is a resin, so oddly named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy,

triable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered; it has little smell, and is of a refinous and astringent taste. One sort is very compact; another sort less compact, and less pure, is called common *dragonsblood*. A third sort is tough and viscous, and of a blood colour; and in keeping it grows hard, like the first sort. Four vegetables afford *dragonsblood*: one is a tall tree in the Canaries; the *sanguis draconis* ex-

udes from the cracks of the bark in the great heats.

Another grows to six or eight feet high in the island of Java, where the resin is extracted from the fruit, about the size of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true *sanguis draconis* flows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark; its trunk and large branches yield a refinous juice, which seems to be our finest sort of *dragon blood*.

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth

with aqua vite, and strain them together.

DRA'GON-HEAD. *n. f.* A plant.

It hath a lobated flower, consisting of one leaf; whose upper lip, which is crested, and its under lip, which is divided into three segments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the representation of a dragon's head.

DRA'GON-TREE. *n. f.* See PALMTREE, of which it is a species.

This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary islands, where they grow to a considerable size; and from it is supposed that the *dragonsblood* is obtained.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*from drag*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragons* followed much in the late action.

DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're flanch,

Directly bent against the French;

Deny to have your free-born foe

Dragons'd into a wooden shoe.

DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed mols.

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home.

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France.

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*.

Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.

While cruel Nero only *drains*

The mortal Span and's ebb ng veins,

By study morn, and slack with age,

How dull, how thoughtless is his rage?

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids.

3. To make up to dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them.

DRAIN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drain* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, sling in stones and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf.

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What cargs we met with for our pains?

DRAKE. *n. f.* [*of uncertain etymology*.]

1. The male of the duck.

2. The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them.

3. [*from draco*, dragon, French.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three floats, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them flagger.

DRAM. *n. f.* [*from drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the sixteenth part of an ounce.

The tial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and a sixth of the weight in the same depth in the water as above said.

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispart;
A *drum* of sweet is worth a pound of four.

No *drum* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a lung'ring *drum*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison.

Every *drum* of business, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character.

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second fee, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong force of *drums* if thou get free,
Another *Drury*, Ward! shall sing in thee.

DRAMA. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] In low language, to drink *drums*; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *n. f.* [*drama*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Eſchylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

DRAMATICAL. *adj.* [*from drama*.] Represented by action; *DRAMATICK.* *adj.* not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great *dramatic* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God.

DRAMATICALLY. *adv.* [*from dramatic*.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly *simply*.
DRA'MATIST. *n. f.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Barnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink*.]

DRAPÉ. *v. n.* [*drap*, French: *draps*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drapé* accordingly as he might afford.

Bacon's Henry VII.

2. To jeer, or satyryze. [*drapper*, French.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drap*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours.

The *draper* and *mercer* may measure her as they please.

Havel's England's Tears.

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm.

Bacon.

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*.

Swift.

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years.

Archibald.

3. The dress of a picture, or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *d'aperies* and ornaments.

DRA'PET. *n. f.* [from *drap*.] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence the them brought into a stately hall,

Wherein were many tables fair disposed,

And ready dight with *drapes* festiva,

Against the viands should be ministr'd.

Fairy Queen.

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [*εἰσπρακτικός*.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap,

scammony, and the stronger purges.

Quincy.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.]

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,

And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood.

Cowd.

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,

And through his navel *drave* the pointed death.

Pope.

DRAUGH. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill.

See **DRAFF**.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:

'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*.

Shakspeare.

DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a sparkling flood,

And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god.

Dryden.

They flung up one of their hogheads, and I drank it off at

a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a

pint.

Galliver's Travels.

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distemp'ring himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*.

Boyle.

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring-water, with a handful of sage boiled in it.

Temple.

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases.

South's Sermons.

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;

He reel'd, and falling, fills the spacious cave.

Dryden.

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a draught for Juno when the banquets,

I would not taste thy treasonous offer.

Milton.

Number'd ill, that lie unseen

In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,

Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly

Irrevocable; the too prompt reply.

Prior.

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;

The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*.

Pope.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*,

would be perhaps the greatest improvement.

Temple.

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest

for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*.

Mortimer.

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,

And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind.

Dryden.

7. Delineation; sketch.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will.

South.

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived.

Lake.

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his mind: in him were united all the feathered perfections of the creature.

South.

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two

pikes grown to an excessive bigness.

Haz.

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought

him a very great *draught*.

L'Estrange.

11. The act of shooting with a bow.

Gedye of Bouillon, the glorious general, at one *draught*

of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem,

broached three feathered birds called alerions.

Cumden.

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design;

perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by

drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he least

not for you; and to watch advantages upon him, is he dash

upon you.

Spenser's Ireland.

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those,

that might otherwise be employed.

Didon.

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly,

and is cast out into the *draught*.

Mat.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,

Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length.

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the

shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel

of any *draught* would strike.

Ev.

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which

fish is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down

the house of Baal, and made it a *draught-house*.

2 Kings.

DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*trahere*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

'Tisn shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will

draw it into the river.

2 Sam. xii. 13.

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not draw the dagger out of his belly.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head.

Amos.

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the

judgment-seat.

Job. i. 16.

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jerusalem with cords, and took him up out

of the dungeon.

Jeremiah.

Draw the water for the siege.

Suk.

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry.

Ezek.

There was no war, no death, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too long,

and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like

to *draw* left.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast

as it can be generated.

Hippocrates.

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it

seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt.

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would

not have looked towards it, if it had shined out.

Swift.

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such

as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of

most, and the reverence of many towards him.

Clarendon.

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;

Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part.

Dryden.

7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and pray'd I know not whether,

From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld

This happy light.

Milton.

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,

I *drew* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,

You taft the cooling breeze.

Milton.

Why *drew* Marcellus's good bishop purer breath,

When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?

Pope.

8. To take from any thing containing.

They *drew* out the slaves of the ark.

2 Chron.

9. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees

Are left this vault to brag of.

Shakspeare.

10. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,

And *draw* no swords but what are sanctify'd.

Shakspeare.

I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Rx. xv.*
He proceeded so far in his intemperance as to draw out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

11. To let out any liquid.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
I opened the timour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

12. To take bread out of the oven.
The joyner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

13. To unclose or slide back curtains.
Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover
The several coffets to this noble prince. *Shakspeare.*
Alarm'd, and with prelagging heart he came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the dame
To loathsome sight. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then
A flash of lightning draw the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

14. To close or spread curtains.
Philoco. earnestly again entreated Pamela to open her grief,
who, drawing the curtains, that the candle might not complain
of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*

15. To extract.
Spirts, by distillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices,
which shall fume and fume of themselves. *Boyle.*

16. To procure as an agent cause.
When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of
life, 'tis in his power, by refusing his matter, to draw on him-
self death. *Locke.*

17. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.
Have they invent- tones to win
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*

Religion will require all the labour we can do it, by the
blessings it will draw down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and
evil, which they draw after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value acre of excellent land, ready cul-
tivated, and well stocked too with cattle, where he had no hopes
of commerce with other parts of the world to draw money to
him, by the sale of the product of the island. *Locke.*

Whole elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts,
and draw obscurity upon places of scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and power usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon them. *Addison.*

18. To convey secretly.
The liars in wait draw themselves along. *Judge, xx. 37.*
In process of time, and as their people increased, they drew
themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

19. To protract; to lengthen.
Do you note
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale the looks,
And of an earthly cold? Observe her eyes! *Shakspeare.*

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then draw my life in length; let me sustain
In hopes of his embrace, the weight of pain.
In some families men draw their comparisons into minute
particulars of no importance. *Fulton on the Glazicks.*

20. To utter lingeringly.
The brand amid' the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan. *Dryden.*

21. To represent by picture; or in fancy.
I do aim myself
To welcome the condition of the times;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such; ereful of my face,
As he would draw it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Draw the whole world, expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the soft affluents of love
Poets and painters never are secure;
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its power? *Prior.*

22. To form a representation.
The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the
hand of Titian, who was then drawing his picture; and upon
the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he
said, Titian deserves to be served by Caesar. *Dryden.*

23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.
Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame; *Dryden.*

Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*
Several wares entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and
from them draw the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from politives.
From the events and revolutions of these governments are
drawn the usual instruction of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.
What shows the force of the inference but a view of all the
intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition
inferred. *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.
I'll raise such artificial sights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We have drawn them from the city. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Isaiah, xxviii. 6.*
Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to draw
others to his purpose. *Isaiah, xxviii. 6.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memo-
ries of their losses in their former battle, as the confidence of
an army, which came for their deliverance, could not draw
them forth again. *Bacon's History of Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.
Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about. *Shakspeare.*
Aeneas would ring flood, then ask'd the cause
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

28. To persuade to follow.
The poet
Did sign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so flock'd, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

29. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords, to strengthen their parties, drew all
themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among
them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Darwin.*

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw
or deter their imitation than discourses. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain; a metaphor from car's.
This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loses. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up.
For thy three thousand ducats here is fix.
If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond. *Shakspeare.*

32. To extort; to force.
So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Draws sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryden.*

Can you ever forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you draw from him in your last farewell? *Addison.*

33. To write; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing
the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgift.*

34. To compose; to form in writing.
In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties, such as our
play wants. *Shakspeare, All's Well That Ends Well.*

Clerk, draw a deed of gift.
The report is not unlawfully drawn, in the spirit of a
pleader, who can find the most plausible topics. *Swift.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*
Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action; come, thou must
not be in this humour with me. *Shakspeare.*

36. To vituperate; to embowel.
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King.*

37. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or vio-
lence.
A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every
thing that can be drawn in any way, to give colour to the ar-
gument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

38. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back.
Now, sporting mules, draw in the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for funny plains. *Gey.*

39. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to entice.
It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that drew
them in, and deceived them. *South's Sermons.*

40. To DRAW off. To extract by distillation.
Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits of their
thoughts, should lie still for some time, 'till their minds have
gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and con-
versation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and
images of nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

41. To drain out by a vent.
Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopp'd with a
spill, which never allow to be pulled out 'till you draw off a
great quantity. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

42. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract.
It

- It *draws* mens minds off from the bitterness of party. *Add.*
42. To *DRAW on*. To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*,
or his practices procure, he leaved a foolishly. *Hayward.*
43. To *DRAW on*. To cause; to bring by degrees.
The examination of the subtle matter would *draw on* the
consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers.
Be la en Fluidi.
45. To *DRAW over*. To raise in a skill.
I took refined oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it
essential oil of wormwood, *draws over* with water in a limbeck.
Bye en Colours.
46. To *DRAW over*. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change
a party.
Some might be brought into his interests by money, others
drawn over by fear. *Addison on the State of the War.*
One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther over
to his party. *Atterbury.*
47. To *DRAW out*. To protract; to lengthen.
He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To long-rising fulliance. *Shakspeare Measure for Measure.*
Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two
books; which H. God has dispatched in half a one. *Addison.*
48. To *DRAW out*. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.
Philosophy found her, and to *draw out* more, said she, I have
often wonder'd how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*
49. To *DRAW out*. To call to action; to detach for service; to
ravage.
Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden.*
The Arcadian king
And Trojan youth the Gune oblations bring:
Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. *Dryden.*
50. To range in battle.
Let him desire his superior officer, that the next time he is
drawn out the challenger may be posited near him. *Celler.*
51. To *DRAW up*. To form in order of battle.
The Lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was
no enemy left on that side, *draw up* in a large field opposite to
the bridge. *Clarendon.*
So Muley-Zeyden found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryd n.*
52. To *DRAW up*. To form in writing; to contrive.
To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is,
in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dry.*
A paper might be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three
hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*
- To *DRAW v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.
An heifer which had not been wrought with, and which
had not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deuter. xxi. 3.*
I think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakspeare Othello.*
2. To act as a weight.
They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their
minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*
3. To contract; to think.
I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture
of adhes, or dust, will *draw* or *draw* into less room.
Bacon's Natural History.
4. To advance; to move; to make progression.
Draw ye near hither all the child of the people. *1 Sa. xiv.*
He ended; and th' archangel soon *draw* nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clos'd to meet man *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves
upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the
sun. *Dryden.*
- Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,
Whom from the shore the busy boatman saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*
And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh:
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison.*
5. To draw a sword.
For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Draw to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakspeare.*
6. To practise the act of delineation,
So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as
will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he
sees, should be got. *Locke.*
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.
He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*
8. To make a fore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little.
They returned to the camp where the king was, and the
Scots *draw* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence.
Clarendon.
10. To *DRAW off*. To retire; to retreat.
When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw*

- off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Celler.*
11. To *DRAW on*. To advance; to approach.
The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall. *Erden.*
12. To *DRAW up*. To form troops into regular order.
DRAW. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRAWBACK. n. f.* [*draw and back*.] Money paid back for
ready payment, or any other reason.
In poudage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*
- DRAWBRIDGE. n. f.* [*draw and bridge*.] A bridge made to be
lik'd up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.
Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the
other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
- DRAWER. n. f.* [from *draw*.]
1. One employed in procuring water for the well.
From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water.
Deuter. xxii. 11.
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the casks.
To drive away the time 'till Falstaff comes, I pray thee do
thou stand in some bye room, while I question my party *drawer*
to what end he gave me the sugar. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*
Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh phials;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be
ty'd. *Bacon's Johnson's Tavern Drawer.*
A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes
the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not
to be provoked. *Tutor.*
3. That which has the power of attraction.
Love is a flame, and therefore we lay beauty is *attractive*,
because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*. *Boyle.*
4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
There may be other, and different intelligent beings, of
whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as
a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the keys
or understanding of a man. *Locke.*
We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of
medals supplying the room. *Addison on Medals.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.
The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, and reconcile
them to the heat, by making them go stark naked, without
shirt or *drawers*, 'till they are ten years old. *Locke.*
- DRAW'ING. n. f.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation.
They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope's Epistle.*
- DRAW'INGROOM. n. f.* [*draw and room*.]
1. The room in which company assemble at court.
What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-*
room was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill re-
lated as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*
2. The company assembled there.
- DRAWN. pa. tiple.* [from *draw*.]
- An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Cla.*
So lofty was the pile a Partisan bow,
With vigour *drawn*, must punt the shaft below. *Dryden.*
1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.
If we make a *draw* game of it, or procure but moderate ad-
vantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*
2. With a sword drawn.
What art thou *drawn* among those heartless kinds? *Shakspeare.*
3. Open; put aside, or uncheck'd.
A curtain *drawn*, presented to our view
A town besieg'd. *Dryden's Trojan War.*
4. Evicerated.
There's no more faith in thee than in a fluted pine;
no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakspeare.*
5. Induced as from some motive.
The Irish will be better *drawn* to the English than the Eng-
lish to the Irish government. *Speyer on French.*
As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides,
so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hay.*
- DRAW'WELL. n. f.* [*draw and well*.] A deep well; a well out
of which water is drawn by a long cord.
The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawn* die:
the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a *draw-*
cord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Gower.*
- To *DRAWL. v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any thing in a slow
driveling way.
Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy trace
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- DRAW. n. f.* [*draw*, Saxon.] The car on which
DRAW'YCAR. n. f. [beet is carried.]
Let him be brought into the field of action upon his *draw*,
and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*
When *draws* bound high, then never cross behind.
Where bubbling yell is blown by gusts of wind. *Gop.*
- DRAW'YHORSE. n. f.* [*draw and horse*.] A horse which draws a
draw.
This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the
elephant and the *draw*. *Tutor.*

DRA'YMAN. *n. f.* [*dray* and *man*.] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakespeare.*
Have not coblers, *draymen* and mechanicks governed as
well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to
govern? *South.*

DRA'Y PLOUGH. *n. f.* [*dray* and *plough*.] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in Winter for mury
days. *Mortimer.*

DRAZEL. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *drasfel*, the scum or
drofs of human nature; or from *drasfel*, French, a whore.]

A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,

To be their cully for a space,

That, when the time's expir'd, the *drasels*

For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *n. f.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terror; affright.

'Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatter bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare.*

But was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a
guilty conscience, from the secret dread of divine displeasure,
and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has
armed his laws with the terror of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every
beast of the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;

To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our solter king. *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakespeare.*

It cannot be, that thou hast murder'd him:
So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim. *Shakespeare.*

To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Amaze

Pe sure, and terror, seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountain upward turn'd. *Milton.*

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

'Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton.*

From this descent

Celestial virtues, rising will appear
More glorious, and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase
dread majesty. Some of the old acts of parliament are said
in the preface to be *intenduntur regiis*, our dread sovereigns.

TO DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive
degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet
all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time en-
counter. *Wate.*

TO DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.*

DREADER. *n. f.* [from *dread*.] One that lives in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the great
dreaders of popery. *Swift.*

DREADFUL. *a. f.* [from *dread* and *full*.] Terrible; frightful; frightful.

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

DREADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terror to the
wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in
which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom
they are to be tried. *Holwell.*

DREADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

DREADLESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearless; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelma, to whom danger was then a cause of *dreadlessness*,
all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery,
with swiftness of desire crossed him. *Sidney.*

DREADLESS. *adj.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearless; unafrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terror.

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Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'st done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpur'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton.*

DREAM. *n. f.* [*dræm*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Merie Casaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from *dræma* τὸ βίαιον, the comedy of life; dreams being, as plays are, a representation of something which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram:

ΣΑΝΝΙ ΠΑΙΣ ὁ βίαιον ἢ παρρησίαν ἢ μαζὶ παίζειται,
Τὸν πρῶτον μαρτυρεῖ, ὃ φησι τὰς ὁμιλίας. *Antol.*

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep

In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*

That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;

Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore. *Dryden.*

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to refigure

The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep

A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dilike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakespeare.*

TO DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed* or *dreamt*. [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses
are stopped, so that they receive not outward objects with
their usual quickness, in the mind; not suggested by any ex-
ternal objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or con-
duct of the understanding. *Locke.*

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shakespeare.*

I have nightly since

Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare.*

I *dreamed* that I was convey'd into a wide and boundless
plain. *Taylor.*

2. To think; to imagine.

'These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shakespeare.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that first orb
more than the transient crust. *Burnet.*

He little *dream'd* how high he was to cure,
'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden.*

3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not
digressing. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of
my work. *Smith.*

3. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not to tious for a noble day? *Dryden.*

TO DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryden.*

At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dream* the future fight, and early rose. *Dryden.*

DREAMER. *n. f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fight. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a
glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy
man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be
wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Or *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakespeare.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a droll.

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flours;
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DREAMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Without dreams.

The savages of mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to
be both nameless and *dreamless*. *C Camden.*

DREAM. *adj.* [*dræm*, Saxon, dicary.] Mournful; dismal;
sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *dream* and dying found
Affrights the flames at their service quaint. *Milton.*

DREAMTOLD. *n. f.* [from *dream*.] Horror; dismalness;
a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as the was when Pallas the attempted,

- She grew to hideous shape of *dreadhead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented.
- DREAUMENT.** *n. f.* [from *dreary*.]
1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.
I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreaument*.
2. Horror; dread; terror. This word is now obsolete.
Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and inmol'd ring *dreaument*.
DRE'ARY. *adj.* [by *open*, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful; dreifull.
The messenger of death, the gally owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually howl
At her abhorred face, fo horrid and so foul.
2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.
Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead.
Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd;
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground.
DREDGE. *n. f.* [To *dratch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a
net so often fopped may be called from this.] A kind of
net.
For oysters, besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they
have a peculiar *dredge*, which is a thick strong net, fastened
to three spalls of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering
whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew*.
To DREDGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather with a
dredge.
The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome accep-
tance.
DREDGER. *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.
DREGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees;
foulness; muddiness; feculence.
DREGGISH. *adj.* [from *dreggy*.] Foul with lees; feculent.
To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in
an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is
rendered equal in mischief to strong.
DREGGY. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of
dregs; muddy; feculent.
These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit;
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit.
Ripe grapes, being moderately pressed, their juice may
without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out.
DREGS. *n. f.* [by *open*, Saxon; *dreggion*, Islandick.]
1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the fecu-
lence.
Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame.
They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath.
We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain.
2. Anything by which purity is corrupted.
The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and
leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good
affections towards him.
3. Dregs; sweepings; refuse.
Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates design'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind.
What diffidence we must be under, whether God will re-
gard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but
the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety,
and the years in which we have no pleasure.
To DRAIN. *v. n.* [See *DRAIN*.] To empty.
I am sure I can fish it out of her: she is the sluice of her
lady's secrets: 'tis but letting her mill agoings, and I can *drain*
her of them all.
'Tis *drain'd* and empty'd of its poison now;
A cordial draught.
To DRENCH. *v. a.* [by *open*, Saxon.]
1. To wash; to soak; to steep.
In swimish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death.
Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold
notwithstanding their freshness and glosses, being rather new-
dy'd than stain'd with salt water.
To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws.
Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.
2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood.
3. To phycify by violence.

- If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and
well blood, and *drench* them.
DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.
Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend.
2. Phycify for a brute.
A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and
composed of several drugs in a liquid form.
Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day! Give
my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an
hour after.
A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
3. Phycify that must be given by violence.
Their counsels are more like a *drench*, that must be poured
down, than a draught which might be leisurely drank, if I
liked it.
4. A channel of water.
DRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *drench*.]
1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
2. One that gives phycify by force.
DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drench'd*, to make
a proverbial rhyme, *brant or burnt*.
What flames, quoth he, when I the present feces,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent!
To DRESS. *v. a.* [by *open*, French.]
1. To clothe; to invest with cloaths.
The first request
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest.
2. To clothe pompously or elegantly.
Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun,
or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards
you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and imile, and *dress*
themselves up in tincl and glafs gems and comestit un-
gery.
Few admir'd the native red and white,
'Till poets *dress'd* them up to chain the sight.
Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when *dress'd* out,
about the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine
hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.
Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, hand-
somerly *dress'd* up, for the commissioners to sit in.
Skill is us'd in *drassing* up power with all the splendid ad-
solutes can add to it.
The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is re-
conciled inferiours to any thing that can be *dress'd* up, into
any fair appearance of it.
4. To cover a wound with medicaments.
In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dress'd* her.
5. To curry; to rub.
Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress*
and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs.
Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*.
6. To rectify; to adjust.
Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; fill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r.
7. To prepare for any purpose.
In Orkney they *dress* their leather with the roots of tormentil,
instead of bark.
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.
When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense.
When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or
sprigs.
9. To prepare victuals for the table.
Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*
For his fat grandire some delicious mels,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race.
DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloaths; garment; habit.
Dress'd laugh'd at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures,
when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought
about, we think becoming.
A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone.
2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.
Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and
keeps at distance an encroacher.
3. The skill of adjusting dress.
The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry.
DRESSER. *n. f.* [from *dress*.]
1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the
person of another.
She burries all her hand-maids to the talk;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask.
2. One

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the *d-esser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*
 3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreft or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
 What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
 How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*,
 And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakespeare.*

A mapple *dresser* in her hall the had,
 On which full many a slender meal she made. *Dryden.*
 When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

DRESSING. *n. f.* [from *dress*.] The application made to a fore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an echar made by the catheterick. *Wifeman.*

DRESSINGROOM. *n. f.* [*dress* and *room*.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dressroom*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.] In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
 His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast. *Addison.*

TO DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;
 For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

TO DRIBBLE. *v. n.* [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages. *Drops, drip, dripble, dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drifp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it. *Woodward.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbutnot.*

9. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
 Can pierce a complot below. *Shakespeare.*

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

TO DRIBBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

DRIFLET. *n. f.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile born,
 Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:
 So strictly wert thou just to pay,
 Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRY. *a. n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *dryers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulle; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of its, 'till something interpole, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

'The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
 Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *F. 2.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
 An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
 And hollow'd, first a floating tough became,
 And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers fland,
 Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
 And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the South
 Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shakespeare.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *fast-drift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hook.*

Their *drift* comes known, and they discover'd are;
 For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This by the file, the manner, and the *drift*,
 'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

TO DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis.*

2. Thrown together on heaps.

He wanders on
 From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
 Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomson.*

TO DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; *drilian*, Saxon, from *pungh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched 'a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the flank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Mason.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
 And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
 And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackmore.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right-hand; but when they turn small work, they hold the drill-bone in their left-hand. *Mason.*

4. To delay; to put off; in low phrase.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from sleep to day. A low phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
 The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To range troops. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
 Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not conveniently serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole or more made in it. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specific constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Lake.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *ill*.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,
 Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

TO DRINK. *v. n.* *preter. drank*, or *drunk*; *part. pass. drunk*, or *drunken*. [*drincan*, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
 Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shakespeare.*

She said *drink*, and I will give thy camels *drink* also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen. ix. 21.*

When delight is the only end, and rest is itself, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.—For my part, I am sorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

TO DRINK to. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.

—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
 And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakespeare.*

5. TO DRINK to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:

I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
 And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *drink* to master Bardoilph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakespeare.*

TO DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow; applied to liquors.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. *1 Sa. xxx. 12.*

We have *drunken* our water for money. *2 Samuel.*

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it off, and dies. *South.*

Alexander,

Alexander, after he had *drank* up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arbutnot.*

2. To luck up; to absoib.
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stems,
And let the purple v'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*
Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.
My ears have yet not *drank* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shakspeare.*

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you fend,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakspeare.*
Phemius! let ads of gods and heroes old,
What ancient birds in hall and bow'r have told,
Attempt'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
That the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy.
I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.
Come, we have a hot venison patty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink* down all unkindness. *Shakspeare.*
In the camps of some years he will down his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.
Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. *1 Kings xx. 16.*

DRINK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat.
When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook! *Milton.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.
We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*. *Shakspeare.*
The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health! *Milton.*
These, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*. *Philips.*
Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbutnot.*

DRINKMONEY, *n. f.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drinkmoney*. *Arbutnot.*
DRINKABLE, *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.

DRINKER, *n. f.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum aloë, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apopleckic. *Arbutnot.*

TO DRIP, *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fat'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling streams supply. *Dryden.*
The finest sparks, and clearest beaus,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

TO DRIP, *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.
Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty bank of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.
Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce. *Voltaire.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazel broach. *Dryden.*

DRIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.
Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

DRIPPING, *n. f.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shows all her secrets of housekeeping;
For *candles* how the trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

DRIPPINGPAN, *n. f.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smooching coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRIPPLE, *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *aripple flat*.

TO DRIVE, *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drove*; part. *driven*, or *drove*. [*drēban*, Gothic; *drupan*, Saxon; *dryan*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place.
Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage reflects his wounds. *Dryden.*

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaus banish beaus, and swordknots swordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place.
Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakspeare.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden.*

5. To force or urge in any direction.
He flood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* afunder the nations. *Heb. iii. 6.*

6. To impel to greater speed.
7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ezra. xiv. 25.*

8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.
There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hills, and *drive* 'em to the shore. *Alfisa.*

9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.
We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

10. To force; to compel.
He *driven* to dismount, threatened, If I did not like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly exorcised, 'till they had *driven* one of their confals to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition to rigour. *King Charles.*

11. To distress; to straiten.
This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*. *Spejor.*

12. To urge by violence, not kindness.
He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

13. To impel by influence of passion.
I *drive* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakspeare.*

Discontents *drive* men into slidings. *King Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning puffs us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Luck.*

14. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and purified; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Chene.*

The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

15. To carry on.
As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. *Bacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common foot, beneath one law they live,
And with one common flock their traffic *drive*. *Dryden.*

Your Palimond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

16. To purify by motion.
The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Esperance.*

17. To DRIVE out. To expel.
Tumults and their excitors *drive* myself and many of both houses out of their places. *King Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Rofcetes, they forthwith *drove* out their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Kendall.*

To DRIVE. v. n.

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, *drives* that way where the greater and power-fuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But loosing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryd.*
Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryd.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drive* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden.*
Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke,
By sparks that *drive* against his faced face. *Dryden.*
Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drive* backward,
It slips from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden.*
The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T'imbosk their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

While thus he flood,
Perithous' dart *drive* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryd.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryd.*
The wolves scamper'd away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* fand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope.*

3. To pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakspeare.*

Thy flaming chariot wheels, that shook
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drav'st* of warring angels disarray'd. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Our first apprehensions are instructed in authors, which
drive at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have
found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line;
whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no
certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryd.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the
end that we have been *driving* at. *Addison.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakspeare.*

At Auxur's shield he *drives*, and at the blow

Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryd.*

To DRIVE. v. n. [from *drip*, *drizzle*, *dribble*, *drivel*.]

1. To flaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an
ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *drivelling* old fellow, lean,
flaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet
then most greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to *drivel*
like some paralytic, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This *drivelling* love is like a great natural, that runs rolling
up and down to hide his bubble. *Shakspeare.*

I hate to see a bare bold fellow fotted,
Made four and fenseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

DRIVEL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryd.*

2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches among
my noble thoughts. *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRIVELLER. n. f. [from *drivel*.] A fool; an ideot; a flaverer.

I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their
shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRIVEN. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job.*

DRIVER. n. f. [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many-people'd city flies;
Contains their labours, and the driver's cries. *Sandys.*

The driver runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death. *L'Estrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or
an heard of men, may be managed by any noise or cry which
their *driver* shall accustom them to. *South.*

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The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or
an heard of men, may be managed by any noise or cry which
their *driver* shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The founding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd.*

To DRIZZLE. v. a. [from *drizzle*, German, to shed dew.] To
shed in small flow drops; as winter rains. *Dryd.*

When the fun sets, the air dith *drizzle's* dew. *Shakspeare.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In sap consuming winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakspeare.*

To DRIZZLE. v. n. To fall in short flow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser.*

Her heart doth melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tea's did shed for pure affection. *Fa. Qu. ex.*

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no *drizzling* flow'r,
But rattling storm of arrows bar'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height,
are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of
the adjacent parts. *Addison.*

DRIZZLY. adj. [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

This driving winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives the exalted sun. *Dryden.*

DRILL. n. f. [from *drill*, a contraction of *drill*.]
A drone; a fluggard.

To DRILL. v. n. To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the word, and for their living *drill*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenser.*

We see in all things how delude does contract and narrow
our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things
in which we are conversant: the *drilling* peasant scarce thinks
there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbour-
ing markets. *Gouvenant of the Tongue.*

DROLL. n. f. [from *droll*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester;
a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up
by the way. *L'Estrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks is something dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll*, revilest earth,
And with our follies glub thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL. v. n. [from *droll*, French.] To jest; to play the
buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries wit to be de-
cided by *drilling* fantasticks, that have only used enough to
make others and themselves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Men that will not be reason'd into their senses, may yet be
laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

Let virtuosos insult and despise on, yet they never shall be
able to *droll* away nature. *South.*

DROLLERY. n. f. [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians
faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon it. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

DRONEDARY. n. f. [from *drone*, Italian.]

A sort of camel so called from its swift step, because it is
said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hun-
dred and fifty. *Dronedaries* are smaller than common camels,
slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one
larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back;
the other taller, with one hairy eminence, and more frequen-
tly called camel: both are cap ble of great fatigue, and very
serviceable in the western parts of Asia, where they abound.

Their hair is soft and thorn: they have no fangs, and fore-
teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with
a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high,
from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much
at a time, and are said to dislurb the water with their feet.

They keep the water long in their stomachs, which, as some
report, travellers in necessity will open for the sake of the
water contained in them. The stomach of this animal is
composed of four ventricles; and in the second are several
mouths, which open a passage into twenty cavities, which
serve for conservatories of water. See CAMEL. *Cant.*

Straw for the horses and *dronedaries* brought they unto the
place. *1 King. iv. 28.*

DRONE. n. f. [from *drone*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out
by the rest.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his furly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakspeare.*

Luxurious king, are to their people lost;
They live, like *drone*, upon the publick cost. *Dryd.*

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drone* from the laborious hive. *Dryden.*

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2. A sluggish; an idler.

He sleeps by day

More than the wild cat: *dreams* live not with me, *Shaksp.*

I heretofore I part with him.

Sit idle on the household hearth *Milton.*A bird'nout *dreams*, to visitants a gaze.It is my misfortune to be married to a *dream*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common flock. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

To *DROSE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers fault?

Why, was not I the twentieth by descent *Dryd.*From a long restless race of *dreaming* kings?*DRO'NISH*, *adj.* [from *dream*.] Idle; sluggish; 'dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.The *dreamish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,Rouse and prepare once more to take possession, *Rew.*

To nestle in their ancient hives again.

To *DROOP*, *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,

He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply; *Shaksp.*

Fatten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself.

I *droop*, with struggling spent; *Sandys.*

My thoughts are on my sorrows bent.

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be despirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon

A most auspicious star; whose influence *Shaksp.*

If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes

Will ever after *droop*.Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowse,While night's black agents to their prey do rowze. *Shaksp.*

When, by impulse from heav'n, Tyneus fang,

In *drooping* soldiers a new courage fang, *Rafcem.*

Can flow'n but drop in absence of the sun,

Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryd.*

'Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,

Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *droop*. *Dryd.*

When fustious rage to cruel exile drove

The queen of beauty and the court of love, *Dryd.*The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts.I'll animate the soldiers *drooping* courage,With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addison.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began

very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

3. To sink; to lean downwards.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,

Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd *Milton.*Laborious, 'till day *droop*.

His head, though gay

Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold, *Milton.*Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd.On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,Which, with a sigh, she rais'd; and this she said. *Pope.**DROP*, *n. f.* [Droppan, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when

there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge, *Shaksp.*

Each drop of us.

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put

into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being over-

powered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it:

he speaks, to my apprehension, very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring, in the gloomy shade,

Those little drops of light, *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,

I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood *Dryden.*

To have one drop of his.

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brilliant, we consign;

And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.**DROP SERENE*, *n. f.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.] A disease of the

eye, proceeding from an insipilation of the humour.

So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs,Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton.*To *DROP*, *v. a.* [Droppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules:

His heavens shall drop down dew. *Deut.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,

And drop their anchors on the meads below. *Dryd.*

One only hag remain'd:

Against a wither'd oak the lean'd her weight,

Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright, *Dryd.*And *dropp'd* an awkward court'ry to the knight.

St. John himself will scarce forbear

To bite his pen and drop a tear;

The rest will give a shrug, and cry,

I'm sorry, but we all must die! *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismis from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could.

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,

And bid my will avouch it: yet I must not,

For certain friends that are both his and mine,

Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shaksp.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can

hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings;

because they *drop* their bodies, and disveit themselves of thosevisible shapes. *Watt's Logic.*

4. To intermit; or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos.*

To interit indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian

instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the greatand distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Lakt.*

To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop*our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Calier.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they sud-

denly *drop* the pursuit. *Sharp.*

To quit a matter.

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out these shoes in your

service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you

must even excuse me, if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther allocation.

She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will *drop* him in hisold age, if he can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion

of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such re-

cords as would preferre the traditinary account of him to

after-ages, and rectify it, if, by passing through several gene-

rations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality

to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are

dropped and vanish. *Swift.*To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Varici**stellatus corpora guttis.*

Or, sporting with quick glance,

Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Mit.*To *DROP*, *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;

It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven, *Shaksp.*

Upon the place beneath.

To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. *Pfalm.*While lumber'd with my *drooping* cloaths I lay,The cruel nation, covetous of prey, *Dryd.*

Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast.

Beneath a rock he fight'd alone, *Dryd.*And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone.

To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, orone of the stars. *Gulivert's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the

sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Chrys.*

To fall spontaneously.

So may'st thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*into thy mother's lap; or be with ease *Milton.*

Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd.

To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your prefigure,

That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*. *Shaksp.*

To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts

of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another

dropping round us. *Dryd.*

To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a fami-

liar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen.*Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verks: I sent to ac-

quaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropp'd*. *Pope.*

To come unexpectedly.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving

disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* inwhen he thinks you are just parted. *Spectator.**DRO'PPING*, *n. f.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thirly wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,

And barreling her *droppings* and the snuff *Dante.*

Of walling candles

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense, *Pope.*

And thyme with all the rage of impotence.

DRO'PLET, *n. f.* A little drop.Thou abhor'dst in us our human griefs, *Scott.*

Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our droplets, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shaksf.*
DROPSION. *n. f.* [drop and sione.] Spar formed into the
shape of drops. *Woodward's Figs.*

DRO'WORT. *n. f.* [drop and wort.] A plant of various species.
DRO'WICAL. *adj.* [from dro'w.] Dificaled with a drophy; hy-
drogical; tending to a drophy.

The diet of nephritic and drophical persons ought to be such
as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkalescent nature of the
fals in the ferum of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

DRO'WIST D. *adj.* [from dro'w.] Dificaled with a drophy.
Where great addition dwells, and virtue none,
It is a drophical honour: good alone,
Is good. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSY. *n. f.* [hydropsi, Latin; whence anciently hydropsi,
thence drophy, drophy.] A collection of water in the body,
from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is
weakened, and all the parts fluffed. *Quincy.*

An anafurca, a species of drophy, is an extravasation of
water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sherp.*
DROSS. *n. f.* [drop, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or depurification of metals.
Some cumm'd the drofs that from the metal came,
Some flurr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did fwink, and every one did sweat. *F. Qu.*

Should the mixture of a little drofs conftrain the church to
deprive herself of so much gold, drofs than learn how, by
art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the
other? *Haker.*

2. Ruff; incrustation upon metal.
An emperor, hid under a cruft of drofs, after cleansing, has
appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Adijon.*

3. Refufe; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the
removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.
Fair proud, now tell me, why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but drofs unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which
are purged from all worldly drofs and human uncleanness. *Ral.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as drofs,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the highest. *Milton.*

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion,
by purifying our souls from the drofs and filth of sensual
delights. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

DRO'GINESS. *n. f.* [from drogy.] Foulness; feculence; ruff.
The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly droginess,
and fostens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'GY. *adj.* [from drogy.]
1. Full of scorious or recriminatory parts; full of drofs.
So doth the fire the drofs gold refine. *Davies.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many drofs and sco-
rious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from
earth or loadstone. *Bacon.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.
Your intention holds,
As fire these drofsy rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change th'm into gold. *Donne.*

DRO'GHEL. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from drochul. *To droch,*
in *Gleaner*, is to tilt, to delay. *Droch*, in *Frisick*, is delay.]
An idle wench; a flugard. In Scottish it is still used.

DRO'G R. *n. f.* [from *d'rog*.]
1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black
cattle.

They brought to their fations many droves of cattle; and
within a few days were brought out of the country two thou-
sand muttens. *Hawward.*

A Spoward is unacquainted with our northern droves. *Brown.*
2. A number of sheep driven.

A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed
by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them
to. *South's Sermons.*

3. Any collection of animals.
The founts and fens, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.
But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adown'd with plated bras,
Where droves, as at a city-gate, may pass. *Dryd.*

DRO'GEN. *part.* from *d'rog*.
This is fought indeed;
Had we done at first, we had droves them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'GER. *n. f.* [from droge.] One that fates oxen for sale, and
drives them to market.
The prince hath got your hero.
—Why, that's spoken like an honest droger; so they fell
bucards. *Shakspeare.*

The droger who his fellow droger meets,
In narrow passages of winding streets. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *n. f.* [druogore, Saxon; *dresteth*, Scottish.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.
O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his flowers:
In Summer's drouge I'll drop upon thee till. *Shaksf.*

Great droights in Summer, lasting 'till the end of August,
some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather,
portend a plentiful Summer the year following. *Ba. on.*

To fouth the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian drought. *Milton.*

As torrents in the droug of Summer fall,
So perils from a droug shall never fail. *Sandys.*

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they
foretold earthquakes and storms, great droights, and great
plagues. *Temple.*

In a drought the t'irly creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Upon a shower, after a droug, earthworms and land-
snails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Key.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.
His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with drought. *Milton.*

Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites. *Milton.*

DROUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from droghly.] The state of wanting
rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from droghly.]
1. Wanting rain; thirsty.
That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in
such droghly and parched countries, where it is of such eminent
use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where
no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence
and design. *Ray.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.
If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy droghly throat. *Philips.*

TO DROWN. *v. a.* [from *druoden*, below, German, *Sinner*;
from *druuncian*, Saxon, *Mr. Lye.*]

1. To suffocate in water.
They would soon drown those that refused to swim down
the popular stream. *King Charis.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations
drown'd. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.
Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shaksf.*

Galleys might be drown'd in the harbour with the great
ordnance, before they could be rigg'd. *Knibb.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.
Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they drown the land. *Dry.*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.
Most men being in sensual pleasures drown'd,
It seems their souls but in their senses are. *Davies.*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.
Who cometh next will not follow that course, however
good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings
drown'd in another man's praise. *Spenser.*

To think that the brightness of the sun's body above doth
drown our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error.
Watson's Architecture.

My private voice is drown'd amid the senate. *Add.*
Some aged man, who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
Oughtest the mark, and drown'st his father's name. *Dryd.*

TO DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.
There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never
burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh
drowning. *Johnson's Schoolmaster.*

Metethought what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes! *Shaksf.*

TO DROWSE. *v. a.* [droufen, Dutch.] To make heavy with
sleep.
There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My drows'd senses uncontrol'd. *Milton.*

TO DROWSE. *v. n.*
1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.
All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to drowse,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton.*

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.
They rather drowse'd, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men ule to their adversaries. *Shaksf.*

DROW'NLY.

DRU'SWILY. *a. v.* [from *d. swif.*]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.
The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *druswily* like humming beetles rife. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.
We do hastily satisfy our understanding with the first things,
and, thereby fatiated, slothfully and *druswily* sit down.
Rowley's Trifery of the World.

DRU'SWISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dr. swif.*]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.
What a strange *druswiness* possesses them?
In deep of night, when *druswiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial siren's harmony.
What succour can I hope the muse will send,
Whose *druswiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Craefaw.*
He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleep-
ing and waking, with a kind of *druswiness* and confusion upon
his senses. *South's Sermons.*
He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar
to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *druswiness*
and lying a bed. *Lucke.*
A sensation of *druswiness*, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude,
are signs of a plentiful meal, especially in young people.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Idleness; indulgence; inactivity.
It fallth out well, to shake off your *druswiness*; for it
seemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon.*

DRU'SWISHED. *n. f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

- The royal virgin flock off *druswished*;
And rising forth out of her bower,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

DRU'SWY. *a. f.* [from *dr. swif.*]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.
Druswy am I, and yet can rarely sleep.
Men *druswy*, and drowsy to sleep, or before the fit of an
ague, do use to yawn and stretch.
The howels, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *druswy* heads.
Drunken at last, and *druswy*, they depart,
Each to his house. *Dryden.*
2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up rose from *druswy* couch.
While thus he rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purring streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In *druswy* murmurs lul'd the gentle maid. *Advison.*

3. Stupid; dull.
Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our au-
thor, with all his *druswy* reasoning, could never have been
capable of. *Atterbury.*

TO DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thrash; to
beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word
of contempt.

- He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drub'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudibras.*
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good ho-
nest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than
weight, I should have been *drubbed*. *Lucke.*

- DRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.
The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruise'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*
By letting such an unfortunate mark on their followers, they
have expos'd them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Advison's Freeholder.

TO DRUDGE. *v. n.* [to peccan, to vex, Saxon; *dragen*, to
carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without
honour or dig. ity; to work hard; to slave.

- And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse labour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*
The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning.
Mid'r winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparing,
Rife to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Ottway.*
Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy,
can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glauco.*

- Soon he came to court,
Professing for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryden.*
I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drug-*
ing. *Dryden, Dedicator.*

- What is an age, in dull renown *drug'd* o'er?
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*
DRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean la-
bour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.
To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid
claim to me. *Shakespeare.*

He sits above, and laughs the while

At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milten.*

- Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming. *Milten.*
He is content to be their *drudge*.
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*
The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who re-
wards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sor-
rows, and misery. *Tillem.*

DRU'DGER. *n. f.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.
2. The *drudging*-box; the box out of which flower is thrown
on roast meat. *Did.*
DRU'DGERY. *n. f.* [from *drudge*.] Mean labour; ignoble toil;
dishonourable work; servile occupation. *Shakespeare.*
My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry,
and her *drudgery*.
Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices
of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders as well as
others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impute. *South.*

- To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryden.*
Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, with-
out *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Lucke.*

- Even *drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-lion, looks gay. *Thomson.*
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to
do her *drudgery*. *Swift.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The box out
of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudging* to be recall'd. *King.*

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriously; toil-
some.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself
drudgingly, without making use of any inferior or subordi-
nate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

DRUG. *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physic; a medicinal simple.
Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakspeare.*

A fleet delir'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milten.*

- And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain!
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain!
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. *Pope.*
In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word
may endanger life. *Baker.*

2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no
purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden.*

3. A *drudge*.

He from his first swath proceeded
Through sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the pangs of *drugs* it freely command. *Shakspeare.*

TO DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with medicinal ingredients.
The forfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with flowers. I've *drugg'd* their pellics,
I hat death and nature do content about them. *Shakspeare.*

2. To tincture with something offensive.
Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst confining: *drugg'd* as oft
With hateful discithil, with d' their jaws,
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milten.*

DRUGGET. *n. f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.
In *drugget* dress, of thirteen cents a yard,
See Philip's son amid't his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRUGGERS. *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physick *drugs*.
Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*. *Bogel.*

DRUGSTER. *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physick *sim-*
ples. *Common*

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugglers*. *Boyle*.
They fet the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician
of the soul below the *drugglers* of the body. *Atterbury*.
DAU'ID. *n. f.* [*Idria*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation; which may
be as ancient as the Grecian *Idus*. *Perrin*; *darrach*, oak, *Erle*.]
The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
DRUM. *n. f.* [*trunne*, Danish; *drumme*, *Eric*.]
1. An instrument of military music, consisting of vellum
strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with
sticks.
Let's march without the noise of threatening drums. *Shakespeare*.
In drums the closeness round about, that preserveth
the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the
drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you would strike
upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon*.
Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground,
And drums and trumpets mix their mournful sound. *Dryden*.
Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affright the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Philips*.
2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives
the vibration of the air.
To DRUM. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.
Now, heart,
Be ribb'd with iron for this one attempt;
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden*.
To DRUMBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish.
Take up these cloaths here quickly; where's the cowstaff?
Look, how you *drumle*: carry them to the landreil in Datchet
mead. *Shakespeare*.
DRUMFISH. *n. f.* The name of a fish.
The under jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia. *Woodward*.
DRUMMAJOR. *n. f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer
of a regiment.
Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;
And the *drummajor's* oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleave*.
DRUMMAKER. *n. f.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who deals in
drums.
The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinet maker. *Mortimer*.
DRUMMER. *n. f.* [*from drum*.] He whose office it is to beat
the drum.
Drummer, strike up, and let us march away. *Shakespeare*.
Here row of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum thunder shake the pile. *Gay*.
DRUMSTICK. *n. f.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which
a drum is beaten.
DRUNK. *adj.* [*from drink*.]
1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.
This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day. *Dryden*.
We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains
to be thought sober. *Speccator*.
2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.
I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Dent*.
DRUNKARD. *n. f.* [*from drunk*.] One given to excessive
use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen *drunkards*
Do more than this in sport. *Shakespeare*.
My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them. *Shakespeare*.
God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that he has so
long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now
he cannot leave it off. *South*.
DRUNKEN. *adj.* [*from drink*.]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
O monstrous beast; how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practise on this *drunken* man. *Shakespeare*.
Drunk men imagine every thing turneth round: they
imagine also, that things come upon them; they see not well
things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see
out of their place; and sometimes they see things double. *Bac*.
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moisture.
Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shakespeare*.
4. Done in a state of inebriation.
When your carvers, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and delac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You flrat are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Shakespeare*.
We should for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift*.
DRUNKENLY. *adv.* [*from drunken*.] In a drunken manner.
No XLV.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkly* carows'd. *Shakespeare*.
DRUNKENNESS. *n. f.* [*from drunken*.]
1. Intoxication with strong liquor.
Every going off from our natural and common temper,
and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunken-*
ness. *Taylor*.
2. Habitual ebriety.
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunken-*
ness, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts*.
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the fa-
culties.
Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its
present workings not controllable by reason. *Sprenger*.
DRY. *adj.* [*orig.* Saxon.]
1. Arid; without wet; without moisture; not wet; not moist.
If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a dif-
fering sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon*.
When God said,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place and let dry land appear.
Of turbid elements the sport;
From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist. *Thomson*.
2. Without rain.
A dry March and a dry May portend a wholesome summer,
if there be a showering April between. *Bacon*.
The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season. *Addis*.
3. Not succulent; not juicy.
I will drain him dry as hay;
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid:
He shall live a man forbid. *Shakespeare*.
4. Without tears.
Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring;
As a North wind burns a too forward spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden*.
5. Thirsty; athirst.
So dry he was for sway.
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry tur'd tongues. *Philips*.
6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos.
As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither
dry nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or
wanton with far-fetched descriptions; either is a vice. *B. John*.
It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or with-
out the fabrick, a piece not to dry as the meer contemplation of
proportions; and therefore, I hope, therein somewhat to restrict
both the reader and myself. *Watson*.
That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the
question, and leaves us still ignorant. *Glanville*.
It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange*.
Authority and friendship work upon some, dry and sober
reason works upon others.
To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside dry sub-
tilities with which the schools are filled. *Burnet*.
These epilepsies will become less dry, and more susceptible of
ornament. *Pope*.
7. Hard; severe. [*Drien* anciently to endure, *dres*, Scottish.]
I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard dry bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a dry diet. *Hudibras*.
To DRY. *v. a.*
1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.
The meat was well, if you were so contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and dry'd away,
And I expressly am forbid to touch it. *Shakespeare*.
Heat *dryth* bodies that do easily expire; as parchment,
leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time or age arefy, as in
the same bodies. *Bacon*.
Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried*
in the hot sun a small time, keep best. *Bacon*.
The running streams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dry* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden*.
2. To exhale moisture.
'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which burning upwards in succellous dries
The tears that flood considering in her eyes. *Dryden*.
The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in
time exhale and *dried* up by the sun. *Woodward*.
3. To wipe away moisture.
Then with her veil the wound she wipes and dries. *Dent*.
See, at your blest returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow'd life in mourning,
Dries up her tears. *Dryden*.
4. To

4. To scorch with thirst.
Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude
dried up with thirst. *Isaiah.*
5. To drain; to exhaust.
Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasureable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his furies by irragious sleep. *Philips.*
Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress.
- TO DRY. v. n. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained
of its moisture.
- DRY'ER. n. f. [from dry.] That which has the quality of ab-
sorbing moisture.
The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which
is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*
- DRY'ED. adj. [dry and dry.] Without tears; without
weeping.
Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
Dry'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton.*
- DRY'LY. adv. [from dry.]
1. Without moist-re.
2. Coldly; frigidity; without affection.
The archduke, conscious to himself how dry the king
had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's
affection. *Bacon.*
Would'st thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but dry praise, and starves. *Dryden.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly; without invention's aid.
Some dry plain, without ornament or embellishment.
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*
- DRYNESS. n. f. [from dry.]
1. Want of moisture; scarcity.
The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and
torried by the sun, by dryness from the soil, from want and
defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Such was the discord which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat relists,
All that we have, and that we are, subists. *Denham.*
The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones
and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the
ligaments, preserving them from dryness and rigidity, and
keeping them supple and flexible. *Roy.*
The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness,
tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*
Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be
emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impos-
sible dryness, and then, upon that fictitious account, calum-
niate nature? *Bentley.*
2. Want of succulence.
If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneity; bar-
renness.
Their new flowers and sweetens do not as much corrupt,
as the others dryness and squalor, if they chose not carefully. *Ben. Jonson.*
Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where
penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it. *Garth.*
4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.
It may be, that by this dryness of spirit God intends to
make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn
devotions, by the perceiving our wants and weakities. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*
- DRY-NURSE. n. f. [dry and nurse.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the
breast.
2. One who takes care of another; with some contempt of the
person taken care of.
Mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-
nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DRY-NURSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed without the
breast.
As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was dry-nur'd by a bear. *Hudibras.*
- DRY-SHOE. adj. [dry and shoe.] Without wet feet; without
treading above the shoes in the water.
He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not
return dry-shod. *Sidney.*
Dryshod to pass, the parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command, themselves to bear away. *Spenser.*
Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hoisting boys may dryshod pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*
- DU'AL. adj. [dualis, Latin.] Expressing the number two.
Modern languages have only one variation, and so the
Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two,

- and another to signify more than two: under one variation
the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other
of the plural. *Clark.*
- TO DUB. v. a. [subban zo dubbe, Saxon; addubbe till ridda,
Islandick, to dub a knight. Addubbe, in its primary sense,
signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the
sword.]
1. To make a man a knight.
Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am dubb'd; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight,
when he was dubbed, of green or burnet, as they spake in that
age, appeareth upon record. *Comden.*
The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword
from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London
knight. *Hayward.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity, or character.
The jealous o'erborn widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentewomen,
Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*
He
Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do treason,
Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare.*
Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting dubs a hart. *Clarendon.*
A plain gentleman, of an antient family, is of better qual-
ity than a new knight, though the reason of his dubbing was
meritorious. *Cadell.*
O, poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*
These demoniacs let me dub
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*
A man of wealth is dubb'd a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Antis birth. *Pope.*
- DUB. n. f. [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.
As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian dub. *Hudibras.*
- DUBIOUSLY. n. f. [from dubious.] A thing doubtful. A word
not used.
Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiousities for cer-
tainities, felicitities for possibilities, and things impossible for
possible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- DUBIOUS. n. f. [dubius, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.
No quick reply to dubious questions make. *Denham.*
We also call it a dubious or doubtful proposition, when
there are no arguments on either side. *Watts.*
3. Not plain; not clear.
Satan with left talk, and now with ease,
Waits on the calmer wave by dubious light. *Milton.*
- DUBIOUSLY. adv. [from dubious.] Uncertainly; without any
determination.
Authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is
expelled a strict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Almanackmakers are so wise to wander in generals, and
talk dubiously, and leave the reader the business of inter-
preting. *Swift.*
- DUBIOUSNESS. n. f. [from dubious.] Uncertainty; doubtful-
ness.
- DUBITABLE. adj. [dubito, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain;
what may be doubted.
- DUBITATION. n. f. [dubitatio, Latin.] The act of doubting;
doubt.
Many of the antients denied the antipodes; but the expe-
rience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond
all dubitation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is,
when I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see. *Green.*
- DU'CAL. adj. [from duke.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a dual
coronet.
- DU'CAT. n. f. [from duc.] A coin struck by dukes; in silver
valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold at nine
shillings and sixpence.
I cannot instantly raise up the grofs
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*
There was one that died in debt; it was reported, what
his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath car-
ried five hundred ducats of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*
- DUCK. n. f. [ducken, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
The ducks that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear'd a persecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*
Grubs if you find your land subject to, turn ducks into it.
Mortimer.
2. A word of endearment; or fondness.
Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a. *Shakespeare.*

DU C

3. A declination of the head : so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back ; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holiday :
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise.

Milton.

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither crofs and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so antient as handy-dandy.

Pope.

5. *DUCK*. v. n. (from the noun.)

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt ;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the fame,
That in the lake his lofty creit was steep.
Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heav'n.

Spenser.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart.

Swift.

3. To bow low ; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy.

Shakespeare.

Ducks to the golden fool.

Shakespeare.

DUCKER. n. f. [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer.

Ditt.

5. *DUCK*. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKINGSTOOL. n. f. [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which kolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *ducking stool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state.
Reclaim the obsequiously opprobrious and virulent women,
and make the *ducking stool* more useful.

Dorset.

Addison.

DUCKLEGGED. adj. [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Duckleg'd, short waddled, such a dwarf the is,

That fit multise on tiptoes for a kifs.

Dryden.

DUCKLING. n. f. [from *duck*.] A young duck ; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go.

Roy.

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn.

Gay.

DUCKMEAT. n. f. [*duck* and *meat*.] A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKO'Y. n. f. [See *TO DUCKOY*.] Any means of enticing and enluring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs to lead captive filly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family.

Deceit of Priety.

TO DUCKO'Y. v. a. [misaken for *decoy* : the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue : with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and then preys upon them.

Grew.

DUCKSFOOT. n. f. Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf : the flowers are hexapetalous ; the footstalk of the flower comes out from the stalk of the leaf : the fruit is shaped like an urn, and contains many roundish fibrinated seeds.

Miller.

DUCKWEED. n. f. [*duck* and *weed*.] The same with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-leaf, but of a fresher green ; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom.

Bacon.

DUCK. n. f. [*duc* and *Latin*.]

1. Guidance ; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duck* of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are born under.

Hammond.

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted.

A *duck* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duck* to the tip of it.

Addison.

It was observed, that the chyle in the thorack *duck* retained the original taste of the aliment.

Arbutnot.

DUE

DUCTILE. adj. [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible ; pliant.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light :
One bough it bears ; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.

Dryden.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.
All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires ; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing strong.

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals.

Bacon.

3. Tractable ; obsequious ; complying ; yielding.

He generous thoughts infalls
Of true nobility ; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues.

Philips.

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon.

Addison.

DUCTILENESS. n. f. [from *ductile*.] Flexibility ; ductility.

1. I, when I value gold, may think upon

The *ductileness*, the application ;

The wholeness, the ingenuity,

From rust, from soil, from fire ever free.

Denne.

DUCTILITY. n. f. [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension ; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold : they belong all to gold, but not only to gold ; for saltpre is also yellow and lead is *ductile*.

Watts.

2. Obsequiousness ; compliance.

DU'DGEON. n. f. [*duich*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

I see thee still ;

And, on the blade of thy *du'dgeon*, gouts of blood.

Shakespeare.

I was a servicable *du'dgeon*,

Either for fighting or for drudging.

Hudibras.

2. Malice ; fullness ; malignity ; ill will.

Civil *du'dgeon* first grew high,

And men fell out they knew not why.

Hudibras.

The cuckoo took this a little in *du'dgeon*.

L'Estrange.

DUE. adj. The participle passive of *due*. [*du*, French.]

1. Owed ; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

I here is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded.

Bacon.

There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information.

Bacon.

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocence of life.

More.

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally due from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity.

Smalridge.

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest men to follow innocent customs.

Watts.

2. Proper ; fit ; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions.

Atterbury.

3. Exact ; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure.

Sidney.

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd

For dinner favoury fruits.

DUE. adv. [from the adjective.] Exactly ; directly ; duly.

Like the Pontick sea,

Whose icy current, and compulsive course,

Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on

To the Propontick and the Hellespont.

Shakespeare.

DUE. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one ; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me.

Shakespeare.

The son of Duncan,

From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,

Lives in the English court.

Shakespeare.

Thou better know'st

The offices of nature, bond of childhood,

Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude :

Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,

Wherein I thee endow'd.

Shakespeare.

I desire of you a conduct over land.

— My lord, you are appointed for that purpose ;

The *due* of honour in no point omit.

Shakespeare.

I take this garland, not as given by you,

But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*.

Dryden.

No popular assembly ever knew, or propoed, or declared

what share of power was their *due*.

2. Right ; just title.

The

DUK

- The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful kings
I keep.
3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.
Besford
Us thy vow'd priests, 'till outmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out.
They pay the dead his annual *due*.
4. Custom; tribute.
In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other
ports, this deservedly retains the name of free.
Addison
To DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as *due*.
This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakespeare*
DU'EL. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a
single fight.
In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between
two champions, the victory should go on the one side;
and yet if it be tried by the gages, go on the other side. *Bacon*
To whom thus Michael: dread not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton*
'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have fought;
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller*
To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.
The challenging and fighting with a man, a certain positive
mode of action, by particular ideas distinguished from all
others, is called *duelling*. *Locke*
To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.
Who single
Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array,
Himself and army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length. *Milton*
DU'ELLER. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A single combatant.
They perhaps begin as single *duellists*, but then they soon
get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety*
DU'ELLIST. *n. f.* [from *duel*.]
1. A single combatant.
If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no
worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted
party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suiking*
Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they honour. *Dryden*
2. One who professes to live by rules of honour.
His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour left, our *duellists* say. *Ben Jonson*
DUELLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.
The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout
with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakespeare*
DUE'NNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard
a younger.
I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced,
'till in the month of July I could no longer contain:
I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed,
and the wonder display'd. *Archaetmest and Pope*
DUG. *n. f.* [*deggio*, to give suck, Icelandic.]
1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or
contempt of human beings.
Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which the daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill favour'd. *Spenser*
They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange
dog. *Raleigh*
Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supply'd
The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech*
2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast without
reproach.
It was a faithless figure that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of thine sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourish,
At once I was up brought.
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakespeare*
DUG, *preterit*, and *part. pass.* of *dig*.
They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as the
dug among the rubbish. *Addison*
DUKE. *n. f.* [*dux*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest
order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to
the royal family.
The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutches's, will be here
with him this night. *Shakespeare*
Aurmarie, Surrey, and Exeter must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby life. *Daniel*
DU'KEDOM. *n. f.* [from *duke*.]
1. The feignory or possession of a duke.
Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*
In a poor idle. *Shakespeare*

DUL

- The cardinal never reigned his purple for the prospect of
giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison*
2. The title or quality of a duke.
DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.
This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dulbrained* Buckingham. *Shakespeare*
DU'LCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.
From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* cream; nor thee to hold
Wants the fit vessels pure. *Milton*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.
I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare*
A fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the found
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet. *Milton*
DULCIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcis*.] The act of sweetening;
the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.
In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite
dulcification, does not reduce the remaining body into
elementary earth; for after the salt or vitriol, if the calcination
have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the
residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.
Bogel
To DULCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To sweeten; to
set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind.
A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat
qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment,
by an addition of flower or meal. *Bruno*
I dressed him with a pledge, dip't in a *dulcified* tincture
of vitriol. *Wiffen*
Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre, or vitriol have
other bad effects. *Archaetmest*
DU'LCIMER. *n. f.* [*dulcimen*, *Stinner*.] A musical instrument
played by striking the bra's wires with little sticks.
Ye hear the found of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut,
psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick. *Daniel*
To DULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *duke*, Latin.] To sweeten;
to make less acrimonious.
The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do command
swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon*
Turkish mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine;
but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procur'd vomiting,
and then salivation. *Wiffen*
DULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.
Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in
the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the
full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment;
and the making of things inalimental to become alimental,
may be an experiment of great profit for making new victuals.
Bacon
DU'LEAD. *n. f.* [*dull* and *lead*.] A blockhead; a wretch
foolish and stupid; a dolt.
This people be fools and *dulleads* to all goodness; but
subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief. *Alphons*
DULIA. *n. f.* [*δουλία*.] An inferior kind of adoration.
Palcotus faith, that the same worship which is given to the
prototype may be given to the image; but with the different
degrees of lairia and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet*
DULL. *adj.* [*dul*, Welsh; *tole*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]
1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow
of understanding.
Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men. *Hesker*
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may com-
plain of gross breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shel*
Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far
more subtle than the sense: so that the sense is but a *dull* thing
in comparison of it. *Bacon*
Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most
eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden*
2. Blunt; obtuse.
Meeting with time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert*
3. Unready; awkward.
Gynecia a great while flood stiff, with a kind of *dull* amaze-
ment looking stedfastly upon her.
O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Spenser*
Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we
are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if ex-
ercise would make it stronger.
4. Hebetated; not quick.
This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull*
of hearing. *Matthew*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.
Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and flow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *Spenser*
7. Gross;

7. Grofs; cloggy; vile.
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful; as, to *make dictionaries* is *dull work*.
9. Not bright; as, the *mirror* is *dull*, the *fire* is *dull*.
I'll not be made a fool and *dull* ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Drowfy; ſleepy.
11. *DULL*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To ſlurp; to inſatiate.
Nothing hath more *dull'd* the wits, or taken away the will
of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Aſch.*
Thoſe drugs the has
Will ſtupify and *dull* the ſenſe awhile. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To blunt; to obtund.
This entrance of the battle did what the courage of the
Spaniards, though it *dull'd* their ſwords. *Bacon.*
13. To fadden; to make melancholy.
14. To hebetate; to weaken.
Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
The troublous noiſe did *dull* their dainty cars. *Spencer.*
15. To damp; to clog.
Prayers were ſhort, as if darts thrown out with a ſudden
quickneſs, leſt that vigilant and erect attention of mind,
which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or *dull'd*
through continuance. *Hobbes.*
In bodies, union ſtrengtheneth and cheriſheth any natural
action; and, on the other ſide, weakeneth and *dulleth* any
violent impreſſion, and even ſo is it of minds. *Bacon.*
16. To make weary, or ſlow of motion.
17. To fully brackish.
- The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*
- DULLARD*. *n. f.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid
fellow; a dunce.
What, mak'ſt thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not ſpeak to me? *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou muſt make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential ſpurs
To make thee ſeck it. *Shakeſpeare.*
- DULLY*. *adv.* [from *dull*.]
1. Stupidly; doltishly.
It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance
dully, literally; and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take
what is moſt beautiful. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly.
The air, if it be moiſt, doth in a degree quench the flame,
and howſoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.
- DULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *dull*.]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indolence; ſlowneſs of ap-
prehension.
Nor is the *dulneſs* of the ſcholar to extinguiſh, but rather
to inflame the charity of the teacher. *South.*
Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulneſs* from his tender years. *Dryden.*
2. Want of quick perception.
Nature, by a continual uſe of any thing, groweth to a ſatiety
and *dulneſs*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*
3. Drowfiſneſs; inclination to ſleep.
Here ceaſe more queſtions;
Thou art inclin'd to ſleep. 'Tis a good *dulneſs*.
And give it way. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.
6. Bluntness; want of edge.
- DULY*. *adv.* [from *duly*.]
1. Properly; ſitly; in the due manner.
Ever ſince they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well obſerved his beſeal. *Spencer.*
I do not know
What kind of my obedience I ſhould tender,
More than my all, which is nothing; nor my prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and
liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act
orderly and *duly*, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the
whole, which we call health. *South.*
If attention be *duly* engag'd to thoſe reflections, they can-
not fail of influence. *Regiers.*
2. Regularly; exactly.
Seldom at church, 'twas ſuch a buſy life;
But *duly* ſent his family and wife. *Pope.*
- DUMB*. *adj.* [from *dumb*.] he was ſilent; *dumb*; Gothick; bumble,
Saxon; *dum*; Daniſh; *dum*, Dutch, *dull*.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech.
It hath pleas'd himſelf ſometime to unloofe the very
tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to
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- plead in their own defence, left the cruelty of man ſhould
perſiſt to afflict them. *Hobbes.*
- They ſpoke not a word;
But like *dumb* ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſpeare.*
- Some poſitive terms ſignify a negative idea: blind implies
a privation of ſight, *dumb* a denial of ſpeech. *Watts.*
2. Deprived of ſpeech.
They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words.
He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converſe
with a *dumb* ſhow? *Shakeſpeare.*
His gentle *dumb* expreſſion turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.
Her humble geſtures made the reſidue plain,
Dumb eloquence perſuading more than ſpeech. *Reſſemmon.*
For he who covets gain in ſuch exceſs,
Does by *dumb* ſigns himſelf as much expreſs,
As if in words at length he ſhow'd his mind.
Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, re-
lent, languish, deſpair, and die in *dumb* ſhow. *Addiſon.*
4. Silent; reſuſing to ſpeak.
The good old ſeer withſtood
Th' intended treaſon, and was *dumb* to blood;
'Till tir'd with endleſs clamours, and purſuit
Of Ithacus, he flood no longer mute. *Dryden.*
- DUMBLY*. *adv.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; ſilently; without
words.
- DUMBNESS*. *n. f.* [from *dumb*.]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.
There was ſpeech in their *dumbneſs*, language in their very
geſture: they looked as if they had heard of a world ranſom'd,
or one deſtroyed. *Shakeſpeare.*
'O th' *dumbneſs* of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.
'Tis love, ſail ſhe: and then my down-caſt eyes,
And guilty *dumbneſs*, winneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryden.*
- TO DUMFOUND*. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuſe; to ſtrike
dumb. A low phraſe.
They had like to have *dumb*-winded the juſtice; but his
clerk came in to his aſſiſtance. *Speſtator.*
- DUMP*. *n. f.* [from *dum*, flupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.
Sing no more ditties, ſing no mo
Of *dumps* ſo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since Summer fiſt was leaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Viſit by night your lady's chamber window
With ſome ſweet comfort: to their inſtruments
Tune a deploring *dum*; the night's dead ſilence
Will well become ſuch ſweet complaining grievance. *Shak.*
Funerals with ſtately pomp
March ſlowly on, in ſolemn *dum*. *Hudibras.*
The ſquire who fought on bloody ſtumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie.
This ſhame *dumps* cauſe to well-bred people, when it car-
ries them away from the company. *Lect.*
- DUMPFISH*. *adj.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.
New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth ſeem to promiſe hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his paſſed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumphiſh* ſight.
The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumphiſh*, and
four life; but cheerful, lively, and pleaſant. *Herbert.*
- DUMPLING*. *n. f.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A fort of pudding.
You prate too long, like a book-learn'd ſot,
'Till pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*
- DUN*. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black.
By mixing ſuch powders we are not to expect a ſtrong and
full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure
one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs,
or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or ruſſet
brown. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy.
Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunneſt* ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold! hold! *Shakeſpeare.*
He then ſurvey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coaſting the wall of heav'n on this ſide,
In the *dun* air ſublime. *Milton.*
- TO DUN*. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a
debt with vehemence and importunity.
Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll ne-
ver aſk thee again. I ſhall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*
I remem-

I remember what the won:
And hath the fent fo soon to dun? *Swift.*
When thou dost/ their parents, seldom they, *Dryden.*
Without a suit before the tribute, pay.
DUN *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, trouble-
some creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Phillips.*
It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, Sir, remember my bill. *Arbutnot.*
DUNCE *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, the Dutch stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickskul; a stupid indocile anim-l.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy straw, the fickle crowd. *Dryden.*
Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indif-
ferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of
God? *Stillington.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had
credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift.*
DUNG *n. f.* [Dunc, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used
to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of
nourishment. *Bacon.*
I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body
of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the
filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine;
and the watering of those lumps of *dung*, with squirts of
an infusion of the medicine in *dunged* water, once in three
or four days. *Bacon.*

For when from herbs the pure part must be won,
From gross by 'filling, this is better done
By *dunp'd* *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*
He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

TO DUN *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fatten with *dung*.
It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the
West wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth
greatly help. *Bacon.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*
DUNGEON *n. f.* [from *dun*, den, the tower in which prisoners
were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time
called *dun-geons*.] A close prison; generally spoke of a prison
dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And e're he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Spenser.*
We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungen*; nor our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

New from the North
Of Norumbegue, and the Samoc shore,
Burling their brazen *dungen*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gulf, and flaw. *Milton.*
By imagination a man in a *dungen* is capable of entertain-
ing himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than
any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Alais.*
DUNGEON *n. f.* [from *dun* and *gerk*.] A fork to toils out *dung*
from stables.

Dunforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*
DUNGHILL *n. f.* [from *dun* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of *dung*.
I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for
the which his animals on his *dunghills* are as much bound to
him as I. *Shakespeare.*

Turn out that cyclops villain; throw this slave
Upon the *dunghill*. *Shakespeare.*
Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghill*. *L'Estr.*
Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful
person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghill*: it is
too noble a plant for so base a soil. *Seneca.*

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short du-
ration, is now spread to enrich other mens land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.
Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meaness.
The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.
Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakespeare.*
DUNGHILL *adj.* Sprung from the *dunghill*; mean; low; base;
vile; worthless.

His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves cure

To dirty drofs, no higher dare aspire. *Seneca.*
DUNGY *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of *dung*; mean; vile; base;
low; odious; worthless.

If it be so,
We need no grave to bury honestly;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare.*

DUNGYARD *n. f.* [from *dung* and *yard*.] The place of the *dung*
hill.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*
DUNNER *n. f.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting pay
debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners
in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in
making them pay. *Spektator.*

DUP *DECUPLE* *adj.* [*dus* and *de*, plus, Latin.] Consisting of
twelves.

Griseplus, a learned Poland, endeavours to establish the
dupdeuple proportion among the Jews, by comparing some
passages of Scripture together. *Arctura.*

DUP *n. f.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a foolish thing easily
caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked.

An usurping populace is its own *dup*, a mere underwriter,
and a purchaser in truth for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dup* to party; child and man the same. *Pope.*

TO DUPE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.
The throne a bigger keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope.*

DUP *LE* *adj.* [*dup*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

TO DUPLICATE *v. a.* [*dupli*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number
or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which a
but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments. *Glan.*

2. To fold together.

DUP *LICATE* *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. This,
in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the
third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second,
or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 1, 4, 9,
16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4; or
as the square of 2 to the square of 4. *Philips. Harris. Bacon.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocal
in a *dupli* proportion of the distance of the middle of the
drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a
simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop,
and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again pro-
portionally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attraction
growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting sur-
face. *Newton.*

DUP *LICATE* *n. f.* Another correspondent to the first; a
second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history
of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end
I have reserved *duplicate* of the most considerable. *Watson.*

DUP *LICATION* *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.
What great pains hath been taken concerning the qua-
lity of a circle, and the *dupli* of a cube, and some other
mathematical problems. *Hall.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonium is a strong membrane, every where dou-
ble in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen
are hid. *Bignoni.*

DUP *LICATION* *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing
doubled.

Vall bags are requisite to contain the water which issues
from the lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, and
excreting themselves into the foldings, or between the *dupli-*
fications of the membranes. *Ray.*

DUP *LICITY* *n. f.* [*dupli*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.
This *dupli* ity was all contrived to place one head at both
extremes, and had been more tolerable to have let three or
four at one. *Bacon's Valerius Braccus.*

Do not affect *dupli* cities nor triplicities, nor any certain
number of parts in your division of things.

2. Deceit; doubtfulness of heart, or of tongue.

DUR *ABILITY* *n. f.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting;
continuance; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants,
yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *dur*-
ability. *Haller.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *dur-*
ability. *Ross.*

DUR *ABLE* *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.
I he bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks
and stones, and there are strong and *durabil*. *Walton.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,
And *du-able*! *Milton.*
The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in
words more *du-able* than brass, and such as our posterity may
read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

When on a day,
For time, though in eternity, apply'd
To motion, measures all things *du-able*
By present, past, and future, on such day
As heav'n's great year brings forth. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *du-able*.] Power of lasting; continuance.

The different confidence and *durableness* of the fruits wherewith
they confit, are more or less. *Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness
of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it.
Addison.

DURABLY. *adv.* [from *du-able*.] In a lasting manner.
There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments
engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's
memories. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from *durasse*, law French.]

1. Its infernal furnace; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in safe *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shakespeare.*
A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*,
upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish
woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me,
I commit myself to lasting *durant*. *Congreve.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth high'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durant* was this new made state!

How far more might y' than heaven's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

DURASTION. *n. f.* [*durastio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea wherewith we get, not
from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and
perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Lacke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Durastion is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if
we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass
from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much
concerned for the attainment of them. *Regens.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it
should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it
should have a due length in it. *Addison.*

DURE. *v. n.* [*dure*, Latin.] To last; to continue; to
endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing
while they *dure*. *Raleigh.*

DURFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full*.] Lasting; of long con-
tinuance; durable.

The *durful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide

Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire. *Spenser.*

DURELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading;
transitory; short.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow
and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play
world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh.*

DURESSÉ. *n. f.* [French, hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who
being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats,
beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his
restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be
constrained. *Cowell.*

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*;
as, *during life*, *durante vita*, *life continuing*; *during my pleasure*,
my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the
continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept
from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows
into a habit. *Lacke.*

DURIVY. *n. f.* [*duréty*, French; *durus*, Latin.] Hardness;
firmness.

Ancient dust burn'd fragments of marble, which in time be-
came marble again, at least of indissoluble *durivy*, as appeareth
in the flanding theatres. *Watson.*

Irradiance or sparkling, found in many gems, is not disco-
verable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and
durivy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare*.

The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because
they would rather die than defile themselves with such an
impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See *DUISKY*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

The hills to their supply,
Vapour, and exhalation *duft*, and moil,
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *duft* of the evening, with my
show upon my back. *Spenser.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *duft* let off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

TO DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusky. *Dist.*

TO DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or bright-
ness; to have lustre diminished. *Dist.*

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *duft*.] With a tendency to darkness
or blackness.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *duft*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's lights,
Enroll'd in *duft* (smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with fudlen departments from one
extreme to another; therefore rather a *duft* incline than an
absolute black. *Watson.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duft*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The fawdust burn'd fair, 'till part of the candle consumed:
the dust gathering about the snail, made the snail to burn
duft. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *duft*; *duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Inclining to darkness; obscure; not luminous;

Here lies the *duft* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meane sort. *Shakespeare.*

There fierce winds o'er *duft* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And six succeeding urge their *duft* light.

Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured; not clear; not bright;

They did plot
The means that *duft* Dis my daughter got. *Shakespeare.*

It is not green, but of a *duft* brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *duft* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *duft* yellow colour.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a strong and
full whire, such as is that of paper; but some *duft* obscure
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness,
or from white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or rust
brown. *Newton.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *duft* scene of horror, this
melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur
to his fancy.

Umbriel, a *duft*, melancholy sprite,
As ever fully'd the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [*duft*, Saxon; *duft*, Erie.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *duft*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare.*

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast
duft upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh,
maketh a foiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid
on. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The scepter, learning, phisick muft
All follow this, and come to *duft*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *duft*, to set them among
princes. *Samuel.*

TO DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from dust; to
sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [*duft* and *man*.] One whose employment is
to carry away the dust.

The *duftman*'s cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of adies flies. *Gay.*

Du'sty. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
Arms and the *dusty* field I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire.
2. Covered or scattered with dust.
Even drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dustly* hew,
The palace stone, looks gay.

Du'tch. *ess. n. f.* [*dutchess*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here.
The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty.
The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens minds,
Kept drops for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet.

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
Du'tchy. *n. f.* [*dutch*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*.
Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern.

Du'tchy-court. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

Du'teous. *adj.* [from *dut*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success.
A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *dute* us daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd.
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass?

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes.
I know thee well; a servicable villain!

As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistresses,
As madcats would desire.
Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd.

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath relate all *duteous* ties.

Du'tiful. *adj.* [duty and full.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of.

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would the kifs the ground, and thank the trees, blest the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing the thought did accompany her at their first meeting.

Du'tifully. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her.

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,

Du'tifulness. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
Piety, or *dutifulness*, to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans.
2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.

Du'ty. *n. f.* [from *dut*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you.

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve.

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine Assistance; and remember that you

are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Assistance.

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.

Thinkest thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater;
it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both atone;
Did *duty* to their lady as became.

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually.
Otho bribed his guards at a high rate; for as often as Galba
sipped with him, he used to give every foldier upon *duty* an aureus.

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired
with the *duty* of the day.

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their matter, Love, rewards their pains!
For sev'n long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and the monarch's pay!

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines that come down from Tuscany make their
way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port.

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which
duty was to be paid by their law.

Dwarf. *n. f.* [from *dwerg*, Sax. *dwerg*, Dutch; *dwerg*, Swedish.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf*!
You minims, of hind'ring knot-grafs made.
Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes.

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs* in narrow room
Throng numberless.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

It is a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and
smooth: one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had
it in derision.

Saw off the head of the flock in a smooth place; and let
dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground.

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eristoones dismounted from his couer brave,
And to the *dwarf* a while his needless spear he gave.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, *dwarf*, *dwarf*, *dwarf* honeyfuckle.

To *Dwarf*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing
to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good thorn cane, spread over a tree
grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and
make it spread.

The whole fox is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a
race of beauties, that seems almost another species.

Dwarfish. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk;
low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their *dwarfish* pages were
As cherubins, all gilt.

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low?

This unheard faucies, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well pepp'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.

A thicket close beside the grove there flood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood.

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall
and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but
dwarfish shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable multi-
rooms.

Dwarfishly. *adj.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

Dwarfishness. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature;
littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarf*
ishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is
such a microcosm.

To *Dwaule*. *v. a.* [Dreilian, Sax. to wander; *dwauler*, Dan.]
To be delicious: a provincial word mentioned by Jovius.

To *Dwell*. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwell'd*. [*dualis*, old
Teutonic, is *stay*, *deity*; *dwell*, to stay, to stand
still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that *dwell*eth by thee be waxen poor, and be
fold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-
servant.

He shall *dwell* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Levit.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish where-
in I was born, *dwell* and had possessions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?

Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milt. n.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourn'd in the land of Promise as in a strange
country, *dwell*ing in tabernacles. *Hebrew.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis fater to be that which we de-froy,

Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be suspended with attention.

Th' attentive queen

Dwell on his accents, and her gloomy eyes

Sparkled with gentler fires. *Smith.*

5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondness.

Such was that face, on which I *dwell* with joy,

Ere Greece assembled, stemm'd the tides to Troy;

But parting then for that detested shore,

Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope.*

6. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell,

And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;

But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*.

We have *dwell* pretty long on the considerations of space

and duration. *Lake.*

Those who defend our negotiations, *dwell* upon their zeal

and patience. *Swift.*

7. DWELL, v. a. To inhabit.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes

Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,

To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

DWELLER, n. f. [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives

in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dwell*er;

and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did

of necessity enforce that *dwell*er not to be beggar or cottager,

but a man of some substance. *Bacon.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwell*ers near;

Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWELLING, n. f. [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwell*ing is low in a valley green,

Under the foot of Rauran mossy *hote*. *Spenser.*

Hazor shall be a *dwell*ing for dragons, and a desolation for

ever. *Jer.*

If he have several *dwell*ings, let him fast them so, that what

he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign

To visit oft the *dwell*ings of just men,

Delighted. *Milt. n.*

So it seems

To thee who hast thy *dwell*ing here on earth. *Milton.*

All *dwell*ings elie

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp

Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore. *Milton.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,

Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;

And now those few, who are return'd again,

Thy searching judgments from thy *dwell*ing trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,

And took its *dwell*ing in the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwell*ing shall be with the heart of the field. *Dan.*

DWELLINGHOUSE, n. f. [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house

at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his

*dwell*inghouse, which he has in respect of his habitation and
usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect
of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Abb.*

DWELLINGPLACE, n. f. [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of re-
sidence.

People do often change their *dwell*ing/aces, and some must
die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWINDLE, v. n. [Saxan, *dwinnan*.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to
monosyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a
foster turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Abb.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;

Their period finish'd e'er 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the gener-
ative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler
animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like
decay in the production of vegetables? *Cent.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a con-
venticle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free
convocation of fathers. *Atterbury.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions,
are said to have *dwindled* into fictitious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Wearily 'twixt nine times nine,

Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakespeare.*

How often do we see, that some small part of the foot being
injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby
loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Loise.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,

The love sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Of all the forces under Grenvil, there were only five hun-
dred foot and three hundred horse left with him for the block-
ing up Plymouth; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYS. See DIS.

DYING. The particle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, n. f. [Grecian, *dynastia*.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyp-
tian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the crea-
tion. *Hale.*

Greece was then divided into several *dynasties*, which our
author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Notes on Pope's Iliad.*

DYSOCRASY, n. f. [Grecian, *dysocrasia*.] An unequal mixture of ele-
ments in the blood or nervous juice; a dis-temperance, when
some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Di.*

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the
pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Flyer.*

DYSENTERY, n. f. [Grecian, *dysenteria*, from *dys* and *enteron*.] A
looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are
also sometimes attended with blood. *Di.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual
changes of the wind from East to West, proceed ep-*demical*
fevers. *A. bushnot.*

DYSPEPSY, n. f. [Grecian, *dyspepsia*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad
fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Di.*

DYSPOXY, n. f. [Grecian, *dyspnoia*.] A difficulty in speaking, occa-
sioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Di.*

DYSPOEIA, n. f. [Grecian, *dyspnoia*.] A difficulty of breathing; strait-
ness of breath.

DYSURY, n. f. [Grecian, *dysuria*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, in-
flammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual
pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E A G

their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun, mounting in distance, they disappear.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

—Yes,
As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shakespeare.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.
Arts still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE EYED. *adj.* [from eagle and eyed.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

As he was rarely quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly eagle eyed, and perfectly versed in the humours of his subjects. *Hewel.*

Ev'ry one is eagle eyed to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dr. den.*

EA'GLESPEED. *n. f.* [eagle and speed.] Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with eagle speed she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *n. f.* A stone laid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. The stones of this kind which are most valued are flat and blackish, and found, it is said near the ear; a lesser stone being contained in the greater. *Calme.*

The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every foolish, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The sort of analogy that was supposed to be between a stone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery. To that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. It is pretended, that the eagles seek for these stones to lay in their nests, and that they cannot hatch their young without. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the ætites, or eaglestone, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon.*

EA'GLET. *n. f.* [from eagle.] A young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three eaglets tying on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Dryden.*

EA'GREE. *n. f.* [eager, in Runic, is the ear; ægria, in Icelandic, is to applaud, to incite.] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

For as an eagle rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,

And flash'd upon the soul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. f.* [ealderman, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

EAME. *n. f.* [eam, Saxon; eam Dutch.] Uncle: a word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Forethoos the treason of thy wretched eame! *Fairfax.*

EAR. *n. f.* [cape, Saxon; ear, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my ears! Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd?
His ears are open unto their cry. *Shakespeare.*

Valsalva discovered some passages into the region of the ear drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruis.

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but ear killing arguments. *Shakespeare.*

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was fore weakened, the city beaten down about their ears, and most of them wounded. *Kneller.*

Better pass over an allusion from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's ears. *L'Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was failing about our ears. *Burnet.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no ear to his suit: Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it. *Bacon.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben. Johnson.*

He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the ears.

A quilted night-cap with one ear. *Carpenter.*

A pot without an ear.

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an ear of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded ears in fields, nor fands upon the shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large ears full of large corn. *Newton.*

10. To fall together by the EARS. To fight; to scuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch earl sen.] A familiar phrase.

Poor naked man belaboured one another with flagged birks, or dully fell to, after by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *Merr.*

Pools go together by the ears, to have knives run away with the flakes. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was by the ears,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. To get by the EARS. To make strife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the ears without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, till she had let the neighbourhood together by the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears. *Adams.*

EA'RESS. *adj.* [from ear.] Without any ears.

Ear-ri on high stood unabash'd D'ne,
And I'uthin flagrant from the four-c b'low. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [ear and ring.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady bestowed earrings upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuth.*

EA'RRY T. *n. f.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of earshot.—I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAY. *n. f.* [ear and way.] The cerumen or exudation which greases the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature perforated or plaitered over the sides of the hole with caruwa, to entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there.

Ray on the Creation.

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [cave and wiga, a grub, Saxon.] A flesh-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an earwig let;

Yet scarce lie on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Dryden.*

Earwigs and wasps: seldom insect timber,

Dull never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,

Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an earwig in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [ear and witness.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made earwitnesses, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hickes.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or earwitnesses, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [ars, Latin.] To plow; to till.

He that ears my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakespeare.*

Meneceates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea fear them, which they ear and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakespeare.*

Then we bring forth weeds,
When our quick mind lies still; and our ill, told us,
Is as our earing. *Shakespeare.*

A rough valley, which is neither eared nor tawn. *Deane.*

Five years, in the which there shall neither be eared nor harvell. *Gower.*

The field of love, with plow of virtue ear'd. *Fairfax.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from ear.] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from ear.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice ear'd field
Saw stately Ceres to her pillion yield. *Pope.*

EARL. *n. f.* [eorl, Saxon; earyl, Eric.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kindlens,
Henceforth

Henceforth be *early*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakespeare.*
EARL-MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.] He that has chief
care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*
EARLDOM. *n. f.* [*from earl*.] The feignery of an earl; the
title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl
of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, care-
fully went about the redressing evils. *Spenser.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakespeare.*

EARLINESS. *n. f.* [*from early*.] Quickness of any action with
respect to something else: as, *earliness* in the morning, the act
of rising soon with respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth,
the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things
of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earli-
ness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turkeys. *Sidney.*
The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness
answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EARLY. *adj.* [*early*, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to
something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun;
in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in compar-
ison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meets't for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shakespeare.*
It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and
the more when some of them come *early*, and some come
late, so that you may have upon the same tree ripe fruits all
Summer. *Bacon.*

God made all the world, that he might be worshipp'd in
some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most
early times of the church, what care did he manifest to have
such places erected to his honour? *South.*

And yet my numbers please the rural throng,
Rough satyrs dance, and Pan approves the song;
The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*
Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us a diffidence in our
earthly state, and inspires us with the thoughts of a future.

Oh foul of honour!
Oh *early* hero! *Smith.*

EARLY. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Soon; betimes.
Early before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*
None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you to *early* know. *Waller.*
The prince's makes her issue like herself, by infilling *early*
into their minds religion, virtue and honour. *Addison.*

TO EARN. *v. a.* [*earnian*, Saxon.]
1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any per-
formance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are
less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours
hardly. *Bacon.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milton.*
I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; aiming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milton.*
Men may discern

From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton.*
Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them,
even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt.*

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost
all their *earnings*. *Locke.*
The poems gained the plagiarist wealth, while the author
hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a flock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critic's prey. *Swift.*

2. To gain; to obtain.
I can't say where;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word;
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me. *Shakespeare.*

EARNEST. *adj.* [*earnest*, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.
He which prayeth in due fort, is thereby made the more
attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to
pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the
other. *Hilker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.
On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milton.*
They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they
see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Dryden.*

EARNEST. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]
1. Seriousness; a serious event not a jest; reality not a feigned
appearance.

I take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Shakespeare.*
I told you Klausus was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*
Therewith the laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Spenser.*
That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shakespeare.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* to destroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton.*
But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money,
dominion, and power. *Leibnitz.*

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in
jest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Alf.*
2. [*earnest* *frange*, Danish; *arnet*, French.] Pledge; handied; fait
fruits; token of something of the same kind in future.
The apostles term it the handied or *earnest* of that which is
to come. *Hale.*

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*
It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and
tranquillity. *Swainson.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnest* and
pledges of greater. *Antony.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ef-
fected.
You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his crown
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shakespeare.*
Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan, and bring
away his sin. *Dryden of Pope.*

EARNESTLY. *adv.* [*from earnest*.]
1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; in-
tensely.

When *earnestly* they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milton.*
Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of
the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires. *South.*
Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all-merciful
and almighty God. *Swainson.*

2. Eagerly; desiriously.
Why to *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter? *Shakespeare.*

EARNESTNESS. *n. f.* [*from earnest*.]
1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trust,
He begg'd of me to seal it. *Shakespeare.*
Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects
as a man may doubt, that besides the very daring and *earnest-
ness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some
secret binding, and swooping of other mens spirits to such
persons. *Bacon.*

Marcus is over warm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Asch.*

2. Solemnity; zeal.
There never was a charge maintained with such a flow
of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a lighter foundation to sup-
port it. *Antony.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.
With overtraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their piece,
they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *n. f.* [*from ear*, to plow.] A plowed field.
Fires oft are good on barren *earsh* made. *My.*

With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade.
EARTH. *n. f.* [*eorð*, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; ter-
rene matter.
The smiling god is seen; while water, earth, *Pliny.*
And air attest his bounty.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live, *Shakespeare.*
Put to the earth some special good doth give.
This solid globe we live upon is called the earth, though it
contains in it a great variety of bodies, several whereof are
not properly earth; which word, taken in a more limited sense,
signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed
to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that
they may stand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it is
a plural.

The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Mel-
ls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelias. *Bell.*

Earth is opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire.

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,

So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't?

Shakespeare.

They can judge as fly of his worth,
As I can of these mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know.

Shakespeare.

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language.

Genesis.

6. Turning up the ground in tillage, [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,

Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it below.

Tusser.

To *EARTH*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two terriers in after him.

Dryden.

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auricles
which the frost may have uncovered.

Evelyn.

To *EARTH*. v. n. To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abort'd the day.

And hungry chules enur'd the nightly prey.

Tickell.

EARTHBOARD. n. f. [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays,
is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earth-board*, so as to turn up a great furrow.

Mortimer.

EARTHBOUND. adj. [*earth* and *bound*.]

1. Born of the earth; terreneous; meanly born.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;

Which from their blood, like *earth-born* brethren rise.

Dryd.

The God for ever great, for ever king

Who flew the *earth-born* race, and measures right

To heav'n's great inhabitants?

Prior.

2. Meanly born.

Earth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne.

Smith.

EARTHBOUND. adj. [*earth* and *bound*.] Fattened by the profuse of the earth.

That will never be:

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his *earthbound* root?

Shakespeare.

EARTHEN. adj. [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About my shelves

Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and mussy seeds

Were thusly scatter'd.

Shakespeare.

As a ruck was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning.

Hicins.

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware.

Arbutnot.

EARTHLAX. n. f. [*earth* and *flex*.] A kind of fibrous soil.

Of English tile, the coarser sort is called *plaster*, or *parquet*; the finer, *earthlax*, or *salmander's* hair.

Woodward.

EARTHLINESS. n. f. The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EARTHLING. n. f. [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth;

a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that flage which he raised for a final time, Kenneth magnificent.

Drummond.

EARTHLY. adj. [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid.

But I remember now

I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm

Is often laudable; to do good, sometime

Accounted dangerous folly.

Shakespeare.

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,

Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,

Meekly thou shouldst resign this *earthly* load

Of death, call'd life.

Milton.

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known.

Hosier.

You have scarce time

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,

To keep your *earthly* business and endeavour, at fit seasons,

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects.

Arbutnot.

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart.

Pope.

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4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,

Charm'd the small pox, or chas'd old age away,

Who would not scorn what housewife's cakes produce?

Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?

Pope.

EARTH. n. f. [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignus; a root in shape and size like a nut.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with a stalk-shaped flower, consisting of many leaves orbicularly placed, which turns to a fruit composed of small oblong smooth leaves, gibbous on one side, and plain on the other. It has a fleshy suberose root. It is very common in shady woods and pastures, rising early in Spring, and flowering in May; in July the seeds are ripe, and soon after the leaves decay. Some dig up the roots, and eat them raw: they are very much like chestnuts, and not an unpleasant morsel; but boiled they are very delicious food, eaten with butter and pepper, and are esteemed very nourishing.

Milner.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root out only where they grow.

Roy.

EARTHQUAKE. n. f. [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth first, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it is used to ascend, and being preternaturally accumulated in greater quantity into one place, causes a great radiation and intumescence of the water of the air, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*.

Woodward.

These temurs were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horror.

King Charles.

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:

'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;

That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,

And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul.

Dryden.

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed.

Addison.

EARTHSHAKING. adj. [*earth* and *shake*.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,

And Terrib's grave mactick pace,

Milton.

Now scarce with raven the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,

Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the faving hour;

Back to their caves the bad the winds to fly,

And hush'd the built ring brethren of the fly.

Pope.

EARTHWORM. n. f. [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants.

Bacon.

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking places.

Roy.

2. A mean fordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;

I won't for refuge fly.

Norris.

EARTHY. adj. [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,

And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit!

Shakespeare.

These lamps are inflamed by the addition of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts.

Hicins.

All water, especially that of rain, is more or less stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral *earthy* matter.

Woodward.

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To survey his dead and *earthy* image,

What were it but to make my sorrow greater.

Shakespeare.

Him lord pronounce'd, he, O indignity!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers to watch and tend

Their *earthy* charge.

Milton.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;

I'll call up other gods of form more fair.

Dryden.

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;

And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine.

Dryden.

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;

Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,

Smother'd in error, feeble, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your words deceit.

Shakespeare.

Nor is my flame

So

- So *earthly*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Dryden.*
- EASE. *n. f.* [*aïse*, French.]
1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; no solicitude.
We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars, and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*.
The priest on skins of off-rings takes his *ease*,
And nightly vicious in his slumber fees. *Dryden.*
Lucan, content with praise, may lie at *ease*.
In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden.*
Men of parts and penetration were not idly to dispute at
their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their
debates. *Lodge.*
No body is under an obligation to know every thing;
knowledge and science in general is the business only of those
who are at *ease* and leisure. *Lodge.*
2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and
pleasure.
That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or a freedom
from pain. *L'Estrange.*
Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart,
to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments
of life? *Temple.*
3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.
Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty.
The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate;
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*
5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced be-
haviour, or conceits.
True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*
- TO EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain.
Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means
bemoan them. *Lodge.*
2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.
Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease*
thou somewhat the grievous servitude. *Chronicles.*
Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *easy'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakespeare.*
As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*. *Dryden.*
Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and
ease pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbutnot.*
Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*
3. To relieve from labour.
If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating heart to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*
4. To set free from any thing that offends.
I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Ishiah.*
No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *easy'd* of, with a
desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Lodge.*
- EASINESS. *adj.* [*easy* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for
rest.
I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious fun,
Ere he attain his *easy* western bed. *Shakespeare.*
- EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ease*.]
1. Assistance; support; relief from expenses.
He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *ease-
ments*. *Swift.*
2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by
charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his
ground, a sink, or such like. *Crowel.*
- EASILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]
1. Without difficulty.
Those move *swiftly*, and at a great distance; but they re-
quire a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily*
stopped. *Bacon.*
She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mein,
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.
Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their
universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life
as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as
you can? *Temple.*
3. Readily; without reluctance.
I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious
family. *Dryden.*
Not soon provok'd, the *easily* forgives;
And much the sufferer, as the much believes. *Prior.*

EASINESS. *n. f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd. *Ben. Jonson.*
Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some
power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which
yet may be *easy* to the same person, when assisted with a
greater strength. *Tilley.*

The feigning *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it *easy*;but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,

And for whose *easiness* I almost grieved. *Dryden.*

This plea appears under a colour of friendship to religion,

and to invite men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not re-

luctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put
them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of con-defending further unto them. *Hooker.*Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so
evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable fore is better than to
venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; arehis life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations

of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others
whatever they have or like themselves. *Lodge.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystical thoughts you must express

With painful care, but seeming *easiness*; }
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Rose.*

4. Rest; tranquillity.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in

that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Rogers.*
EAST. *n. f.* [eort, Saxon; *beor*, Esic.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises.

They counting forwards towards the *East*, did allow180 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Arbut.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,

And the rich *East* to boot. *Shakespeare.*EASTER. *n. f.* [eayre, Saxon; *aster*, Dutch.] The day on

which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's re-

surrection.

Did'st thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new

doublet before *Easter*. *Shakespeare.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches,

in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference intoa schism. *Deacy of Pisy.*EASTERLY. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Coming from the parts towards the East.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some

high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting

motion, doth become exceeding unhealthy. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the East.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, andwesterly parts of England. *Grant.*

3. Looking towards the East.

Water he ehufes clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn

not from snow, but from springs with an *easterly* exposition.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

EASTERN. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

Eastern tyrants from the light of heavenSeclude their bosom-flaves. *Toonson.*

2. Lying or being towards the East.

The *eastern* end of the life rises up in precipices. *Adams.*

3. Going towards the East.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or

western voyages, or even in her left distant sailing from the

coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone *east-*

ward or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or

night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Adams.*

4. Looking towards the East.

EASTWARD. *adv.* [*East* and *teward*.] Towards the East.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the

sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when thesun is set. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?

Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light. *Dryden.*EAS'Y. *adj.* [from *easy*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a

work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of greatrespect. *Hooker.*There is a slave, whose *easy*-borrow'd prideDwells in the fickle gear of her he follows. *Shakespeare.*

How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions

to

E A T

E B B

to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try. *Latte.*

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* alcoves, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; not disturbed; without anxiety. *Temple.*

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Locke.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Addison.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addison.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addison.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* and uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge.*

3. Complaisant; unresisting; credulous. *Milton.*

Baited with reasons not unplaussible, *Dryden.*

Win me into the *easy* heasted man, *Dryden.*

And hug him into inares. *Addison.*

With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts, *Addison.*

Too prone to credit his perfidious arts, *Addison.*

The kind'st father I have ever found him, *Addison.*

Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Addison.*

4. Free from pain. *Dryden.*

Another part, in squadrons and gross bands, *Dryden.*

On bold adventure to discover wide, *Dryden.*

That dismal world, if any crime perhaps *Dryden.*

Might yield them *easy* habitation. *Dryden.*

Pleasure has been the bus'ness of my life, *Dryden.*

And every change of fortune *easy* to me, *Dryden.*

Because I still was *easy* to myself. *Dryden.*

5. Ready; not unwilling. *Pope.*

Pity and he are one; *Pope.*

So merciful a king did never live, *Pope.*

Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Pope.*

6. Without want of more. *Swift.*

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift.*

7. Without contrivance; without formality. *Swift.*

Those move *easy* who have learn'd to dance. *Swift.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line, *Swift.*

Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Swift.*

To EAT. v. a. preterite ate, or eat; part. eat, or eaten. [etan, *Latte.*

Sax. itan, Gothick; *eat*, Erfc.] *Latte.*

1. To devour with the mouth, *Ex.*

Locusts shall *eat* the refuse of that which is escap'd from the hail, and shall eat every tree which groweth. *Ex.*

Other states cannot be accus'd for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arminius.*

2. To consume; to corrode. *Arminius.*

Thou bell of gold art worth of gold; *Arminius.*

Other less fine in carat is more precious, *Arminius.*

Preserving life in nied'ne potable: *Arminius.*

But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd, *Arminius.*

Half eat thy bearer up. *Arminius.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or eating medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp.*

3. To swallow back; to retreat. This is only used of a man's word. *Sharp.*

They cannot hold, but burst out these words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Halewell.*

Credit were not to be lost *Halewell.*

B' a brave knight errant of the post, *Halewell.*

That eats, perditionally, his word, *Halewell.*

And swears his ears through a two inch board. *Halewell.*

To EAT. v. n. *Halewell.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Halewell.*

He did eat continually at the king's table. *Halewell.*

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, how is it that he eats with publicans and sinners? *Halewell.*

2. To take food. *Halewell.*

He that will not eat 'till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir 'till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Halewell.*

3. To be maintained in food. *Halewell.*

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want. *Halewell.*

Thou art past the tyrant stroke; *Halewell.*

Care no more to cloath and eat. *Halewell.*

4. To make way for corstion. *Halewell.*

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials. *Halewell.*

A prince's court eats too much into the income of a poor state. *Halewell.*

EATABLE. n. f. [from eat.] Any thing that may be eaten. *Halewell.*

If you all sorts of persons would engage, *Halewell.*

Suit well your eatables to every age. *Halewell.*

5. One that eats any thing. *Halewell.*

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are eaters of man's flesh. *Halewell.*

A knife, a rascal, an eater of broken meats. *Halewell.*

If the taste of this fruit maketh the eaters like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Halewell.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the eaters an oblivion of all other foils. *Halewell.*

2. A corrosive. *Halewell.*

EATH. adv. [eað, Saxon.] Easily; not difficult. *Halewell.*

Where ease abounds, it's eat to do amiss. *Halewell.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind *Halewell.*

Is eat to move with plants and shews of woe. *Halewell.*

The way was strait and eat. *Halewell.*

EATH. adv. [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word. *Halewell.*

Who hath the world not try'd, *Halewell.*

From the right way full eatb may wander wide. *Halewell.*

EATINGHOUSE. n. f. [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dress'd. *Halewell.*

An hungry traveller slept into an eatinghouse for his dinner. *Halewell.*

EAVES. n. f. [eave, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Halewell.*

Every night becomes *Halewell.*

With music of all sorts, and songs compos'd *Halewell.*

To her unworthiness: it nothing steals us *Halewell.*

To chide him from our eaves; for he persists, *Halewell.*

As if his life lay on't. *Halewell.*

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops *Halewell.*

From eaves of reeds. *Halewell.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the eaves of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter. *Halewell.*

Usher'd with a shower fill, *Halewell.*

When the gull hath blown his fill, *Halewell.*

Ending on the rustling leaves, *Halewell.*

With minute drops from off the eaves. *Halewell.*

The icicles hang down from the eaves of houses. *Halewell.*

To EAVESDROP. v. a. [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows. *Halewell.*

EAVESDROPPER. n. f. [eaves and drop.] A listener under windows. *Halewell.*

Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper, *Halewell.*

To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Halewell.*

EBB. n. f. [ebba, ebblo, Saxon; ebbe, Dutch.] *Halewell.*

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea. *Halewell.*

The clear fun on his wide wat'ry gla'ss *Halewell.*

Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew, *Halewell.*

As after thir; which made their flowing shrink *Halewell.*

From standing lake to tripping ebbs, that stole *Halewell.*

With soft food tow'rd's the deep. *Halewell.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort, *Halewell.*

And flue the loaden vessels into port; *Halewell.*

Then with a gentle ebb retire again, *Halewell.*

And render back their cargo to the main. *Halewell.*

2. Decline; decay; waste. *Halewell.*

You have finish'd all the war, and brought all things to that low ebb which you speak of. *Halewell.*

This tide of man's life, after at once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ebb and falling stream, but never floweth again. *Halewell.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years, *Halewell.*

Our ebb of life for ever takes away. *Halewell.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Halewell.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be, *Halewell.*

That I his hourly ebbs of life may see. *Halewell.*

What is it he aspires to? *Halewell.*

Is it not this? To shed the flow remains, *Halewell.*

His last poor ebb of blood in your defence? *Halewell.*

To EBB. v. n. [from the noun.] *Halewell.*

1. To flow back towards the sea. *Halewell.*

Though my tide of blood *Halewell.*

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now, *Halewell.*

Now it doth turn and ebb back to the sea. *Halewell.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore, *Halewell.*

And ebb'd much faster than it flow'd before. *Halewell.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waste. *Halewell.*

Well, *Halewell.*

Well, I am standing water ;

— I'll teach you how to flow.

— Do so : to *ebb*.

Hereditary sloth instructs me.

But oh he sighs ! the smiling waves decay !

For ever, lovely stream, for ever Ray !

ECCEN. } *n. f.* [ebennus, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black valu-
ECCEN. } able wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as ebony, or lignum vite, they
 are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft
 woods.

Gilt by the winds extinct the signal lies,

Or smother'd in the glimmering lockets dies,

Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne.

EBRIETY. n. f. [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication
 by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed.

EBRILLADE. n. f. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY. n. f. [ebrietas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.
 That religion which exulteth *ebriety* in supernal, will neither acquire *ebriety* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion.

EBULLITION. n. f. [ebullitio, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties, is so called.

The dissolution of gold or silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a craze and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue.

ECCENTRICAL. adj. [eccentricus, Latin.]

ECCENTRICK. adj.

1. Deviating from the center.

2. Not having the same center with another circle: such circles were supplied by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Thither his course he bends

Through the calm firmament; but up or down,

By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell.

They build, unbuild, contrive,

To save appearances: they gird the sphere

With centrick, and *eccentrick*, & scribbled o'er,

Cycle, and epicycle, and orb in orb.

Whence it is that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*?

3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master.

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular.

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties.

Then from what'er we can to sense produce,
 Common and plain, or wondrous and sublime,
 From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
 The thoughtful soul this general inference draws,
 'Tis at an *eccentrick* must presuppose a cause.

ECCENTRICITY. n. f. [from *eccentric*.]

1. Deviation from a center.

2. The state of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally.

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt.

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptical orbit.

ECCHYMOSIS. n. f. [ecchymosis.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*.

ECCLESIASTICAL. adj. [ecclesiasticus]

1. Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must of necessity belong to the duty of the minister.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastical* government.

ECCLESIASTICK. n. f. [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministrations of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church.

ECCOPROCTICS. n. f. [ἐκκοπτικός.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestine.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick*.

ECHINATE. adj. [from echinus, Latin.] Bristled like an *ECHINATED. adj.* hedgehog; set with prickles.

An echinated pyrites in shape approaches the echinated crystalline balls.

ECHINUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

2. A shellfish set with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

ECHO. n. f. [ἠχώ.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pious myrtle may teach th' unfortunate Echo
 In these woods to rebound the renowned name of a goddess.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

Babbling Echo mocks the sounds,

Replying shrilly to the well tun'd harp.

As if a double hunt were heard at once.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial echoes.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;

The woods shall answer, and the Echo ring.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;

The sound must seem an Echo to the sense.

3. The sound returned.

Wilt thou hunt?

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,

And fetch shrill echoes from their hollow earth.

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow's!

With other Echo late I taught your shades

To answer, and rebound far other song!

TE ECHO. v. n.

1. To re-found; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting

All the church Echo'd.

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;

Delia each cave and echoing rock rebounds.

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!

Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her mitter'd princes hear the echoing noise,

And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.

TE ECHO. v. a. To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our modern separatists do but Echo the same note.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;

Those peals are Echo'd by the Tyrian throng.

One great death deforms the dreary ground;

The Echo'd woes from distant rocks rebound.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. n. f. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

ECLAT', n. f. [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *clat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope.*

ECLIP'TICK, adj. [ἐκλιντικόν.] Selecting; chusing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the *ecliptick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth. *Watts.*

ECLIP'TICA, n. f. [ἐκλιντική.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE, n. f. [ἐκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies *departure* from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Slips of yew,
Silver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakepeare.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*. *Milton.*

Then suffer'd.
So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hides the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon; if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Lake.*

2. Darknets; obscuration.
All the paltriness of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.
Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipse* *et.* *King.*

3. **ECLIPSE, v. a.** [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign.
Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Sandys.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.
Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Creech.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.
They had been tokens of more than common greatness,
howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune. *Shakepeare.*

Præfix him to his father:
Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Sidney.*

Let other mules write his prosperous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings rethor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Denham.*

He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Dryden.*

4. To disgrace.
She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him. *Calamy.*

Another now hath to himself engros'd
All power, and us *eclips'd*. *Clarendon.*

ECLIP'TICK, n. f. [ἐκλειπτική.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°, 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiac. But in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some ascension or constellation. *Harris.*

All stars, that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward.*

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackmore.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

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ECLIPSE, n. f. [ἐκλειψις.] A pastoral poem so called, because *Virgil* calld his pastoral *eclogues*.

What exclaiming praises *Virgil* gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Swift.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECYNOLOGY, n. f. [ἐκυνολογία.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *ecynonon*; but as being no syllable in English, it is placed here with the authorities by different orthography.

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.
By St. Paul's *ecynon*, the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudible parsimony.
Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *ecynon*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

I have no other notion of *ecynon*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

3. Disposition of things; regulation.
All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *ecynon* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hume.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *ecynon* and disposition of poems better observ'd than in Terence. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

If this *ecynon* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what foul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivared with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden.*

5. System of motions; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made,
They may a due *ecynon* maintain,
Exclude the anxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

ECONOMICK, adj. [from *ecynon*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.
Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *ecynomical* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *ecynomical* affairs, having propos'd the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.
Some are so plainly *ecynomical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled. *Watts.*

ECPIRAC'TICKS, n. f. [ἐκπειρακτικά.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecpiRACTICK* medicines. *Harvey.*

ECSTASY, n. f. [ἐκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them thus swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakepeare.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Swifling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Lake.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy*!
The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure, which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.
He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken to what I *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.
Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakepeare.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakepeare.*

5. Madnets; distraction. This sense is not now in use.
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like

7 T

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare.*
ECSTASY, *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.
These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstatic* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTASY, *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.]
ECSTASY, *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to *ecstasy*.
There doth my soul in holy vision fit,
In pendive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*
When one of them, after an *ecstatic* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Sittingbourne.*

In trance *ecstatic* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds defend, and angels watch the round. *Pope.*
2. In the highest degree of joy.

To gain *Pescennius* one employs his schemes;
One grasps a *Cecrops* in *ecstatic* dreams. *Pope.*
3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation. I find in me a great deal of *ecstatic* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

ECSTASY, *n. f.* [from *ecstasy*.] A copy.
The complex ideas of substances are *ecstasies*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*

ECURIE, *n. f.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS, *adj.* [from *edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDACITY, *n. f.* [from *edax*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

TO EDDER, *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'DDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

In hopping and felling, fave *edder* and flake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser.*

E'DDY, *n. f.* [from *eddy*, *eddy*, and *eddy*, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repulsion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praifes are as a bulrush upon a stream; if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in, And smiling *eddis* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,

Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

E'DDY, *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whir'd around, And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden.*

EDEMATOSE, *adj.* [from *edema*.] Swelling; full of humours. See *CEDEMATOUS*.

A ferosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and scirrhous, according to the vicinity of the humour. *Arb.*

EDENTATED, *adj.* [from *edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE, *n. f.* [from *ecce*, Saxon.]

1. 'The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare.*

He that will a good *edge* win, Must forge thick, and grind thin.

The *edge* of war, like an ill sheathed knife, No more shall cut his maller. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis slander, Whole *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shakespeare.*

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the *edge*, then must he put to more strength. *Ech.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

3. Bink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton.*

We have, for many years, walk'd upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the tall pen for freedom let me draw, When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpness; proper disposition for action or operation; intention of desire.

Give him a further *edge*, And drive his purpose into their delights. *Shakespeare.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd, When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,

Their various cares their working thoughts employ'd, And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Cress.*

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!

That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare.*

6. To set teeth on *EDGE*. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *set* the teeth on *edge*. *Bacon.*

TO EDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

There sat the rolling her alluring eyes, To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an *edge*.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face, His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;

So wound round hard, and so secure of wound, It made my sword, though *edge'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long defending train, With rubies *edge'd*, and *saphires* swept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Watson.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

TO EDGE, *v. u.* [perhaps from *es*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so failing low.

I mult *edge* upon a point of wind, And make flow way. *Dryden.*

E'DGED, *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby.*

E'DGING, *n. f.* [from *edge*.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear, And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGEESS, *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy *edgely* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare.*

They are only *edgely* weapons it hath to encounter. *Deity of Pity.*

EDGE TOOL, *n. f.* [from *edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*.

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several forts; and what fort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for fighting. *Mason.*

E'DGEWISE, *adv.* [from *edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgeways* by the force of it. *Roy.*

E'DIBLE, *adj.* [from *edib*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*; as horses and dogs.

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *Mars.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Aristotle.*

The *edible* creation keeps the board.

E'DICT, *n. f.* [from *edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hobbes.*

The great king of Kings Hath in the table of his law commanded

That thou shalt do no murder; will you then Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakespeare.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe, But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*

The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out *edicts*, against gaming and hinc cloaths. *Addison.*

EDIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *edificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not designed to *edification*, or is less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Improve-

2. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*.

EDIFICE. *n. f.* [*edificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Southeyspeare*.

He built

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwelt not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton*.

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton*.
As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison*.

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal, than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley*.

EDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.

EDIFY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]

1. To build.

Men have *edify'd*

A lofty temple, and perfume'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman*.

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifyeth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hosier*.

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it becometh all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection thenceunto. *Hosier*.

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange*.

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,

Because he flew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dr. J.*

3. To teach; to persuade.
You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*.

EDILE. *n. f.* [*edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakespeare*.

EDITION. *n. f.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare*.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new compilation upon the same ground. *Burnet*.

2. Republishing; generally with some revival or correcting.
The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a larger *edition*. *South*.

I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden*.

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker*.

EDITOR. *n. f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison*.

This non-sense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editor*. *Pope*.

TO EDUCATE. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;

They breed, they brood, instruct and educate. *Dryden*.

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift*.

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hosier*.

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift*.

TO EDUCATE. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity; and we may as well affirm, that the world was *educated* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educate* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glavinville*.

His matter must have lain eternally confined to its bed of earth, were there not this agent to *educate* it thence.

Woodward's Natural History.

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,

Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope*.

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educare*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

TO EDUCORATE. *v. n.* [from *educis*, Latin.] To sweeten.

EDUCORATION. *n. f.* [from *educorare*.] The act of sweetening.

TO EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ecan, Sax. *eac*, Scot. *ek*, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See *EKE*.

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;

But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new, *Fairy Queen*.

EEL. *n. f.* [æl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*?

Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare*.

The Cockney put the *eel* 't' th' pally alive. *Shakespeare*.

EEN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See *EVEN*.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *een* done with you. *L'Estrange*.

EFF. *n. f.* See *EFF*.

EFFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *DiD.*

TO EFFACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters drawn on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*.

public registers. *Addison*.

'Tis me, I said, may happily *efface*

That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior*.

That cruel image of the king's disgrace.

Or away fail'd to polish or refine,

And fluent *Shakespeare* scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope*.

3. To destroy; to wear away.
Not our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden*.

EFFECT. *n. f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wife, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Silkeny*.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power? *Locke*.

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy*.

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Natural History*.

To say of a celebrated piece, that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison*.

3. Purpose; intention; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chronicles*.

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Galatians*.

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it. *Glavinville*.

The custom or institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished the practice of such crimes, nor lessened the numbers of such criminals. *Temple*.

5. Completion; perfection.

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,

And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior*.

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In these, a marvelously indifferently composed fenate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hosier*.

State and wealth the business and the crowd,

Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;

And is to him, who rightly thinks elseems,

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham*.

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!

That cannot be, since I am still possessor

Of those *effects* for which I did the murder.

My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakespeare*.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison*.

TO EFFECT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I not doubt t' *effect*

All that you wish. *Bm. Johnson*.

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was

effected by the vinegar. *Boyle*.

EFFEC

EFFECTIBLE, *adj.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EFFECTIVE, *adj.* [from *effect.*]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, than this much more, as having the pre-ogative and principally above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and titles but suitability, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful; as *effective* men in an army.

EFFECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* refutes the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFECTLESS, *adj.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;

In bootless prayer have they been held up, *Shakespeare.*

And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use.

EFFECTOR, *n. f.* [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Darwin.*

EFFECTUAL, *adj.* [effectual, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hosier.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philom.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprieve my allegation, if you can;

Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakespeare.*

EFFECTUALLY, *adv.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

This is a subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO EFFECTUATE, *v. a.* [effectuer, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

EFFECTUINACY, *n. f.* [from *effeminare.*]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effectuinacy* held me yok'd
Her bond-slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, idleness, and *effectuinacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFEMINATE, *adj.* [effeminatus, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

After the slaughter of so many peers,

Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shakespeare.*

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,

Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,

The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

2. Womanlike; soft without reproach; a female not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,

And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakespeare.*

TO EFFEMINATE, *v. a.* [effeminatus, Latin.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emaculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TO EFFEMINATE, *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a foolish peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATION, *n. f.* [from *effeminare.*] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emaculated or unmanly. Vices it figured; not only intemperance, or luxury, from its fecundity and superabundance, but from this mixture of sexes, degenerate *effemination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EFFERVESCE, *v. n.* [effervesco, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Alsted.*

EFFERVESCENCE, *n. f.* [from *effervesco.* Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Abbot.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it;

put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Greus.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colligation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward.*

EFFETRE, *adj.* [effortus, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effetre*.

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effetre* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Beauly.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effetre* sensuality with the history of his former life. *Smith.*

EFFICACIOUS, *adj.* [efficax, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel

He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath *Philips.*

Dilates to cube or square.

EFFICACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it. *Digby.*

EFFICACY, *n. f.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, the same they tie and refrain only upon sermons. *Hosier.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tytus.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Regis.*

EFFICIENCY, *n. f.* [from *efficius*, Latin.] The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hosier.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; but stands on a basis more firm, being entirely owing to the direct concurrence of the power of the Author of nature.

EFFICIENT, *n. f.* [efficient, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hosier.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature are of use to carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hales Origin of Mankind.*

EFFICIENT, *adj.* Causing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is. *Yout.*

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Calder.*

7. EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigis*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIATION. *n. f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFIGIES. *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resemblance; image in EFFIGY. } painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

EFFLORESCENCE. *n. f.* [*effloresce*, Latin.]

EFFLORESCENCY. *n. f.*

1. Production of flowers.
Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and fevered from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bar.*

2. Excrecences in the form of flowers.
Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescences* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physics.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wise man.*

EFFLORESCENT. *adj.* [*effloresce*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellowish *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodw.*

EFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*effluis*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright effluence inate. *Milton.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light.

With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLUVIA. *n. f.* [from *effluis*, Latin.] Those small particles EFFLUVIUM. } which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty and fineness of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvia* thereof, we might perhaps believe that from attraction, and by effluvia, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetic *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat? *Blackmore.*

EFFLUX. *n. f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.
Through the daily and copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer in his thigh, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion.
The first *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.
Prime cheerer, light!

Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson.*

7. EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*efflux*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Boyle.*

EFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.
By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation.
There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

7. EFFLUCE. *v. a.* [*effluere*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.
In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *effluce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.
Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,
And burnt his beauteous heart's *effluce* her chastity. *Fa. Q.*

7. EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformis*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *efformis*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *Merc.*

N. XLVI.

EFFORT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *effort* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Addison.*

Though the same fun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always let the gem above the flow'r. *P. p.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusus*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He set apart annual funds for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effusion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arund.*

EFFRAYABLE. *adj.* [*effrayable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Effential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate *effusion* of their *effrayable* nature, but arsefical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRONTERY. *n. f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-adoration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

EFFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*effulget*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendor.

On thee
Impress'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackmore.*

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulget*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Blackmore.*

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson.*

EFFUMABILITY. *n. f.* [*effumis*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

7. EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and deadly pale,
Groan'd out his soul, with gulping blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*

At last emerging from his nostrils wide,
And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope.*

EFFUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion.
The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakspeare.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.
My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,
This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakspeare.*

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Barnet.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.
When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hesker.*

Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'tablish quietness. *Shakspeare.*

Yet shall the be restor'd, since publick good
For private rest ought not be withheld,
'To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.
Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, often times disgrace, in most unseemable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hesker.*

4. Bounteous donation.
Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.
Purge me with the blood of my redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

EFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.
The North-east spends its rage; and now shut up
Within its iron caves, th' *effusive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomson.*

7 U

EFF.

ERT. *n. f.* [epeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders and *erfs*, upon which they will live.

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *erf* in our country.

EFT *adv.* [eft, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,

With noise whereof he from his lofty speed

Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,

To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite confum'd with flame,

The idol is of that eternal maid;

For so at least I have prefer'd the fame,

With hands profane, from being *erft* betray'd. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. [*adv.* *erft* and *poons*.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. An obsolete word.

He in their stead *erfsions* placed Englishmen, who pos-

sess'd all their lands. *Spenser.*

Erfsions the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,

Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be

thought that new wars would *erfsions* ensue. *Kinsley.*

Erfsions, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,

And all the year shall then be holiday. *Guy.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

EGER. *n. f.* [See **EAGER**.] An impetuous and irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *eggers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EGGER. *v. a.* [*eggers*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedgehog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *eggs* not. *Bacon.*

EGESTION. *n. f.* [*eggestus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *eggestion*, and circulation. *Hale.*

EGG. *n. f.* [*æg*, Saxon; *oegle*, Erie.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg.

Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Sh.*

Ev'ry insect of each different kind,

In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,

Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck,

such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Boyle.*

TO EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; *eggian*, Saxon.] To

incite; to instigate; to provoke to action.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whole ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham.*

EGLANTINE. *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.] A species of rose.

See **ROSE**.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,

With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shakespeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to flounder,

Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

EGOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of cardinal Wolsey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator.*

EGOTIST. *n. f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

TO EGOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *Merc.*

One to empire born;

Egregius prince! whose manly childhood shew'd

His mingled parents, and portended joy

Unspeaking. *Pliny.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Holzer.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!

Egregius murtherer!

And hence th' *egregius* wizzard shall foredoom

The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

EGREGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregius*.] Eminently; thau-

fully.

Make the more thank me, love me, and reward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass,

And practising upon his peace and quiet,

Even to madness. *Shakespeare.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated. *Arbuthnot.*

EGRESS. *n. f.* [*egressus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.

And gates of burning adamant,

Bar'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of those and marble remained continuous. *Watson.*

EGRESSION. *n. f.* [*egressus*, Latin.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the rumour; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, as if the bees pouring out.

Not in the list.

EGRET. *n. f.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Baile.*

EGRIOT. *n. f.* [*egriot*, French; perhaps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The *cœur-cherry*, which inclineth more to whiten, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour. *Baile.*

TO EJACULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculari*, Latin.] To throw, to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted to little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*. *Grew.*

The mighty magnet from the centre darts

This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts:

Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,

Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULATION. *n. f.* [from *ejaculari*.]

1. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of *er*, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye.

There is to be observed, in those dislocations which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

EJACULATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculari*.] Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; sudden; hasty.

The continuance of this posture might incline to *er* and drowsiness: they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Dryden.*

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

TO EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning falls from his throat!

Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Scott.*

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,

On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction;

sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burden. *Scott.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force

Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king sub-

mitted to the church. *L'Estrange.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch

This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,

Were but our danger; and to keep him here,

Our certain death; therefore it is decreed

He dies to-night. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cast away to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient

continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church

of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could

never have been defended. *Holzer.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejotted* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate? *Swift.*
EJECTIO. n. f. [ejctio, Latin.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejction* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Notes on the O.S. f.*

2. [In physics.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJECTMENT. n. f. [from ejct.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGN. interj. An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT. adj. [ehta, Saxon; ahta, Gothick; acht, Scottish.]

Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit.

Sandy's Journey.

EIGHTH. adj. [from eight.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;

And yet the *eight* appears! *Shakespeare.*

In the *eight* month should be in the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continued years,

And water her ambrosial couch with tears;

The *eight*, the voluntary moves to part,

Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope.*

EIGHTEEN. adj. [eight and ten.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,

And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be

fascinated if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now

are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

EIGHTEENTH. adj. [from eighteen.] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice nine.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijah. *1 Kings.*

EIGHTHOLD. adj. [eight and fold.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY. adv. [from eighth.] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which

plants have not. *Bacon.*

EIGHTIETH. adj. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with

the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins.*

EIGHTSCORE. adj. [eight and score.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? Seven days and nights?

Eightscore eight hours? And lovers absent hours,

More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?

Oh weary reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

EIGHTY. adj. [eight and ten.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,

And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shaksf.*

Among all other characteristics three are most remarkable;

that is, seven times seven, or forty nine; nine times nine, or

eighty one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty three,

which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable

fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EIGNE. adj. [aisne, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldest or first

born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

Many assurances do also pass to godly and charitable uses

alone; and it happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly

oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life,

which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation

that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon un-

compelled before the time; in all which, some mitigation of

the utmost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EISAL. n. f. [eosal, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Woo't drink up *eisal*, eat a crocodile?

I'll do't. *Shakespeare.*

EITHER. pron. [æther, Saxon; auher, Scottish.]

1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,

Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,

Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*

So like in arms their champions were,

As they had been a very pair;

So that a man would almost swear,

That either had been either. *Dryden.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, either of them

believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of

one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to

determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against

a vacuum. *Lact.*

2. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be

creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several po-

vinces, and participating something of either. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,

The Winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

EITHER. adv. [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East or West Indies. *Bacon.*

What perils shall we find,

If either place, or time, or other course,

Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power

confers virtue. *Swift.*

EJULATION. n. f. [ejulatio, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation;

morn; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations*

and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans

And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,

Some call for aid neglected; some, o'erturnd

In the fierce shock, lie gasping. *Philips.*

EKE. adv. [eac, Saxon; oet, Dutch.] Also; likewise; beside;

moreover.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;

But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Spenser.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart

That courage does itself exert,

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,

That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To *EKE. v. a. [eacan, Saxon.]*

1. To increase.

I dempt there much to have *eled* my store,

But such *eking* hath made my heart fore. *Spenser.*

The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.

—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,

And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shakespeare.*

Your ornaments hung all,

On some patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,

To *ek* it, and to draw it out in length,

To stay you from election. *Shakespeare.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. [In this sense it seems bor-

rowed from the use of our old poets, who put *ek* into their

lines, when they wanted a syllable.]

—Euden *ek* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*

To *ELABORATE. v. a. [elabore, Latin.]*

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more and more *elaborated*

and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant.

Arabist on Aliments.

ELABORATE. adj. [elaboratus, Latin.] Finished with great

diligence; performed with great labour.

Personalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more

studied and *elaborate* than when politicians most agitate de-

perate designs. *King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd

Too much of ornament, of outward show

Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon

important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ser-

mon intended for the lower people. *Swift.*

ELABORATELY. adv. [from elaborate.] Laboriously; dili-

gently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and

grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters use, may have their

colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and

finely ground. *Newton.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons,

for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORATION. n. f. [from elaborate.] Improvement by suc-

cessive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for

the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process

of generation and nutrition? This is but an idle pomp. *Ray.*

To *ELANER. v. a. [elaner, French.]* To throw out; to dash;

to cast as a dust.

While thy unerring hand *elan'd*

Another, and another dart, the people

Joyfully repeated to I. *Prior.*

Harsh words, that, once *elan'd*, must ever fly

Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To *ELAPSE. v. n. [elapsus, Latin.]* To pass away; to glide

away; to run out without notice.

There is a doctile season, a learning time in youth, which,

suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Clariff.*

ELASTICAL. } *adj.* [from *elastic*.] Having power of re-
ELASTICK. } turning to the form from which it is distorted
 or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what *elastic* engines did the rear

The flarry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*
 If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to
 preffion, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastic*,
 returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual at-
 traction of its parts. *Newton.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise
 from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and
 tension; in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastic*
 and strong. *Arbutnot.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place,
 which may expand itself by its *elastic* power, and break
 through, where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*
ELASTICITY. *n. f.* [from *elastic*.] Force in bodies, by which
 they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from
 whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute string will bear a hundred weight without rupture;
 but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity*: take away
 fifty, and immediately it raises the weight. *Arbutnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,

And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pepr.*
ELATE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with success; ele-
 vated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!

Too soon dejected, and too soon elate! *Pope.*

I, *el* mind elate, and scornful fear,

Thus with new taunts insult the monster's car. *Pope.*

TO ELATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.

2. To exult; to heighen. An unusual fence.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,

Elate his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELATERIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, in fra-
 ments of flat and thin cakes, seldom thicker than a shilling.
 It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitish colour,
 and an acrid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit
 of the wild cucumber; the seeds of which swim in a large
 quantity of an acrid and almost caustic liquor. It is a very
 violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELATION. *n. f.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness proceeding from
 success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by with-
 drawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

ELBOW. *n. f.* [*elbow*, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,

You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit-trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or
 buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. To be at the *ELBOW.* To be near; to be at hand.

Here stand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:

Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy *elbow*. *Shakespeare.*

ELBOWCHAIR. *n. f.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms to
 support the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclesian, have
 danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay.*

ELBOWROOM. *n. f.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to stretch out the
 elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath *elbowroom*;

It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakespeare.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be *elbow-*
room for them, and for the adventures also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty, to
 provide *elbowroom* for his confidence to have its full play in.

South's Sermons.

TO ELBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one jostles in the shole.

2. To push; to drive to distance; to encroach upon. *Dryden.*

It thrusts and stretches out.

And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about.

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,

He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

TO ELBOW. *v. n.* To jut out angles.

ELD. *n. f.* [*elbs*, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,

As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld*. *Spenser.*

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

Thy blazed youth

Becomes affluage, and doth beg the alms

Of pallid *eld*.

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,

If likewise he some fair one wedded not,

Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot

Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld*. *Milton.*

Shakespeare.

ELDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*,
 [eale, ealbor, Saxon.] Surpassing another in years; surer;
 having the privileges of primogeniture.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters confirm-
 ing themselves in attire to the example of their *elder* sisters. *Hovier.*

Let still the woman take

An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,

So sways the level in her husband's heart. *Shakespeare.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;

That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,

Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shakespeare.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of au-
 thority among the younger, by the same means the father dis-
 among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;

Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!

Whate'er proud Rome, or awful Greece beheld,

Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

ELDERS. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the
 younger men as brethren. *1 Tim.*

Our *elders* say,

The barren, touched in this holy chafe,

Shake off their sterile curse.

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magistrates, as they
 were, so they are called, *elder* men. *Raisin.*

The blessing youth their virtuous awe disclose,

And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Swiss.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, if it will be no better, c'en carry you
 head as your *elders* have done before ye. *L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,

Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;

While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,

Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh chil-
 dren's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say amen. *Hovier.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiastics.

8. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kik-
 polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude

Chaos of presbytry, where laymen ride

With the same woolpack clergy by their side. *Clarendon.*

ELDER. *n. f.* [*ellara*, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the
 flowers are monoptalous, divided into several segments, and
 expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, col-
 lected into an umbel, and are succeeded by five succulent ber-
 ries, having three seeds in each. It may be easily propagated
 from cuttings or seeds; but the former, being the most expen-
 ditious method, is generally practised. The season for plant-
 ing their cuttings is any time from September to March,
 thrusting them six or eight inches into the ground. *Darce.*

Elder is near London propagated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward

Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree.

Which overhades the mouth of that same pit. *Shakespeare.*

Then seek the bank where flowering *elders* crowd. *Tem.*

ELDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; budding
 upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at com-
 mand, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I
 am giddy. *Swift.*

ELDERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;

But some respect is to my birthright due:

My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden.*

Nor were the *eldership*

Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,

If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Ran.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

Here were the seeds sown of that controversy which sprung
 between Beza and *Elanus*, about the matter of ecom-
 munications; whether there ought to be in all churches an
eldership, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that
eldership to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst
 the laity for that purpose. *Hovier.*

ELDEST. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*

[eals, ealson, ealorze, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; the child that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon

Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter *Shakespeare.*

The prince of Cumberland.

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,

It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The person that has lived most years.

Eldst parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Loct.*

ELECAMPANE. *n. f.* [*helenium*, Latin.] A plant, named also flavort.

It hath a radiated flower, whose florets are hermaphrodite; but the semi-florets are female: both these are yellow. The ovaries rest on a naked placenta, crowned with down: all these parts are included in a scaly cup. To these notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the stalks, and the flowers on the top of the branches. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant. The first is the true elecampane, used in medicines: it grows wild in moist fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furnish the shops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in use. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying elecampane root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ELECT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elect* first, begu'd. *Daniel.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, elected a hundred senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest; so is my will. *Milton.*

ELECT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Of singular integrity and learning;
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause. *Shakespeare.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Stylife.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A virtuous liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

ELECTION. *n. f.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the meetest? *Whitgift.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

But natural necessity, begot. *Milton.*

As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will?
Now, if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will choose. *Rogers.*

4. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remis in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

5. The ceremony of a public choice.

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison.*

ELECTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will pay positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodnefs consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfit for actual abroad. *Temple.*

ELECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern. *Roy.*

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They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Græw.*

ELECTOR. *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the bribe's *electors'* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *n. f.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addison.*

ELECTRICAL. *n. f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of *silver electer*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELECTRICAL. *adj.* [from *electrum*. See **ELECTRE**.]

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so sublimation of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a spiæe, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an *electric* body.

If that attraction were not rather *electric* than magnetic, it was wonderful what Helmsont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistrery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such agitation as to emit light. *Newton.*

ELECTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE**.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of *electricity*; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a multitude of turned nimble round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the *electrical* vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELECTUARY. *n. f.* [*electuarium*, Collin's *Aurel*.] which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conserves, and powders, in the consilience of honey. The form is attended with considerable inconveniences; for *electuaries*, generally made up with honey, or syrup, when the consilience is too thin, are apt to ferment; and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except fugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEMOSYNARY. *adj.* [*elemosynarius*.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself. *Glanvill.*

2. Given in charity.

ELEGANCE. *n. f.* [*elegantia*, Latin.] Beauty of art; **ELEGANCY.** *adj.* ther soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur.

St. Austine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference.

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Ruleigh.*

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Burnet.*

ELEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing with minuter beauties.

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- Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
There may'st thou find some *elegant* retreat.
2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.
Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease.
- ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]
1. In such a manner as please without elevation.
2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.
Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses.
- ELEGY. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]
1. Used in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; sorrowful.
Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
- ELEGY. *n. f.* [*elegis*, Latin.]
1. A mournful song.
He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles,
all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.
2. A funeral song.
So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own elegy.
3. A short poem without points or turns.
- ELEMENT. *n. f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]
1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.
If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have.
- A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles.
- Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded.
2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed.
The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the element shews to him as it doth to me.
- My dearest filter, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort.
- The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters.
- The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat.
- Here be four of you were able to make a good world;
for you are as differing as the four *elements*.
- He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*.
3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.
We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms,
by spells, and such dawdry as is beyond our *element*.
- Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*.
- They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logic is none of their talent.
4. An ingredient; a constituent part.
Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
—One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business.
5. The letters of any language.
6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.
With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners.
- Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters.
- We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world.
- 1 here is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master.
- TO ELEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compound of elements.
Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.
2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.
Dull sublimary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absences, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
- ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]
1. Produced by some of the four elements.
If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour shew;

Pope.
London.

Pope.

Pope.

Gay.

Dryden.

Hooker.

Boyle.

Watts.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Peter.

Bacon.

Waller.

Shakespeare.

Milton.

Baker.

Shakespeare.

Spenser.

Gal.

Dryden.

Boyle.

Donne.

That fullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain and storms, and *elemental* war.
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea.

Dryden.

Pope.

2. Arising from first principles.
Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fallen upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood.

ELEMENTARITY. *n. f.* [from *elementary*.] Containing the rudiments or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *elementary*.] Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water.

The *elementary* farts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.

ELEMEN. *n. f.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in starchy masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. Its smell is acid and resinous. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less tinge of a greenish or yellowish. It is of an agreeable smell, and of an acid and bitterish taste. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the resin that has run out.

ELENCH. *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death.

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, the old sophist, who puts the most abusive *elench* on us.

ELEOTS. *n. f.* Some name the apples in request in the cyder countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England.

ELEPHANT. *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.] The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all sort of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cutlidge, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horse, and will raise a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe, some of which have been seen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: she is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and these being covered with a little earth scattered over hurdles, the male elephants easily fall into the snare. In copulation the female receives the male lying upon her back; and such is his pudicity, that he never covers the female so long as any one appears in sight.

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glaffes, elephants with holes.

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.
High o'er the gates, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. f.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin]

1. To raise up aloft.
This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss.

2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise the mind with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate.

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with it, stirs not beyond sense or reflection.

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind.

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To

To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately reduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alleged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hosier.*

ELEVATE, *part. adj.* [from *elevatus*.] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVATION, *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Lodge.*

Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hosier.*

The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ELEVATOR, *n. f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chiralurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

LEVEN, *adj.* [Zemlepen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, and none less dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

LEVENTH, *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh.*

LF, *n. f.* plural *elvis*, [*elvis*, Welsh. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places.

Through this house give glimmering light,

By the dead and drowlie fire;

Every *elvis*, and fairy sprite,

Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shakespeare.*

The king of *elvis* and little fairy queen

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,

Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;

Of airy *elvis* by moon-light shadow seen,

The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elvis*;

And are but fatires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, and angel or elf;

For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

ELF, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate

a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar

have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night;

and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-*

locks. *Hammer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,

Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

ELLOCK, *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by

lives.

This is that very Mab,

That plats the manes of horses in the night,

And cakes the *elflocks* in foul sluttish hairs,

Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*

ELICITE, *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch

up by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by

the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evinced

in the contemplation of man. *Hale.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer laps'd state of human

nature. *Chryse.*

ELICIT, *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought

into possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the

mal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily

anx'd to these virtues. *Hammond.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action

exceeds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of

will. *South.*

ELICATION, *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elication* which the schools intend, is a deducing of

power of the will into act: that drawing which they

intend, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramh.*

ELIDE, *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To cut in pieces.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these

objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hosier.*

ELIGIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *eligibile*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuse them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes.*

ELIGIBLE, *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Adams.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarissa.*

ELIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *eligibile*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION, *n. f.* [*eliminatio*, Latin.] The act of banishing;

the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dist.*

ELISION, *n. f.* [*elipsis*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *th' attempt*, there is an elision of

a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

ELIXATION, *n. f.* [*elixatio*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its *elication* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR, *n. f.* [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker confidence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd;

When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,

On your pale cheek he dropp'd the flow'r,

Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to

transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,

But glorifies his pregnant pot,

If by the way to him befall

Some odorous thing, or medicinal. *Denne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here

Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton.*

ELK, *n. f.* [*elc*, Saxon.]

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyish,

in Summer it is paler; generally three inches in length, and

equaling horsehair in thickness. The upper lip of the *elk* is

large. The articulations of its legs are close, and the ligaments hard, so that its joints are less pliable than those of

other animals. The horns of the male *elk* are short and

thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great

breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Elks* live in

herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder

foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepsies; but it is

probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as

well. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the heavy wreath, the branching *elk*

Lies slumber'g fallen in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELL, *n. f.* [eln, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a

quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen

cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;

Look not on pleasures as they come, but go;

Defend not the last virtue; life's poor span

Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Hosier.*

ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSE. *n. f.* [*Ellipsis*, *Gr.*]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, *Rom. iv. 18. Ham.*
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbits, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bowley.*
ELLIPTICAL. *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an *ellipsis*. } *elliptis*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptic* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptic*. *Cheyne.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *n. f.* [*Ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower consists of one leaf, striped like a bell, having many stamens in the centre: from the bottom arises the point, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almost heart-shaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-shaped seed-vessel, containing one seed of the same shape. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out, where they have had long possession; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will fend forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are also proper to plant at a distance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, because the roots of the elm run superficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of their nutriment. *Miller.*

The rural feat,
Whole lofty *elms* and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thompson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.
Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whole weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakespeare.*

ELOCUTION. *n. f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech.
A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Watts.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language.
Whole taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*
As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts,
so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

3. The power of expression or diction.
The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

ELOCY. *n. f.* [*eloge*, French.] Praise; paucyrick.
Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Watson.*
If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received from abroad concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Heldar.*

TO ELOCUTE. *v. a.* [*elocuter*, French.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From worldly cares himself he did *elute*,
And greatly thummed many exercise. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as the doth us;
How I shall stay, though the *eligne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Dante.*

TO ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

TO ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the South point of the compass varyeth twelve degrees unto the West; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varyeth eastward. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

ELONGATION. *n. f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Ariscia.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wifem.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glazville.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*
TO ELOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Adison.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?

She may as well from him *elope*. *Pope.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* more thrice a quarter,

For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELOPEMENT. *n. f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from; just desertion; rejection of lawful power.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom the first breach of the matrimonial vow. *Adison.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Adison.*

ELOPS. *n. f.* [*loap*.] A fish; reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

Scorpion and asp, and amphibia dire,
Cerales horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And diapas. *Milton.*

ELOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakespeare.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Isaiah.*

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dust we do on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun*. [eller, Saxon.] Other; one besides: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire
to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to let him. *Shakespeare.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Bible.*

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Dante.*

ELSE. *adv.* Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, and think profane to view:
This fault-finder, *else*, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but
either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause. *Watts.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found,
And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

E'LESEWHERE. *adv.* [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Bible.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gibon, *Nahin*
so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Revel.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice.
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Paradise Reg.*
Although feasted bodies may and do live near as long in
London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that disgrace and injury
is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate ap-
pointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no com-
petent judges to appoint where it is fit for the minister to stand.

Hobbes.

Let us no more contend, nor blame

Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*.

Milton.

Beflow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere*;

My mother's daughter knows not how to fear.

Dryden.

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or
strange thing.

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear;
to make plain.

To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATION. *n. f.* [*from elucidate*.] Explanation; expo-
sition.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin
the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATOR. *n. f.* [*from elucidate*.] Explainer; expolitor;
commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance
and age, and yet more by their pedantic elucidators. *Abbott.*

To ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by
artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or
elude the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct
than the retributions of human justice, whenever he can pre-
sume himself cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe,
or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to fee me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELUSIBLE. *adj.* [*from elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the
happines of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our
law be *elusive* by power and artifice, we shall have little reason
to boast. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See *ELF*.

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVLOCK. *n. f.* [*from elves and lock*.] Knots in the hair lu-
periously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*,
or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ELVISH. *adj.* [*from elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written
more properly *elfish*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

'Thou *elvish* mark, abstruse, rioting hog!
The slave of nature, and the son of hell!

Shakespeare.

No more hath been so bold,

Or of the latter, or the old,

Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,

Which lie from others reading. *Dryden.*

ELUMINATED. *adj.* [*elumbo*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Ditt.*

ELUSION. *n. f.* [*eluso*, Latin.] An escape from enquiry or
examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, de-
scribes the impurities and *elusions* of those who have pretended
to it. *Woodward.*

ELUSIVE. *adj.* [*from elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to
escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

ELUSORY. *adj.* [*from elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to
deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but *Elusory* flights, ambuscade
retreats, and *elusory* tergiversation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ELUTE. *v.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because
it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbutnot.*

To ELUTRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrius*, Latin.] To decant; or strain
out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it
has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the
alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must pro-
duce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through
the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

LYSIAN. *adj.* [*elysion*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elysium; pleas-
ant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysion* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

ELYSIUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The place assigned by the heathens
to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to fill up my mouth;
So should'st thou easter turn my flying soul,
Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shakespeare.*

EM. A contraction of *them*.

For he would coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To EMACIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waste; to de-
prive of flesh.

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

To EMACIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.
He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of
the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIATION. *n. f.* [*emaciat*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or *leanness*
from a phthisis, or from an *hectic* fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULATION. *n. f.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing
any thing from spots or foulness. *Ditt.*

EMANANT. *adj.* [*emanant*, Latin.] Issuing from something
else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world
and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most
wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those
two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of
creation and providence. *Hale.*

EMANATION. *n. f.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it freemed by conatural result and
emanation from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the
light issues from the sun. *Sedth.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an effluence;
effluvia.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations*
from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of
our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*,
or continued effluvia, which, after some distance, re-
tracteth unto itself; as in syrops, oils, and viscidities, which,
spun, at length retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heavenly face;

Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole

Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts
of the genius, but *emanation* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;

Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;

Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMANATIVE. *adj.* [*from emanare*, Latin.] Issuing from an-
other. *Ditt.*

To EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To set free
from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we
become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the in-
tellect succession of their parents that were in the parents
power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Alfisi.*

They foon *emancipated* themselves from that dependance.

EMANCIPATION. *n. f.* [*from emancipate*.] The act of sitting
free; deliverance from slavery. *Arbutnot on Guin.*

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of
error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanville.*

To EMARGINATE. *v. a.* [*marginis*, Latin.] To take away the
margin or edge of any thing. *Ditt.*

To EMASCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Latin.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many cws, suppose twenty, one ram
will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you
emasculate but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation,
hinder the increase. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;

Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles not only impose upon our under-
standings, but *emascuate* our spirits, and spoil our temper.

Collier on Pride.

EMASCULATION. *n. f.* [*from emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBALL. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to inclose.
Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were embold
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen.*
I would not be a queen
For all the world.
— In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *embolus*. *Shakespeare.*
To EMBA'LM. v. a. [*embolomer*, French; *embolamar*, Span.]
To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalme,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verbe *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preferre frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Dennie.*
Mute! at that name thy sacred frowns flied;
Thofe tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*
EMBA'LME. n. f. [*fr. m. embalme*.] One that practises the art
of embalming and preserving bodies.
The Romans were not to good *embalmers* as the Egyptians,
So the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon.*

- To EMBA'R. v. a.* [*from bar*.]
1. To shut; to inclose.
Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall. *Fairy Queen.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,
His spirits pure were subject to our fight. *Fairfax.*
2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.
Translating the mart, which commonly followed the English cloth, unto Calis, he *embarked* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and powerfully on us. *Dennie.*

- EMBAR'RATION. n. f.* [*from embark*.]
1. The act of putting on shipboard.
The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*
2. The act of going on shipboard.
EMBAR'GO. n. f. [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.
He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*
I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

- To EMBA'RK. v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on shipboard.
Of mankind, so numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom *embar'd*. *Milton.*
The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caulked a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships *Encas* took his way,
Embar'd his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden.*
2. To engage another in any affair.
To EMBARK. v. n.
1. To go on shipboard.

- I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philippi.*
2. To engage in any affair.
To EMBARRASS. v. a. [*embarasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.
I saw my friend a little *embarrass'd*, and turned away. *Spekt.*
EMBAR'ASSMENT. n. f. [*from embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Wotton.*

- To EMBASE. v. a.* [*from base*.]
1. To vitiate; to deperuate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bac.*
I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*
I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibility shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

- A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being heavy in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*
2. To degrade; to vilify.
Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I blest my lot, that was so lucky plac'd;
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser.*
EMBA'SADOR. n. f. [*See AMBASSADOUR*.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd
With the same message.
Myself, my king's *embassador* will go. *Devotion.*
EMBA'SADRESS. n. f. A woman sent on a publick message.
With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadors* replies. *Gent.*
EM'BASSAGE. n. f. [It may be observed, that though our *EM'BASSY. n. f.*] authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concerning to write *embassy*.]
1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends; hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakespeare.*
When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassy* unto James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

- The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy*. *Dryden.*
2. Any solemn message.
He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*
3. A bird was made by with such art to carry a written *embassy* among the ladies, that one might say, if a live bird, how taught? if dead, how made?
Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassy* belong to me?
And am I left that know it? *Shakespeare.*

To EMBATTLE. v. a. [*from battle*.] To range in order for way of battle.

The English are *embattled*;
To horse! you gallant princes, straight to horse! *Shakespeare.*
I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her demerits, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war!
Embattl'd nations find in vain
The hero's glory to refrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire. *Pope.*

- To EMBAY. v. a.* [*from baiguer*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to wash.
In her lap a little babe did play;
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *emboy*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew. *Fairy Queen.*
Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumbering fast, my heart did steal away. *Fairy Queen.*
2. [*from bay*.] To inclose in a bay; to land-lock.
If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inflicter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

To EMBELLISH. v. a. [*embellir*, French.] To adorn, to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.
How much more beautiful had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her self created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*
The names of the figures that *embellish'd* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellish'd* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to show but ruins. *Adrianus in his*
EMBE'LLISHMENT. n. f. [*from embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; additious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' *embellishments* of life.
Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of those pious romances, the legends of the Romish church. *Ascham.*

- EMBERING. n. f.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.
For causes good for many ways,
Keep *emberings* well, and fasting days; *Wile.*

What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday.
Tuff.
EMBERS. *n. f.* without a singular. [æmynia, Saxon, ashes; *cimynia*, Ilandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot embers, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopp'd, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the embers every day for the space of ten days.
Bacon.

Or if the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will hit,
While glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.
Milton.

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He toft his troubled eyes, embers that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crafhuu.

He said, and role, as holy zeal inspires;
He takes hot embers, and renews the fires.
Dryden.

EMBERWECK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *ember* or *ashes* strewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *embofch*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *emhren*, a course or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks*.
Ayliffe.

TO EMBEZZLE. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*.]
1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had embezzled the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.
Hayward.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.
1. When thou halt embezzled all thy store,
Where's all thy father left?
Dryden.

EMBEZZLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embezzle*]
1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.
TO EMBLAZE. *v. a.* [*blazanner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.
Th' unfought diamonds
Would to emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And to bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light.
Milton.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.
2. To blazon; to paint with enigmas armorial.
Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
Th' emblaze the honour which thy matter got.
Shakespeare.

He from the glittering staff unsur'd
Th' imperial sign, streaming to the wind,
With geins and golden lustre rich emblaz'd,
Scragh'd arms and trophies.
Milton.

TO EMBLACION. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.
We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, emblazoned by the poets of the highest pitch.
Hakewill.

EMBLEM. *n. f.* [*εμβλημα*.]
1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.
She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her.
Shakespeare.

If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast.
Peacocks.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's emblems, in whose face,
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper emblem of knowledge and action, being all head any paws.
Aldison.

TO EMBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly emblem that of opinions.
Glanville.

EMBLEMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]
EMBLEMATICK. }

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.
In the well fram'd models,
With emblematic skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass.
Prior.

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely emblematical, or when the persons are allegorical.
Aldison.

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.
By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your emblematic worship mean.
Prior.

EMBLEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematic*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.
Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, emblematically joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

EMBLEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *emblem*.] Writers or inventors of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by fymbolical writers, emblematisis, and heralds.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EMBOLISM. *n. f.* [*εμβολισμος*.]
1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out embolisms or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could.
Helder.

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.
EMBOLUS. *n. f.* [*εμβολος*.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulic engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels by the force of an embolus, like the heart.
A husband and Pope's Mort. Scribbles.

TO EMBOSS. *v. a.* [from *boss*, a protuberance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover.
Shakespeare.

Thou art a bile,
A plague fore, or embossed carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood.
Shakespeare.

Botches and blains must all his flesh em'oss;
And all his people.
Milton.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each others backs,
Th' emboss their hives in clusters.
Dryden.

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.
Then o'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgos's death, and off rings to his ghost.
Dryden.

3. [from *embosser*, French, to inclose in a box,] To inclose;
to include; to cover.
And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms emboss'd.
Spenser.

4. [embossure, Italian.] To inclose in a thicket.
Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods emboss'd.
Milton.

5. To hunt hard.
When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be emboss'd; a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be emboss'd, from *bosse*, French, a tumour.

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theffaly
Was never so emboss'd.
Shakespeare.

We have almost emboss'd him: you shall see his fall to night.
Shakespeare.

EMBOSSMENT. *n. f.* [from *emboss*.]
1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I with also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embossments.
Bacon.

2. Relief; rising work.
They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it expresses only the great embossment of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alio relievo.
Aldison.

TO EMBOSTLE. *v. a.* [*embosier*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmer fruit
Emboss'd, long as Priamcan Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures.
Philips.

TO EMBOVEL. *v. a.* [from *bovel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to extenterate.

The schools,
Embowell'd of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself.
Shakespeare.

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.
Shakespeare.

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore.
Milton.

Fossils and minerals that th' embowell'd earth
Displays.
Philips.

To

- To EMBRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]
 1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.
Embrace again, my sons! he foes no more; Dryden.
 Nor stain your country with her children's gore.
 2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
 I take it, your own business calls on you, Shakespeare.
 And you embrace th' occasion to depart.
 At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,
 And doth embrace the world, and worldly things. Davies.
 They who are represented by the wife virgins, embraced the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. Tilton.
 3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompass; to encircle.
 4. To comprise; to include; to contain.
 Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd, Denham.
 Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd.
 5. To admit; to receive.
 Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!
 What cannot be chew'd, must be embrac'd. Shakespeare.
 If a man can be fully assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? Locke.

6. To find; to take.
 Fleance, his son,
 Whose absence is no less material to me
 Than is his father's, must embrace the fate
 Of that dark hour. Shakespeare.
 7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
 To EMBRACE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
 Let me embrace with old Vincentio;
 And wander we to see thy honest son,
 Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. Shakespeare.

- EMBRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.
 Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's fons
 By his old sire, to his embraces runs. Denham.
 2. An hostile squeeze; crush.
 EMBRACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.]
 1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.
 Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
 And hopes with foul embracements her to get,
 In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall. Sidney.
 There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste
 Embracements, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that
 Love was come to play him there without darts. Sidney.
 2. Comprehension. Davies.
 Nor can her wide embracements filled be.
 3. State of being contained; inclosure.
 The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood,
 and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable,
 as bones, nerves, and membranes. Bacon.

4. Conjugal endearment.
 I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won
 honour, than in the embracement of his bed, where he would
 fiew most love. Shakespeare.
 EMBRACER. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing.
 Yet they are the greatest embracers of pleasure of any other
 upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may
 satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. Howell.
 EMBRASURE. *n. f.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the
 wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
 To EMBRAVE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish;
 to deck; to grace; to adorn.
 So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
 The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
 And, with sad cyperus, seemly it embrace. Spenser.
 To EMBROCATE. *v. a.* [*embrace*, French.] To rub any part diseased
 with medicinal liquors.
 I returned her a glass with oil of roses and winegar, to embrace
 her arm. W'jeman.

- EMBRICATION. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.]
 1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors
 or spirits.
 2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.
 We endeavour to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms,
 and embracements of various sorts. W'jeman.
 To EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with
 ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with
 needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures.
 Embroider'd so with flowers it had flood,
 That it became a garden of a wood. Waller.
 Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit
 of her own embroidering. Spectator.
 Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
 This have the floor, and that the table spreads. Pope.
 EMBROIDERER. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns
 cloaths with needlework.
 Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer. Etic.
 EMBROIDERY. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.]
 1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

- Write,
 In em'rald tufts, flow'rs puffed, blue and white,
 Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
 Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. Shakespeare.
 Laces and embroideries are more costly, than either warm or
 comely. Bacon.
 Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
 With feathers crown'd, with gay embroidery dress'd. Pope.
 2. Variegation; diversity of colours.
 If the natural embroidery of the meadows were helpt
 and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his
 own possessions. Spectator.
 To EMBROIL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.] To disturb; to confuse;
 to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in
 troubles by passion and discord.
 I had no passion, deluge, or preparation to embroil my king-
 dom in a civil war. King Charles.

- Rumour next, and chance,
 And tumult and confusion, all embroil'd,
 And discord with a thousand various mouths, Milton;
 When she found her venom spread so far,
 The royal house embroil'd in civil war,
 Rais'd on her dusky wings the cleaves the skies. Dryden.
 2. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for
 trait or burn.
 That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rife
 God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only
 to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. Dc. of Piety.
 To EMBROTHEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, Israel.] To inclose in a brothel.
 Men, which chuse
 Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
 Worse than embrothel'd trumpets prostitute. Donne.

- E'MBRYO. } *n. f.* [*ἔμβρυον*.]
 E'MERYON. }
 1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.
 The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated,
 if the embryo ripeness and perfecteth sooner. Bacon.
 An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can
 bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called
 an embryo. Brewin's Vulgar Errors.

- The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
 Of waters, embryo immature involv'd
 Appar'd not. Milton.
 In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an embryo
 world. Barret.
 When the crude embryo careful nature breeds,
 See how she works, and how her work proceeds. Blount.
 While the promis'd fruit
 Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv'd
 Within its crimson folds. Thomson.
 2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet un-
 finished.

- The company little suspected what a noble work I had then
 in embryo. Swift.
 EME. *n. f.* [same, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obsolete.
 Whilst they were young, Caliban their aun
 Was by the people chosen in their stead;
 Who on him took the royal diadem,
 And goodly well it long time governed. Spenser.
 EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emenda*, Latin.] Capable of emenda-
 tion; corrigible.

- EMENDATION. *n. f.* [*emenda*, Latin.]
 1. Correction; alteration of any thing from work to better.
 The effence and the relation of every thing in being, is
 fitted, beyond any emendation, for its action and use; and flows
 it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. Grew.
 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.
 EMENDATOR. *n. f.* [*emenda*, Latin.] A corrector; an im-
 prover; an alterer for the better.

- EMERALD. *n. f.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Latin.] A
 green precious stone.
 The emerald is evidently the same with the antient smar-
 agdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beau-
 tiful of all the gems: it is found from the sixteenth of an inch
 in diameter, to the size of a walnut. The rough emerald is
 usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is
 ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of
 any other colour. It is of all the various shades of green,
 from the deepest to the palest, and doubtless is found at times
 wholly colourless; but then it is esteemed, by our jewellers, as
 white sapphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of
 the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in
 lustre and brightness: they are only found in the kingdom of
 Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers oriental
 emeralds, are found in Peru, of the hardness of the garnet:
 the European are somewhat softer, but harder than crystal,
 and found in Silecia. The coloured crystals, said as occiden-
 tal emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. Hill.
 Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the
 emerald? Sidney.
 The emerald is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures
 of rocks, along with copper ores. Woodward.
 Nor

Not deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When first the gales give it to the southern gale,
Than the green emerald throws.

To **EMERGE**. *v. n.* [*emerge*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit.

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters, after their violent agitation was abated, retired into the lower places.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,

Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,

Purs'd their track.

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the piston was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;

And thinning fogs depend to fable night.

When, from dewy shade *emerging*, bright,

Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,

Let each deplore his dead.

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*

A rising world.

EMERGENCE. *n. f.* [*from emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.

2. The act of rising into view.

The *emergence* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, while it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours.

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Molt of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergence*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.

4. Pressing necessity. A *casu* not proper.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amass'd together in his subterraneous exchequer.

EMERGENT. *adj.* [*from emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look Above the main, which now shall hit the stars.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*.

2. Rising into view, or notice.

Immediately the mountains huge appear *Emergent*, and their broad bare backs unheave Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky.

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The flocks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses.

EMERODS. *n. f.* [*corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from EMERODS*.] *hemorrhoids*, *æmorrhoids*. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods*.

EMERSON. *n. f.* [*from emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.

EMERY. *n. f.* [*emery*, Latin; *esmeril*, French.] Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is usually of a dusky brownish red on the surface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without some tinge of redness, and is spangled all over with shining specks. It is also sometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abersenger, but it must be used with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL. *adj.* [*emetic*.] Having the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;

No XLVII.

Thomson.

Boyle.

Burnet.

Dryden.

Newton.

Dryden.

Pope.

Thomson.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Boyle.

Newton.

Gloverville.

Addison.

Ben. Johnson.

Ben. Johnson.

Milton.

Milton.

South.

Clarendon.

South.

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Dryden.

Swift.

Bacon.

With

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [*from emetic*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duty refused silver to work *emetically*, even in women and children.

EMICATION. *n. f.* [*emiciatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as brightly figures.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crafts and fumid exhalation.

EMICURON. *n. f.* [*from emiculum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emition*.

EMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigre*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*from emigratio*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions.

EMINENCE. *n. f.* [*eminencia*, Latin.] 1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex of eminence affording new kinds.

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common fables, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.

5. Elevation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preternatural greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever year Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under process, where the *eminence* of one obscureth the rest.

He deserves no such return From me, whom he created what I was, In that bright *eminence*; and with his good Upbraid no more.

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminence* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content.

These two were men of *eminence*, of learning as well as piety.

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In *emulation*.

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo; Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.] 1. High; lofty.

Thou halt built unto thee an *eminent* place.

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on, And bring new titles home from nations won, To dignity to *eminent* a son.

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*, Stood like a tower.

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion.

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [*from eminent*.] 1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

I by love, which else So *eminently* never had been known.

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best.

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this.

EMISARY. *n. f.* [*emissarius*, Latin.] 1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, now become the state informer, was an *emisary* and spy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his consent and privacy.

You shall neither eat nor sleep, No, nor forth your window peep,

7 Z

With

- With your *emissary* eye. *Ben. Johnson.*
 To fetch in the forms go by.
 The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*
 One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.
 2. One that emits or *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbutnot.*
*EMISSI*ON. *n. f.* [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.
 Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a slight from titillation. *Bac.*
 Though it might restrain their dispersion, it could not their popularity, which necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*
 Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*
 Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*
To EMIT, *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
 1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.
 These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them have been observed, at some times, to send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward.*
 The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To let fly; to dart.
 Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's songs,
 Left, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
 His fatal arrows. *Prior.*
 3. To issue out juridically.
 That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
EMMENAGGUES, *n. f.* [*ἡμμεναγία* and *αἷμα*.] Medicines that promote the courses; and these do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum against the vessels is increased; or by making it thinner, whereby it will more easily pass through any outlets. *Quin.*
Emmenagogue are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbutnot.*
EMMET, *n. f.* [*æmette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.
 When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
 Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney, b. i.*
To EMMEW, [*from mew*.] To mew or coop up.
 This outward fainted deputy,
 Whose settled visage and deliberate word,
 Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmenew*,
 As fawn on th' doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakespeare.*
To EMMOVE, *v. a.* [*emmoveo*, French.] To excite; to rouse; to put into motion.
 One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
 He picked forth. *Spenser.*
EMOLLIENT, *adj.* [*emollient*, Latin.] Softening; suppling.
 Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbutnot.*
 Diuretics are decoctions, cuniflons, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot.*
EMOLLIENTS, *n. f.* Such things as soften and loosen the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*
Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbutnot.*
EMOLLITION, *n. f.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of softening.
 Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollient*. *Bacon.*
 Powerful menstrua are made for its *emollient*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
EMOLUMENT, *n. f.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage.
 Let them consult how politic they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternally. *South.*
 Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*
EMONGST, *prep.* [*to written by Spenser*.] Among.
 The merry birds of every fort,
 Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
 And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
 That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort. *F. & G.*
EMOTION, *n. f.* [*emotio*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.
 I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden.*

- Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
 Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Grave.*
To EMPA'LE, *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]
 1. To fence with a pale.
 How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
 To his beasts and disaffected his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
 Can fow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Dana.*
 2. To fortify.
 All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*
 The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*
 3. To inclose; shut in.
 Keep yourselves in breath,
 And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakespeare.*
 They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
 The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
 To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
 And fright him back. *Dana.*
 Thank my charms,
 I now *empale* her in my arms.
 Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
 Yet unconsum'd. *Milton.*
 4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.
 Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?
 His skin flea'd off, and roasted yet alive?
 Let them each be broken on the rack;
 Then, with what life remains, *empal'd*, and left
 To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*
 Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging;
 they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbutnot.*
EMPANNEL, *n. f.* [*from panne*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*
 Who can expect any more upright verdicts from such packed, such corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel*? *Dancy of Piety.*
To EMPANNE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.
 I shall not allow to *empannel* a jury either of moralists or divines, every man's own breath sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*
EMPA'RLANCE, *n. f.* [*from parler*, French.] It signifies, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowel.*
EMPA'SM, *n. f.* [*ἡμπασμο*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.
To EMPASSION, *v. a.* [*from passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.
 Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
 Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
 That yet those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*
 So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
 The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*
To EMPERPLE, *v. a.* [*from people*.] To form into a people or community.
 He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
 What lately building durst so high extend
 Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
 And what unknown nation there *emperpled* were. *Spenser.*
EMPERRESS, *n. f.* [*from emperour*, now written *empress*.]
 1. A woman invested with imperial power.
 Long, long, may you on earth our *empress* reign,
 E're you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Devin.*
 2. The queen of an emperour.
 Lavinia will I make my *empress*,
 Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shakespeare.*
EMPEROUR, *n. f.* [*emperor*, French; *imperator*, Latin.] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king; as, the *emperour* of Germany.
 Charles the *emperour*,
 Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
 Makes visitation. *Shakespeare.*
EMPERY, *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; sovereign command. A word out of use.
 A lady
 So fair, and fasten'd to an *empire*,
 Would make the great'st king double. *Shakespeare.*
 Take on you the charge
 And kingly government of this your land;
 Not as protector, steward, substitute,
 But as successively from blood to blood,
 Your right of birth, your *empire*, your own. *Shakespeare.*
EMPHASIS, *n. f.* [*ἡμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by stile or pronunciation. *Oh.*

Oh, that brave Cæsar!

—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shakspeare*.
Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder*.

Their questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Barnet*.

EMPHATICAL. } *adj.* [from *ἐμφάσις*.]
 EMPHATIC. }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning? *Garth*.

In proper and *emphatic* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbutnot*.

2. Striking the figure.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*.

3. Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! *South*.

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown*.
 EMPHYSEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *ἐμφύσημα*.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The figure of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tenderness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp*.

TO EMPHORE. *v. a.* [from *πierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,

Taking advantage of his open jaw,

Ran through his mouth with so importune might,

That deep *empier'd* his darksome hollow maw. *Spenser*.

EMPIRICAL. *part.* [To fight, or pitch. See PITCH.] Set; pitched; put in a posture.

But he was wary, and ere it *empit*

In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield between. *Spenser*.

EMPIRE. *n. f.* [from *empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Alfred, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,

Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rouse*.

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple*.

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands

The *empire* of the sea. *Shakspeare*.

3. Command over any thing,

EMPIRIC. *n. f.* [from *ἐμπειρία*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearay and observation only. *Quincy*.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker*.

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Parcellus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists. *Brown*.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift*.

EMPIRICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.]
 EMPIRICK. }

1. Veried in experiments.

By fire

Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist

Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,

Metal of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton*.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakspeare*.

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;

Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,

And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden*.

EMPIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things degenerated. *Brown's Vulgar Errata*.

2. Without rational grounds; charlataneously; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM. *n. f.* [from *empirical*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. *n. f.* [from *ἐμπλαστήριον*.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster*. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wifeman*.

TO EMPLASTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer*.

EMPLASTICK. *adj.* [from *ἐμπλαστήριος*.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Rein, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wifeman*.

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbutnot*.

TO EMPLA'D. *v. a.* [from *placid*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them to their minds, and wind their necks more furly under their arm, their tyrannous matters did often *emplad* arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Harward*.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *emplad* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanville*.

Since none the living dare *emplad*, Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden*.

TO EMPLOY. *v. a.* [from *employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,

Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer To turn the glebe. *Dryden*.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple*.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed* about. *Locke*.

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it to. *Locke*.

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, where-ever any one was pleased to *employ* it upon what was common. *Locke*.

The cat became a blushing maid;

And, on the happy change, the boy

Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior*.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Adisson*.

2. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,

Her awkward fil'd did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay*.

3. To use as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of galleys. 2 *Macc*.

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;

And war more force, but not more pains *employ*s. *Dryden*.

4. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke*.

5. To commit: to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahziah were *employed* about this matter. *Ezra*.

Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superior works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts*.

6. To fill up with business.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;

Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden*.

7. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,

With want and sorrow, with disease and death,

Do they more blest'd perpetual life *employ*

In fongs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior*.

EMPLOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Prefent to grasp, and future still to find,

The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope*.

2. Public office.

Left animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Adisson*.

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employ*s were joined together. *Acutebury*.

EMPLOYABLE. *adj.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle*.

EMPLOYER. *n. f.* [from *employ*.] One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child*.

EMPLOY-

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *employ*.]
1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

3. Office; post of business.

3. If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, *Atterbury*
their was.
Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal,
have their hearts wholly fet upon ways and means to get or to
keep employments. *Swift*

4. Business intrusted.
Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king, *Shakespeare*
On whose employment I was sent to you.

TO EMPLOY. *v. a.* [from *employer*, French.]
1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous foods or
drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, among
others employing that wicked servant of his, who undertook
to poison him. *Sidney*
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach,
and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and empoison. *Bacon*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual
sense.

EMPOISONER. *n. f.* [from *empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys
another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the empoisoner of
his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon*

EMPOISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoisonnement*, French.] The practice
of destroying by poison. *Bacon*

It were dangerous for secret empoisonments.

EMPORETICK. *adj.* [from *εμπωρετικός*.] That which is used at
markets or in merchandize.

EMPOREIUM. *n. f.* [from *εμπωριον*.] A place of merchandize; a mart;
a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd emporium we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden*
I take the prosperous estate of this great emporium to be
owing to those influences of charity. *Atterbury*

TO EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [from *pauper*, French.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.
Some they might talk better as they lay together, they em-
poverish'd then cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that
night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in fingering well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know, *Waller*
They have empoverish'd themselves, not you.

For sense of honour, if it empoverisheth a man, it is, in his
esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South*

Fresh roses bring
To strow my bed, 'till the empoverish'd Spring
Confess her want. *Prior*

2. To lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops,
being an improver, not an empoverisher of land. *Mortimer*

EMPOVERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.] Diminution;
cause of poverty; waste.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no
great burden unto her, nor any great empoverishment to her
coffers. *Spenser*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or prefer-
ment to another country, are so many grievous empoverish-
ments. *Swift*

TO EMPOWER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to
any purpose.

You are empowered, when you please, to give the final
decision of wit. *Dryden*

The government shall be empowered to grant commissions
to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, em-
power them to destroy? *Baker*

EMPRESS. *n. f.* [contracted from *empress*, which is retained
by *Johnson*.]

1. The queen of an emperor.

Let your nimble feet

Tread subtle circles, that may always meet

In point to him; and figures, to express

The grace of him, and his great empress. *Ben. Johnson*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, refulgent Eve! *Milton*

Yet, London, empress of the northern clime,

By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:

Yet this great empress of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey.

EMPRESE. *n. f.* [from *emprise*, French.] Attempt of danger; un-
dertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Prior*

Noble minds, of yore, allied were

In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise. *Spenser*

A double conquest must you make,

If you atchieve renown by this emprise. *Fairfax*

Fierce faces threaten'g wars;

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise. *Milton*

'Tis thus, 'till the sun had travell'd half the skies,

Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprise. *Pope*

EMPTIER. *n. f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that
makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The emptiers have emptied them out, and mard the
vineyards. *Naham*

EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [from *empty*.]

1. Absence of plenteity; and insatiation.

Where cities flood,

Well fence'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,

And emptiness; dismay'd, unfed, unhou'd,

The widow and the orphan stroll. *Philips*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found

With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,

Except an emptiness had come between. *Dryden*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so
thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and
forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere emptiness and no-
thing; and the remaining one only, material and real sub-
stance.

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up
their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subside in the
emptiness of light and shadow. *Dryden*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,

Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden*

Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things
here, according as they are or are not in use, or relation to
what is to come after. *Atterbury*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

External smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope*

EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [from *emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a
purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his
exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Ty-
dides, was emptiness or commutation. *Aristaenetus*

EMPTY. *adj.* [from *æmptus*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart;

but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest
found. *Shakespeare*

The pit was empty, there was no water in it. *Gin*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the
other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel
empty. *Barnes*

2. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress?

Or else a rude despoiler of good manners,

That in civility thou seem'st to be empty? *Shakespeare*

Mr. Boyle has shew'd, that air may be rarified above ten
thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much
emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton*

3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

4. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfringed.

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in
their hands; but if they had been empty handed, had they been
ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden*

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;

And still return'd as empty as I went. *Dryden*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with ma-
terials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend
upon so many unwor by empty headed fools! *Raisin*

His answer is a handsome way of expounding an empty, trifling,
and pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and
severe. *Falton*

6. Without substance; without solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,

And empty dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden*

TO EMPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to
exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,

In nature is a tyranny; it hath been

'Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,

And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare*

The *craptives* have *emptied* them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nob. ii. 2.*

Sheep are o'ten blind by fulness of blood; cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Alv. timer.*

The *Euxine* sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbut.*

To *EMPTY* *UP* *v. a.* [from *purge*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone, *Milton.*
Emptied with celestial roses' fume.

The deep, *Philips.*
Emptied ran, with gushing gore dislain'd.
To *EMPTY* *UP* *v. a.* [from *perplex*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath *emptied* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*
EMPUYMA. n. f. [from *purge*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes including the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, does undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound. *Arbutnot.*

EMPYREAL. adj. [from *empyrea*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond actuals pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven [which] accuses it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Empyrean.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* spheres,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

But *empyrean* forms, however in fight
Gall'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYREAN. n. f. [from *empyrea*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty father from above,

From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

EMPYREUM. n. f. [from *empyrea*.] The burning to of any *EMPYREUMA. n. f.* matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or adult about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma. Decar of Pietr.*

EMPYREMATICAL. adj. [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Many *empyreumatic* oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate oil-citrus drawn in limbeckts. *Boyle's History of Fireworks.*

EMPYROSES. n. f. [from *empyreuma*.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that cold these cataclysms and *empyreses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *EMULATE. v. a.* [from *emulo*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence.

I would have

Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben. Johnson.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden.*

What though no weeping loves thy assies grace,
Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakspeare.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbutnot.*

EMULATON. n. f. [from *emulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

None *emulation*

Hath not that honour in it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll pierce at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakspeare.*

Nº. XLVII.

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them. *1 Mai.*

Aristotle allows that some *emulation* may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians, to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest:

Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with refreshing food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainfick men!
When for so slight and frivolous a cause,

Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shakspeare.*

EMULATIVE. adj. [from *emulatio*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR. n. f. [from *emulatio*.] A rival; a competitor.

In supercilious it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep. *Bacon.*

To *EMULGE. v. a.* [from *emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. adj. [from *emulgeo*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* vessels (in anatomy) are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava.

They are both inferted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

Its descent doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein, and the first vein of the loins on the right side with another. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there fixed of its krum. *Cheyne.*

EMULOUS. adj. [from *emulo*, Latin.]

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Not *emulous* Carthage, with their length of squire,

Shall be the work of one. *Ben. Johnson.*

She is in perpetual dissidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspicious of her. *Hood.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. With of before the object of emulation.

By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

God's Howard, *emul* us of the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whole glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made *emulous* millions 'mongst the gods themselves,

And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakspeare.*

EMULOUSLY. adv. [from *emulio*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie

To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

EMULSION. n. f. [from *emulio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, are dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EMUNCTORIES. n. f. [from *emulio*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection.

Quincy.

Superfluous matter descends from the body into their proper *emunctories*. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *Mere.*

Discouraging of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Hoodward.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emunctories* to secrete the humour. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EN. An inexpressible particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *eo* or *in*.

To *ENABLE. v. a.* [from *abilis*.] To make able; to confer power; to give strength or ability.

If thou wouldst it vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should *enable* be thy aids to sing. *Spenser.*

This great friendship with God might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him.

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weaknesses, rectifies his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it.

To *ENACT*. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Three hours the fight continued,

Where valant Talbot, above human thoughts,

Enacted wonders with his sword and lance.

Shaksp.

2. To establish; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,

If it be proved a saint an alien,

He feels the life of any citizen,

'Tis hearty, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods.

Shakspare.

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded.

Templ.

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector.

Shakspare.

ENACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTMENT. *n. f.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured.

Atterbury.

2. One who practices or performs any thing.

The violence of either grief or joy,

Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy.

Shaksp.

ENALLAGE. *n. f.* [from the Greek *ἐναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

Harris.

To *ENAMBUSE*. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

'They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enamused*
them.

Chapman's Iliad.

To *ENAMEL*. *v. a.* [from *amel*. See *AMEL*.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Mult I, alas!

Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass?

Donne.

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;

Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamel'd* ground.

Pope.

I bequeath to the earl of Orrey the *enamell'd* silver plates, to d'linguish bottles of wine by.

Swift.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row

Of goodliest trees, laden with fairest fruit,

Flourishes, and fruits at once of golden hue,

Appar'd with gay *enamel'd* colours mix'd.

Milton.

To *ENAMEL*. *v. n.* To practice the use of enamel.

'I thought it were fould to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

Boyle.

ENAMELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamel'd, or variegated with colours inlaid.

Down from her eyes welld the pearles round,

Upon th' bright *enamel* of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,

When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chace.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems.

Woodward.

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practices the art of enamelling.

To *ENAMOUR*. *v. a.* [from *amour*, Fr. ch.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *With* of before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd* of thy parts,

And thou art wedded to calamity.

Shaksp.

My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

I thought I was *enamour'd* of an ass.

Shaksp.

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hirc.

Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.

Or should she, confident,

As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,

Deceiv'd with all her winning charms begirt,

'Tis *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once

Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell.

Milton.

He, on his side,

Leaning half-rai'd, with looks of cordial love

Hung over her *enamour'd*

Milton.

Your uncle cardinal

Is not so far *enamour'd* of a cloyster,

But he will thank you for the crown.

Dryden.

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he

who is *enamour'd* of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please.

ENARRATION. *n. f.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation; narrative.

ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [iv and *αρθρ*.] The inflexion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxae, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.

ENATATION. *n. f.* [*enata*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENAUTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Sprey* himself to mean left that.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree,

Enauter his rage might cooled be,

But to the root bent his sturdy stroke.

To *ENCAIGE*. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,

Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,

There without ransom to lie forfeited.

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherds scoff,

Or like black-sheep'd Sampson, his hair off,

Languish our ships.

To *ENCAIMP*. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

He *encamped* at the mount of God.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified *encampings*.

To *ENCAIMP*. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp, to order to encamp.

ENCAMPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampment*, weapons, or something else.

When a general bids the martial train

Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,

Thick rising tents a city build.

To *ENCAVE*. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,

And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorn,

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;

For I will make him tell the tale anew.

ENCEINTE. *n. f.* [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To *ENCHAFER*. *v. a.* [*enchaffer*, French.] To *engage*; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind shak'd furge, with high and monstrous main,

Seems to cast water on the burning bear,

And quench the guards of th' ever-hell pole:

I never did like molestation view

On the *enchaf'd* flood.

To *ENCHAIN*. *v. a.* [*enchain*, French.] To fetter with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,

No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.

To *ENCHANT*. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron rings,

Like elves and fairies in a ring,

Enchanting all that you put in.

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,

And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;

That door where no admittance now is found,

But where my soul is ever howling round.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted*.

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue

Doth ravish, like *enchanted* harmony.

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had

not given them some intoxicating potion.

3. To delight in a high degree.

To dear I priz'd a fair *enchanted* face;

Beauty unchall'd is beauty in disgrace.

ENCHANTER. *n. f.* [*enchanter*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such spasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the imagination stands.

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights.

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts

Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts.

ENCHANTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment.

enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all fits *enchanting* beloved. *Shaksf.*

ENCHANTMENT. *n. f.* [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms, spells; incantation; sorcery.
The Turks thought that horrible tempest was brought upon them by the charm and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians. *Anders's History of the Turks.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.
Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

EXCHANTRERS. *n. f.* [*enchantress*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.
Fall banning hag! *Enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shaksf.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.
From this *enchantress* all these ills are come;
You are not fite 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes in crowds dilettos.
I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Taylor.*

ENCHAÏNE. *v. a.* [*enchaîner*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.
Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchaïn'd* in gold. *Dryd.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.
What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchaïn'd with all the honours of the world! *Shaksf.*

3. To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaïn*. *Dryd.*

ESCHERASON. *n. f.* [*escherson*, old law *eschase*.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner's Cowell, Daily.*

Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell
The fond *eschason* that he hither led. *Fairy Queen.*

ENCIRCLE. *v. a.* [*encircler*.] To surround; to environ;
to inclose in a ring or circle; to cire.

That stranger-guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* fess. *Pope.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits inthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCIRCLE. *n. f.* [*from circle*.] A circle; a ring.
In whole *encircles* if ye gaze, *Sidney.*

ENCIRCLE. *n. f.* [*from circle*.] Particles which throw back
the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLOSURE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.
The protector caus'd a proclamation to be set forth against
enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclos'd* lands, ac-
customed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of,
so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Lacte.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank fet with
quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to
flut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they
shall be fet in gold in their *enclosings*. *Exodus.*

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forx wide,
T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [*from enclose*.]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several dis-
tinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Anything in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [*from enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.
The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of
all these things her. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.
Enclosure began to be frequent, whereby arable land was
turned into pasture. *Bacon.*

Touching *enclosures*, I am not ignorant what a profitable
purchase is made thereby, because a company of lands inclosed
are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least.
Hayward.

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common;
that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents
God hath declared his disapproval against such *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or en-
vironed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within
the earth.

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are
formed membranes enveloping it, called *fecundities*. *Roy.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain
limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* safe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the
same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no
meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the
common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him
rich. *South's Sermons.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*ἐνκοῦντρον*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer
of praise; a praiser.

The jews are the great *encounters* of the Chinese. *Lacte.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*ἐνκοῦντρον*.] Panegyric; lau-
datory; containing praise; bellowing
praise.

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*ἐνκοῦντρον*.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.
How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encounter*
their parasites make of them. *Government of the Tongue.*

A vile *encounter* doubly ridiculous;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [*from encoun*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.
Look how my ring *encounters* thy finger;
Ev'n to thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shaksf.*

Two strong ligaments *encounter* the whole head of the
femur. *Wigleson's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encounter* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.
He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encountered*, and fet upon. *Shaksf.*

3. To go round any place; as, *Drake* *encountered* the world.

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*from encounter*.] Circumlocution;
remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encounterment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shaksf.*

ENCOUNTER. *adv.* [*French*.] Again; once more. A word used
at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired
by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy fons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*encounter*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.
Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shaksf.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall something into a flower method. *Shaksf.*

Pallas th' *encounter* focks; but e're he throws,
To Tufcan Tiber thus address'd his vows:
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Hæclys heart. *Dryden.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rout against each other.
Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,
Hov'ring a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.
The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *en-*
counter, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shaksf.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.
Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,
To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

5. Accosting.
But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters*
of lascivious men. *Shakspeare.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shaksf.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.
An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis
further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of
encounters. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To meet face to face.
If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakspeare.*

The fathion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encoun-*
ter it. *Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Thou

- Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;
And while in shades I cheer my fainting fight,
Encounter the descending excellence. *Dryden.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.
Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Kooli's History of the Turks.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.
See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both sides are even. *Shakespeare.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front.
Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
5. To oppose; to oppose.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident.
I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my business, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakespeare.*
7. ENCOUNTER, *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.
And let bulief and life *encounter* so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakespeare.*
Five times Marius
Have I fought with thee; so often hath thou beat me:
And would'st do so, I think, should we *encounter*. *Shakespeare.*
2. To engage; to fight.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakespeare.*
Both the wings of his flut had begun to *encounter* with the
Christians. *Kooli's History of the Turks.*
Those who have the most dread of death, must in a little
time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no.
Wale's Preparation for Death.
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.
- ENCOUNTER, *n. f.* [from *encounter*.]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such
a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *Mare.*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against
all *encounterers*, and does he think they may be foiled by two
or three remarks? *Asterbury.*
2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.
Oh, these *encounterers*! so glib of tongue,
They give a coaxing welcome ere it comes;
And while unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCOURAGE, *v. a.* [from *encourage*, French.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing.
They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Psalms.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspire; to embolden.
I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the pro-
fessants loyalty. *King Charles.*
3. To raise confidence; to make confident.
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our
reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious *Hester*
encourages me to say. *Locke.*
- ENCOURAGEMENT, *n. f.* [from *encourage*.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.
Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and just. *Philips.*
2. Favour; countenance; support.
For when he dies, farw'd all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Orsay.*
The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an
established religion, because those who have no religion will
protect themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the
law. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- ENCOURAGER, *n. f.* [from *encourage*.] One that supplies im-
citements to any thing; a favourer.
Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*
As the pope is himself a matter of polite learnings, and a
great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome any of those arts im-
mediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
- ENCROACH, *v. n.* [ac. r. s. ch. from *encro*, a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook
into another man's possessions to draw them away.
Those Irish captains of countries have *encroached* upon the
queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser.*
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one
has no right.
The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees

- mingled itself with the rites, even of every divine service,
done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creep-
ing and *encroaching* evil. *Hale.*
- This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too
wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's side *Hartley.*
They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had fir'd the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton.*
Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows.
Next, fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryd.*
Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and affright;
And every moment rises to the fight,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*
- ENCROACHER, *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent
means.
The bold *encroacher* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral weep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his
rights.
Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and
keeps at distance an *encroacher*. *Clarissa.*
- ENCROACHMENT, *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example:
if two mens grounds lying together, the one pretes too far
upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service
to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers en-
croached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowd.*
But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton.*
As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon,
so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could
make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title,
nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right,
ill men will make unjust *encroachment* upon him. *Asterbury.*
The people, since the death of Solon, had already made
great *encroachments*. *Swift.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.
It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making so
many *encroachments* on the sea, and of laying the foundations
of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison.*
- ENCUMBER, *v. a.* [encumber, French.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
We have, by this many years experience, found that ex-
ceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable in-
convenience. *Haker.*
Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryd.*
2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at
once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*
The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the filken lining. *Prior.*
3. To load with debts: as, his estate is *encumbered* with mort-
gages.
- ENCUMBRANCE, *n. f.* [from *encumber*.]
1. Clog; load; impediment.
Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering
them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being
of use to it. *Addison.*
2. Excessiveness; useless addition.
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of hornick woods. *Temple.*
3. Burthen upon an estate.
In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether
it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *As.*
- ENCYCLICAL, *adj.* [ἐγκύκλιος.] Circular; sent round through
a large region.
This council was not received in patriarchal seats, which is
evident from Photius's *encyclial* epistle to the patriarch of
Alexandria. *Sittington.*
- ENCYCLOPEDIA, *n. f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδία.] The circle of
ENCYCLOPÆDY, *n. f.* [sciences; the round of learning.
Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot at-
tain any single one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glavin.*
This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, espe-
cially such as serves for a model of education for an able poli-
tician. *Acubant's History of John Bull.*
- ENCYSTED, *adj.* [ἐνυστ.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in
which they are contained, and are farther distinguished by the
nature of their contents. *Sharp.*
END.

END. *n. f.* [end, Saxon]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.
Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *Samuel.*
The extremity and bounds of all bodies have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

2. The last particle of any assignable duration.
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rd's earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, hence the fell
So low as a woman, should be near her *end*. *Dante.*

3. The conclusion or cessation of any action.
Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Gen.*
Yet vainly mott their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no *end*. *Drom.*

- The causes and delings of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Po. r.*

4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

5. Ultimate state; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.
They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Psalms.*

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakspeare.*

8. Death; fate; decease.
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

9. The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel.*

- 'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'E.*

- Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedge'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Rafcom.*

- My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Rafcomman.*

- Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

10. Abolition; total loss.
There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

11. Cause of death; destroyer.
Take heed you daily not before your king,
Left he that is the supreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falshood, and award
Either of you to be to the other's *end*. *Shakspeare.*

12. Consequence; event.
O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end.
The *end* of these things is death. *Romans.*

- Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakspeare.*

13. Purpose; intention.
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clar.*

- What can thy *end* malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

- Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison.*

14. Thing intended; final design.
Wisdom may have fram'd one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hobbes.*

- All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hobbes.*

- Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
And to do this, the most eternal be. *Daniel.*

- The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Timothy.*

- Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wife men of this world have made them theirs. *Su. king.*

- Such conditious did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

- Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither, and shew'n
All this fair sight. *Milton.*

- Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But losing her, the *end* of living life. *Dryden.*

- No XLVII.

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *end*. *Pope.*
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Small-ridge.*

15. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from an *end*.] Upright; erect; as, his hair stands on *end*.

16. An *END* has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *my* *end*, *commonly*: perhaps it is properly an *end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

- Stay't thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, still an *end*, turns me to shame. *Shakspeare.*

- To *END*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.

- That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the *end*-all. *Shakspeare.*

- He would in one battle end quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Kneller.*

- That expensive war under which we have so long groan'd, is not yet *ended*. *Smoltriage.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This fiend hath *ended* him. *Shakspeare.*

- To *END*, *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finished.

- Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spirit. *Fairfax.*

- Then eae your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden.*

2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly ends in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor.*

- His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have defended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Loc.*

- To *END* *DAMAGE*, *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

- Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser.*

- And it cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself, touching the whole direct purpose, doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, left, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should endanger the other. *Hobbes.*

- Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakspeare.*

- Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shakspeare.*

- The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*

- When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South.*

- A great alteration doth seldom any wife *endamage* or distort the globe. *Woodward.*

- To *ENDANGER*, *v. a.* [from *danger*.]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

- Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

- He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden.*

- My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryd.*

- Volatile falcs never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

- The interest *endangered* is no less than our title to heaven. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humours dark, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacch.*

- To *ENDANGER*, *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

- All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be express'd towards children. *Toy.*

- And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Dromham.*

- The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

- ENDEARMENT, *n. f.* [from *endear*.]
1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

- Her first *endearment*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.
Is not the separate property of the thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *Swift.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endeavour* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and *South* *frustration*.
ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [*dévoir*, French; *endeoir*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to avoid or obtain.

My studied purposes went
 Beyond all man's *endeavour*. *Shakespeare.*
 Heav'n doth divide
 The state of man in divers functions,
 Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakespeare.*
 Here their appointment we may best discover,
 And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakespeare.*
 I take imitation of an author, in their sense, to be an *endeavour*, of a later poet, to write like one, who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Roy.*
 Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillot.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of true felicity. *Locke.*

TO ENDEAVOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end.

I could wish that more of our country-clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome elocution. *Advison.*

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
 And those were praised, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

TO ENDEAVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try.

To pray, repentance, and obedience due,
 Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
 Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milton.*

ENDEAVOURER. *n. f.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer.*

ENDEAGON. *n. f.* [*ἐνδεκάγων*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIC. *adj.* [*ἐνδημικός*.] Peculiar to a country; used of

ENDERMICK. *any disease that afflicts several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns: such as the scurvy to the northern climes.* *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemic, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Horsey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemic* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Roy.*

An *endemick* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arminius.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemic* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arminius.*

TO ENDISE. *v. a.* [from *disen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

It hath been beaustified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endising* strange words. *Camden's Remains.*

TO ENDICT. *v. a.* [*endict*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]

TO ENDITE. *v. a.* [*endite*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was endited for felony.*

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

Your battles they heretofore shall *indite*,
 And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*
 How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
 When neither I can read, nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
 When to repress, and when indulge our fights! *Pope.*

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ENDIVE. *n. f.* [*endive*, French; *intylum*, Latin.]

Endive or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled, which are only propagated by seed, that is longish, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and roundish at the other: It grows upon the stocks or stems of the preceding year's growth. *Martine.*

ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *end*.]

1. Without end; without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an upposition of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Talbot.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once *endeavour* to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hales.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
 Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*
 All our glory extinct, and happy fate,
 Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
 Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise.
 Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
 And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

I thought his promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it now engages that a shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Darcy of Pary.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *endless*.]

1. Perpetuity; endless duration.

2. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
 Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
 All the same roundness, evenness, and all
 The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial. *Dani.*

ENDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long*.] In a straight line:

I then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
 Where I heaved sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *most*.] Remotest; furthest; a the farther end. *Duff.*

TO ENDORSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, French; *derisor*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law fallacie, the English said that was meant of the woman themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, where do you find that gloss? The English answered, look on the backside of the record of the law fallacie, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Barn.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, To the king who hath the fun for his helmet. *Hind.*

All the letters I can find of your's I have fastened in a *double* cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Sage.*

2. To cover on the back.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'ns
 Of archers. *Milton.*

ENDORSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th' *endorsement* of supreme delight,
 Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Holbro.*

TO ENDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouair*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Endow.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Milner.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
 Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
 And immortality; that fondly lost,
 'Tis his ferv'd but to eternize woe. *Milner.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are these whose virtues are not obscured? *Milner.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Sage.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
 So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare.*

ENDOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or affording a dowry the setting forth or

levering a sufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. Cowel.

A chapel will I build, with large endowment. Dryden.

3. Gifts of nature.

By a desire of fame, great endowments are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. Addison.

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several endowments, according to the condition in which they are posited. Addison.

To ENDUE. v. a. [indue, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy spirit. Common Prayer.

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom endued the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. Hooker.

These banish'd men that I have kept withal, Are men endu'd with worthy qualities. Shakespeare.

With what ease, Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art.

Apparing and beginning noble deeds, Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne? Milton.

Whatever other knowledge a man may be endu'd withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. Tilton.

Every Christian is endu'd with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. Tilton.

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for endue.

Leah said, God hath endu'd me with a good dowry. Gen.

ENDU RANCE. n. f. [from endure.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less endurance. Spenser.

2. Patience; the act of supporting; sufferance.

Great things of small

One can create; and in what place for'er Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain, Through labour and endurance. Milton.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death. Temple.

3. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have taken some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you, Without endurance further. Shakespeare.

To ENDURE. v. a. [endurer, French; durare, Latin.] To bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must Endure our law. Shakespeare.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their impark with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less enduring of pressure. Bacon.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure; without him, live no life. Milton.

The good haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little. Temple.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure. Dryden.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought to pure, As might the strokes of two such arms endure. Dryden.

To ENDURE. v. n.

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. John, vi. 27.

Both the crown endure to every generation. Prov. xxvii.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really endure or exist. Locke.

A chain, that shall to age endure, The mind benevolent and pure. Anon.

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred? Esth. viii. 6.

Our great English lords could not endure that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly endure that the crown of England should have any power over them. Davies.

ENDURER. n. f. [from endure.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships. Spenser.

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWIRE. adv. [and with.] Erectly; uprightly; on end. A rule and uppolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles fed endwise. Ray.

To ENECATE. v. a. [eneca, Latin.] To kill; to destroy. Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of ma-

lignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they enecat in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. Harvey.

ENEMY. n. f. [enemi, French; inimicus, Latin.] 1. A publick foe.

All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish enemies, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. Davies.

The enemy thinks of raising threecore thousand men for the next summer. Addison.

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent in disguise, Follow'd his enemy kings, and did him service

Improper for a slave. Shakespeare.

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge. Locke.

Bold is the enemy, who dares prove These heroes were no friends to love; And bolder he who dares aver, That they were enemies to war. Prior.

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the enemy. Common Prayer.

ENERGETICK. adj. [energētikos.]

1. Forceful; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally energetick. Grew.

ENERGY. n. f. [ἐνέργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. Bacon.

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether by particles of heavenly fire The God of nature did his soul inspire; Or earth, but new divided from the sky, And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal energy. Dryden.

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal energy. Grew.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. Smalridge.

What but God!

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, And unremitting energy, pervades, Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. Thomson.

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtilist parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy. Ray.

How can concussion of atoms breed self-consciousness, and other powers and energies that we feel in our minds? Bentley.

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see The comprehensive English energy? Resenman.

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it requires a greater life and energy, ravishing and captivating the hearers. Hooker.

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their energy and sound. Swift.

To ENERVATE. v. a. [enervare, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to enfeeble.

Great empires, while they stand, do enervate and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. Bacon.

Sheepish lusticks often enervates those who are bred like sandlings at home. Locke.

On each enervate string they taught the note, To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. Pope.

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. Arbutnot and Pope.

ENERVATION. n. f. [from enerve.]

1. The act of weakening; enervation.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. v. a. [enervare, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able perfectly to solve and enerve their force. Digby on Bodley.

Such object hath the pow'r to scold and tance Severell temper, smooth the rugged brow, Enervate, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. Milton.

To ENFAMISH. v. a. [from famish.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. Dryden.

To ENFEBLE. v. a. [from feble.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The prince of this country; and the air on't
Revengefully *enfeebled* me. *Shakespeare.*
My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*. *Shakespeare.*
Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*
Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely
below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God
or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled* their
understandings, and disable their persons, by fordid and brutish
businesses. *Taylor.*
Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And fank me even below my own weak sex. *Addison.*
TO ENFEOFF. *v. a.* [*from* *enfeoffment*, low Latin.] To invest
with any dignities or possessions. A law term.
If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage,
and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without
issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is
extinct. *Hale.*
ENFEOFFMENT. *n. s.* [*from* *enfeoff*.] 1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with pos-
sessions.
TO ENFETTER. *v. a.* [*from* *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to
enchain.
His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shakespeare.*
ENFILADE. *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A trait passage; any thing through
which a right line may be drawn.
TO ENFILADE. *v. a.* [*from* the noun.] To pierce in a right
line.
The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines,
were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon. *Expedition to Cartagena.*
TO ENFIRE. *v. a.* [*from* *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to
kindle.
So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine least passions do impress. *Spenser.*
TO ENFIRE. *v. a.* [*enferir*, French.] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force.
The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser.*
3. To put in act by violence.
Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakespeare.*
4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.
Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* 'er sight
Through woods and plains. *Spenser.*
If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakespeare.*
5. To urge with energy.
Let them assemble;
And, on a safer judgment, all revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakespeare.*
He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence
of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to
his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*
To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care
to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*
6. To compel; to constrain.
For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakespeare.*
A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a
rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce*
her to send over that mighty army. *Davies.*
7. To press with a charge. Little used.
In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoil got on the Antiaties
Was ne'er distributed. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENFORCE. *v. a.* To prove; to evince; to shew beyond
contradiction.
Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be
reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of
reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hobbes.*
ENFORCE. *n. s.* [*from* *force*.] Power; strength.
He now desires thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*
ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [*from* *enforce*.] By violence; not volun-
tarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.
If thou didst put this four cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou
Do'st it *enforcedly*: thou'd'st courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakespeare.*
ENFORCEMENT. *n. s.* [*from* *enforce*.] 1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.
Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*

You got it from her.
He that contendeth against these *enforcements*, may easily
master or resist them. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
The rewards and punishments of another life, which the
Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are
of weight enough to determine the choice. *Raigle.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
The personal defect of God himself, and his assumption
of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the
methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the
world. *Luke.*
4. Pressing exigence.
More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Hammond.*
ENFORCER. *n. s.* [*from* *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects
by violence. *Shakespeare.*
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill,
'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first mo-
tion of it. *Hammond.*
ENFOULDERED. *adj.* [*from* *fouler*, French.] Mixed with
lightning.
Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With soul *enfolded* smoak and flaming fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Spenser.*
TO ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*from* *franchise*.] 1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.
'Tis the English colonies, and some parts of the Irish, *en-
franchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of
the laws. *Davies.*
Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were
after were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were
after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or
government. *Hale.*
2. To set free from slavery.
Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a
draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but
if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* him-
self at once, that is the best. *Bacon.*
If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and
continued to in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their
masters. *Temple.*
3. To free or release from custody.
The gentleman, I told your ladyship,
Had come along with me, but that his mistress
Did hold his eyes locked in her crystal looks.
—Belike, that now she hath *enfranchised* him; she them.
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakespeare.*
4. To denizen; to denizenize.
These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watt.*
ENFRANCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [*from* *enfranchise*.] 1. Inveiture of the privileges of a denizen.
The incorporating a man into any society, or body politic.
For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England,
is said to be *enfranchised*, and so is he that is made a citizen
of London, or other city, or burgess of any town corporate,
because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to
the corporation. *Cowel.*
His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lunar royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare.*
2. Release from prison or from slavery.
Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontrol'd *enfranchisement*. *Shakespeare.*
ENFROZEN. *particp.* [*from* *freeze*.] Congealed with cold.
Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfroze* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser.*
TO ENGAGE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.
I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his meer enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakespeare.*
2. To impawn; to stake.
They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engage'd* their lives for them. *Holbrooke.*
3. To enlist; to bring into a party.
All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust
or intert *engageth* them against it. *Tillotson.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.
So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we
listened not to counsel, since our complaints could not but carry
the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Strong.*
Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this ob-
jection of inconsumpible lights, I would see the effect cer-
tainly averted. *Dight.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.
This humanity and good-nature *engages* every body to him,
so that when he is pleasant upon any of them, all his family
are in good humour. *Adams.*
6. To

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.
To ev'ry duty he cou'd minds engage,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.
His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame engage.
So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to engage;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age.
7. To bind by any appointment or contract.
We have been firm to our allies, without declining any
expense to which we had engaged ourselves, and we have even
exceeded our engagement.
8. To seize by the attention.
Alterbury.
9. To employ; to hold in business.
For I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
Which princes and their people did engage.
Dryden.
10. To encounter; to fight.
The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage.
Pope.
- TO ENGAGE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight.
Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland
was sent with a body to meet and engage with it.
Clarendon.
2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.
'Tis not, indeed, my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise.
Dryden.
- ENGAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a
debt.
2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expense of blood, exceeded our engagements.
Alterbury.
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and
without engagement, is at the pains to examine.
Swift.
4. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in
it, becomes like an employment or prostitution.
Rogers.
5. Fight; conflict; battle.
Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors.
Encourag'd by despair, or obliquate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land.
Philips.
6. Obligation; motive.
This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity.
Hammend.
- TO ENGAGE. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To imprison; to confine.
Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.
Shakespeare.
- TO ENGARRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a
garrison.
Neptune with a flying guard doth engarrison her strongly.
Howell.
- TO ENGENDER. *v. a.* [engender, French.]
1. To beget between different sexes.
This ballad love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness.
Sid.
2. To produce; to form.
Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engend'st the black toad and adder blue.
Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themselves, what doth their working let,
But they might souls engender ev'ry hour?
Davies.
3. To excite; to cause; to produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence engenders maladies.
Shakespeare.
The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends.
Shakespeare.
That engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth.
Shakespeare.
It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and animates
virtue.
Addison.
4. To bring forth.
Vice engenders shame, and folly broods o'er grief.
Prior.
- TO ENGENDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.
Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there.
Dryden.
- ENGINE. *n. f.* [engine, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements
and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.
This is our engine, towers that overthrow;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes.
Fairf.
3. Any instrument.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible en-
gines of death, will be well employed.
Raleigh.
He takes the sciffars, and extends
The little engine on his fingers ends.
Pope.
4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.
5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an
ill sense.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with
all his engines so violently opposeth.
Dupe.
6. Agent for another. In contempt.
They had th' especial engines bent, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were.
ENGINEER. *n. f.* [ingenieur, French.] One who managed
engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard.
Shakespeare.
Him thus enrag'd,
Desp'ring from afar, some engineer,
Dextrous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd
By one nice shot to terminate the war.
Philips.
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the
engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice.
Addison.
- E'NGINERY. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
1. The act of managing artillery.
They may defend in mathematics to fortification, archi-
tecture, engine, or navigation.
Milton.
2. Engines of war; artillery.
We saw the foe
Approaching, grog and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilth engine.
Milton.
- TO ENIRCLE. *v. a.* [from *grad*.] To encircle; to surround;
to environ; to encompass.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engag'd with misery,
For what's more miserable than discontent?
That gold must round engirt these brows of mine.
Shakespeare.
- ENGL. *n. f.* [derived from the French *engleur*, to catch with
birdlime.] A gull; a put; a bubble.
Hammer.
- An ancient engle going down the hill,
Will serve our turn.
Shakespeare.
- An alteration of *Tischbein's* for *angel*.
ENGLISH. *adj.* [engler, Saxon.] Belonging to England;
thence English is the language of England.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may
come into the court, and swear that I have a poor penny word
in the English.
Shakespeare.
- Of English spoil, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget;
the finer, spald.
Woodsward.
- TO ENGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into
English.
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered
anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly
englished dill.
Brewer's Vulgar Errors.
- TO ENGLUT. *v. a.* [englutir, French.]
1. To swallow up.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Englets and frowns all other sorrows.
Shakespeare.
- Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be englished.
Shakespeare.
- How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night englished?
Shakespeare.
2. To glut; to pamper.
Who's griev'd minds, which choler did engilt,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spirit.
Spenser.
- Being once englished with vanity, he will straightway loath
all learning.
Albani.
- TO ENGORE. *v. a.* [from *gere*.] To pierce; to prick.
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs b. it,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary wand them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afoe.
Spenser.
- TO ENGORGE. *v. a.* [from *gere*, French, a throat.] To
swallow; to devour; to gorge.
Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all.
Spenser.
- That deep engorg'd all this world his prey.
Spenser.
- TO ENGORGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and
voracity; to riot.
Greedy the engorg'd without restraint,
And knew not eating death!
Milton.
- TO ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grein*, French, hail.] To batter;
to bruise as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry,
for, to indent in curve lines.
Acides then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new engrain'd with twenty
hues.
Chapman.
- Polwheel beareth a faultier engrailed.
Corru.
- TO ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in
grain.

See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lily white and crimson red,
With leaves engrain'd in lully green.
To ENGRA'PPLE. v. n. [from grapple.] To clofe with; to contend with hold on each other.
There shall young Hofpur, with a fury led,
Engapple with thy fon, as fierce as he.
To ENGRA'P. v. a. [from grasp.] To feize; to hold fait in the hand; to gripe.
Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce engrap'd he,
Whiles Guyon ftanding by, their uncouth strife does fee.
To ENGRA'TE. v. a. preter. engraved; part. paff. engraved or engraven. [engraver, French.]
1. To picture by incifions in any matter.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itfelf difpread,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead.
O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image fhines;
On either gate were fix engraven figns.
Names frefh engrav'd appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found.
2. To mark wood or ftone.
Engrave the two ftones with the names.
3. To impreff deeply; to imprint.
It will fcarce feem poffible, that God fhould engrave principles, in mens minds, in words of uncertain fignification.
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity.
Sounds which addrefs the ear, are loft and die,
In one fhort hour; but that which ftrokes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful fight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.
4. [from grave.] To bury; to inhum; to inter.
The fon had charge of them now being dead,
In feemly fort their corfes to engrave,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.
ENGRA'VE. n. f. [from engrave.] A cutter in ftone or other matter.
Images are not made in the brain itfelf, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table or metal, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the very foul itfelf.
To ENGRA'VE. v. a. [from grieve.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to difconfole.
The gnawing anguish, and fharp jealousy,
Which his fad fpeech infix'd in my breaft,
Rank'd fo fore, and fetter'd i'wardly,
That my engriv'd mind could find no reft.
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do engrive either towards rain, or towards froit.
To ENGRA'SS. v. a. [engriff, French.]
1. To thicken; to make thick.
But more happy he than wife,
Of that fea's nature did him not avife;
The waves thereof fo flow and fluggifh were,
Engriff'd with mud, which did them feel agriefe,
That every weighty thing they did upbear.
2. To increafe in bulk.
Though pillars, by channeling, be feemingly engriffed to our fight, yet they are truly weakened in themfelves.
3. To fatten; to plump up.
Not fleeping, to engriff his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful foul.
4. To feize in the grofs; to feize the whole of any thing.
If thou engriff all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'ft me of a moiety.
Thofe two great things that do engriff the defires and defigns of both the nobler and ignobler fort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wifdom and pleafure.
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or fome worfe brute in human fhape,
Engriff the fancies of the fair.
5. To purchafe the whole of any commodity for the fake of felling at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand.
Here is th' indilment of the good lord Haftings,
Which in a fet hand fairly is engriff'd.
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's foul to crofs,
Who pens a ftanza when he fhould engriff.
ENGRASSER. n. f. [from engraff.] He that purchafes large quantities of any commodity, in order to fell it at a high price.
A new fort of engraffers, or forefallers, having the feeding and fupplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufatures, out of their warehoufes, fell the price upon the poor landholder.

ENGRASSMENT. n. f. [from engraff.] Appropriation of things in the grofs; exorbitant acquisition.
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter tafte
Yield his engraffment to the dying father.
Thofe held their immoderate engraffments of power and favour by no other tenure than prefumption.
To ENGUARD. v. a. [from guard.] To protect; to defend; to furround as guards.
A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy.
To ENHA'NCE. v. a. [hauffer, enhauffer, French.]
1. To lift up; to raife on high. A fenfe now obfolete.
Both of them high at once their hands enhanc'd,
And both at once their huge blows down did fway.
2. To raife; to advance; to heighten in price.
The defire of money is every where the fame; its vent varies very little, but as its greater fcarcity enhances its price, and increafes the frangible.
3. To raife in efteem.
What is it but the experience of want that enhances the value of plenty?
The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleafure.
4. To aggravate; to increafe from bad to worfe.
To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of difobedience, enhanced and improved with circumftances of greater impudence than the moft abominable heathens were guilty of.
The relation which thofe children bore to the priefthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increafe their punifhment.
ENHA'NCEMENT. n. f. [from enhance.]
1. Encreafe; augmentation of value.
Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no lefs gain by fines than by enhancement of rents.
2. Aggravation; increafe of ill.
Jocular flanders have, from the fightricks of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt.
ENIGMA. n. f. [enigma, Latin; αἰνigma.] A riddle; an obfcure queftion; a pofition expreffed in remote and ambiguous terms.
The dark enigma will allow
A meaning; which, if well I underftand,
From facrilege will free the god's command.
A cuftom was amongst the ancients of propofing an enigma at feftivals, and adjudging a reward to him that folved it.
ENIGMATICAL. adj. [from enigma.]
1. Obfcure; ambiguoufly or darkly expreffed.
Your answer, fir, is enigmatical.
Enigmatical deliveries comprehend ufelefs verities; but being miftaken by liberal expofitors at firft, they have been mifunderftood by moft fucce.
2. Cloudy; obfcurely conceived or apprehended.
Faith here is the affent to thofe things which come to us by hearings, and are to be believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are feen or known demonftratively.
ENIGMATICALY. adv. [from enigma.] In a fenfe different from that which the words in their familiar acception imply.
Homer fpeaks enigmatically, and intends that thofe mofters are merely the creation of poetry.
ENIGMATIST. n. f. [from enigma.] One who deals in obfcure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.
That I may deal more ingenioufly with my reader than the above-mentioned enigmatift has done, I fhall prefent him with a key to my riddle; which, upon application, he will find exactly fitted to all the words of it.
To ENJOIN. v. a. [enjoindre, French.] To direct; to order; to prefcribe.
It is more authoritative than direct, and lefs imperious than command.
To fatisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll enjoyn me to.
Monks and philofophers, and fuch as do continually enjoyn themfelves.
It endeavours to fecure every man's intereft, by enjoyn- ing that truth and fidelity be inviolably preferred.
ENJOINER. n. f. [from enjoyn.] One who gives injunctions.
ENJOINMENT. n. f. [from enjoyn.] Direction; command.
Critical trial fhould be made by publick enjoynment, whereby determination might be fetled beyond debate.
To ENJOY. v. a. [jouir, enjouir, French.]
1. To feel or perceive with pleafure; to have a pleafing fenfe of; to be delighted with.
I could enjoy the pangs of death,
And fmile in agony.

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the faint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy.

Hosier.

He, who to enjoy

Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,

Cleombrotus.

Milton.

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoyer*.

Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us.

Moré's Antidote.

When a man shall, with a sober, fedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the infatigation of any appetite in nature?

South.

- To ENJOY. v. n. To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!

And Adam, wedded to another Eve,

Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct.

Milton.

- ENJOYER. n. f. [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession.

Dict.

- ENJOYMENT. n. f. [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments.

Tillotson.

- To ENKINDLE. v. a. [from *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature

To quit this horrid act.

Shakspeare.

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,

Fearing to strengthen that impatience,

Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.

Shakspeare.

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings?

When those that gave the throne of Cawder to me,

Promis'd no less to them?

—That, trusted home,

Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown.

Shakspeare.

- To ENLARGE. v. a. [*largir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,

Which o'er each object casting various dyes,

Enlarges some, and others multiplies.

Pope.

2. To encase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land.

Locke.

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*.

2 Cor.

5. To let free from limitation.

Though he appear honest to me, yet at other places *the envious* let her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her.

Shakspeare.

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than fondness of truth will bear.

Hosier.

7. To amplify; to aggrandise.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it studied.

Locke.

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration.

Locke.

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,

That rail'd against our person.

Shakspeare.

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise.

Clarendon.

- To ENLARGE. v. n. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars.

Clarendon.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather with the memory of it were extirpated.

Dec. of Pity.

- ENLARGEMENT. n. f. [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards *enlarged* the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues.

Hoyw.

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,

Could give no limits to his vaster mind:

Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,

Nor hath he left us prisoners to our ill.

Waller.

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amass'd or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is

carried down into the sea by rivers.

Woodward.

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another.

Swift.

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.

Swift.

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,

At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?

Shak.

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, thou shalt there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place.

Ejher.

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;

And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too.

Pope.

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.

Clarendon.

ENLARGER. n. f. [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoice, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*.

Brown.

- To ENLIGHTEN. v. a. [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,

Enlighten the present, and shall warm the last.

Pope.

- To ENLIGHTEN. v. a. [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth.

Hosier.

2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens.

Spectator.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God.

Reg.

3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

To supply with light; to quicken in the faculty of vision. Love never fails to master what he finds;

Dryden.

The fool *enlightens*, and the wife he blinds.

ENLIGHTENER. n. f. [from *enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,

Enlightener of my darkness! gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd.

Milton.

2. Instructor.

- To ENLINK. v. a. [from *link*.] To chain to; to bind.

What is it then to me, if impious war, Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,

Do with his smirch'd complexion all fell feats,

Enlink to waste and desolation.

Shakspeare.

- To ENLIVEN. v. a. [from *live*, *livr*.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

In a glass house the workmen often sing in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it.

Swift.

3. To make brightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLIVENER. n. f. [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,

Is one, its operation still the same:

Its principle is in itself; while ours

Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs.

Dryden.

- To ENLUMINE. v. a. [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. See ILLUMINE.

For having yet, in his deduced spright,

Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,

He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,

Unto like goodly semblance to aspire.

Spenser.

- ENMITY. n. f. [from *enemy*; as if *enmity*, *inamity*.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books.

Locke.

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,

On a dissension of a doit, break out

In bitterest *enmity*.

Shakspeare.

Between thee and the woman I will put

Enmity; and between thine and her seed:

Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel.

Milton.

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not any business to shew or determine.

Dryden.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God?

James.

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit

sets

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting, architecture, music, and poetry.

Arbutnot and Poje.

TO ENRAPTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

TO ENRAVISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into extasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,

At fight thereof so much *enravisht* be?

ENRAVISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enravisht*.] Extasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the *enravings* of her transported admirers.

TO ENRICH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,

And not to seek a queen to make him rich.

The city, which thou feest, no other deem

Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,

So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*

Of nations.

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves.

2. To fertilise; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver meads creep,

Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.

ENRICHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.

It is a vain hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables.

TO ENRIDGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,

Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridg'd* sea:

It was some fiend.

TO ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy lo

Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.

TO ENRIPEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The summer, how it *enripes* the year;

And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.

TO ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to cloath; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,

With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.

TO ENROLL. *v. a.* [*enroll*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll or register.

There be *enroll'd* amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews.

We find ourselves *enroll'd* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons.

The champions, all of high degree,

Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,

Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold

The names of others, not their own, *enroll'd*.

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,

High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*.

Heroes and heroines of old,

By honour only were *enroll'd*.

Among their brethren of the skies;

To which, though late, shall Stella rise.

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;

His oath *enroll'd* in the parliament.

Laws, which none shall find

Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within

Shall on the heart engrave.

3. To involve; to involve.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,

Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue.

ENROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *enroll*.] He that enrolls; a register.

ENROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *enroll*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a

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notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.

TO ENROOT. *v. a.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

Full well he knows

He cannot so precisely weed this land,

As his mid doubts present occasion;

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,

That, plucking to unfix an enemy,

He doth unfixen to and shake a friend.

TO ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To encircle; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal fate there is no note

How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.

ENS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. (In chymistry.) Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. *n. f.* [*esempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;

Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might.

Ye have us for an *ensample*.

Such persons as would be willing to make use of our *ensample*

to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may do it upon their own score, and not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse.

TO ENSAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to shew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man.

TO ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Latin; *ensanglantier*, Fr.]

To linear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,

Where cattle pass'd late; now scatter'd lies,

With carcasses and arms, th' *ensanguin'd* field

Defrict.

TO ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule*.] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace

With full accord to all our just demands,

Enschedule it here.

TO ENSCOE. *v. a.* [from *scow*.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity,

am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your

rogue will *enscove* your rage, your cat-a-mountain looks, your

red lettuce phrases, your bold bearing oaths under the shelter

of your honour.

She shall not see me: I will *enscove* me behind the arras.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

We make trifles of terrors, *enscoving* ourselves in seeming knowledge.

Shakespeare.

A sort of error to *enscove*

Absurdity and ignorance.

This he courageously invaded,

And having *enscove'd*, barricado'd,

Enscove'd himself as formidable

As could be underneath a table.

TO ENSHAM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the revettery of the temple, watched

by two brazen dogs, one stole away, and *enshamed* it in his

thigh.

TO ENSHAR. *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterise; to flaunch or stop with fire.

Enshar thy fertile and conception womb;

Let it no more bring out th' ingrateful man.

TO ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

These black masks

Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder

Than beauty could display.

TO ENSHINE. *v. a.* [from *shine*.] To inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems

A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,

When to *enshine* his reliques in the sun's

Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies.

The fets combine

With pious care a monkey to *enshine*.

Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,

Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshine'd*.

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphoides or *ensiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. f.* [*enseigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still;

For here we entertain a solemn peace.

Shakespeare.

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *engins*, from whence they had repulsed the defenders. *Kneller.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into forts, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehending signs; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *engins*. *Locket.*

2. Any signal to assemble.
He will lift up an *engin* to the nations from far. *Isaiah.*

3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank or office.
Princes that fly, their scepters left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *engins* of our pow'r about we bear,
And every land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *engins* of virtues contribute not a little, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; such, for example, as are the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]
ENSIGNBEARER. *n. f.* [*ensign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

TO ENSLAVE. *v. a.* [*from slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.
The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. *Milton.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.
I do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To sell my country, and my king *enslave*. *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave*;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslav'd*, who is so in his understanding. *Locket.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift.*

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslav'd* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Partian king. *Taylor.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslav'd* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, nor his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, not put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. *Locket.*

ENSILVEMENT. *n. f.* [*from enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *South.*

ENSLAVER. *n. f.* [*from enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

TO ENSUE. *v. a.* [*ensuere*, French.] To follow; to pursue.
Flee evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it. *Com. Pr.*

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile.
While these receive opinions *ensue*. *Davies.*

TO ENSUE. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.
Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hosier.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.
The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Deströy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhor'd. *Shakespeare.*

Bishop are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing*. *Hayward.*

Of worse deeds world suffers must *ensue*. *Milton.*

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*! *Dryden.*

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life. *Rew.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensue'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [*from ensue*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [*from ensurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who must perform'd, and promis'd less,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife. *Dryden.*

TO ENSURE. *v. a.* [*from sure*; *assure*, French.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.
It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year. *L'Estrange.*

ENSURER. *n. f.* [*from ensure*.] One who makes contracts of *ensurance*; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTAILURE. *n. f.* [*from table*.] [In architecture.] SIG-
ENTALEMENT. } mines the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Horri.*

ENTAIL. *n. f.* [*scutum talliatum*, from the French *entail*, cut, from *tail*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.
2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Obsolete.*

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entails*, and curious mould,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Spenser.*

TO ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tail*, to cut; *entailer*, French.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Had Richard unconsulted resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

3. To cut. *Obsolete.*

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gambours fall. *F. 2.*

TO ENTAME. *v. a.* [*from tame*.] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENTANGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.
2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.
3. To twirl, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.
5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex *men's* thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locket.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matth.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. *2 Tim.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Now all labour
Marrs what it does, yea every force *entangles* itself with strength. *Shakespeare.*

ENTANGLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from entangle*.]

1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.

The highest and most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Gloucester.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locket.*

ENTANGLER. *n. f.* [*from entangle*.] One that *entangles*. *To*

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion; it would be impossible to hinder them. *Lake.*

3. To introduce or admit into any council.

So your opinion is, *Ausidius*,

That they of Rome are *enter'd* in our councils, And know how we proceed. *Shakespeare.*

4. To set down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?

—It is *enter'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land. *Judg.*

Other creature here,

Beast, bird, insect, or worm, dust *enter* none. *Milton.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Adajon.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addon.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business 'till after their morning draught. *Taylor.*

4. To be initiated in.

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies and divisions. *Adajon on Italy.*

ENTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*entre and deal*.] Reciprocal transactions.

For he is practis'd well in policy.

And thereto doth his courtling suit ally;

To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange;

To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change

Of states. *Spenser.*

ENTERING. *n. f.* [*from enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no entering in. *Jf.*

To ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her *enter* into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight.

ENTEROLE. *n. f.* [*entersole*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocæle*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiploecæle; and if both, enteroploecæle. *Sharp.*

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*εἰσὶν and λόγος*.] 'The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*εἰσὶν and ὀμφαλός*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLER. *n. f.* [*entre and parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparance* the Scots discharged against the English without harm, but without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADER. *n. f.* [*entre and plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*enterprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprise* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith ii. 5.*

What on Warwick is this *enterprise*. *Shakespeare.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterpris'd*. *Temple.*

An epic poem, or the heroic action of some great commander, *enterpris'd* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste then, and lose no time;

The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;

We must surprise the court in its delight. *Dejdn.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,

Fair marching forth in honourable wife,

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Ta. 2v.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*from enterprise*.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success.

To ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stor'd a magazine, that nothing could be propos'd which he was not readily furnish'd to entertain any one in. *Lake.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Adajon.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Hidew.*

Heav'n, let open thy everlasting gates,

To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shaksf.*

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*? *Spenser.*

You, sir, I *entertain* but one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakespeare.*

I'll weep and sigh,

And, leaving to his service, follow you,

So please you *entertain* me. *Shaksf. care.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This is the severest purpose God can *entertain* towards us.

Deacy of Piety.

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Deacy of Piety.*

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Friton.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand different subjects, without tiring into the common topics. *Adajon on Ancient Melich.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertaining* with. *Pope.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Lake.*

ENTERTAINER. *n. f.* [*from entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive or forecalling of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Snodridge.*

It is little the sign of a wife or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleases, divers, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [*from entertain*.]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill,

Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;

Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;

The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Fair Queen.*

With British bounty in his ship he scalls

Th' *Entertainment* princes, his amazed guests,

To find that watry wilderness exceed

The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tully. n.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you?

—A trust royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence. *Davies.*

The captain did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies.*

7. Amuse-

7. Amusement; diversion.
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon.*
Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.
A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*
ENTERTAINED, *adj.* [*entre* and *tisser*.] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertwined* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*
ENTERTHROW, *v. a.* [*from* *throw*.]
1. To place on a regal seat.
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself. *Shakespeare.*
On a tribunal silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publicly *enthron'd*.
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*.
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope.*
2. To invest with sovereign authority.
This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe.*
- ENTHUSIASM*, *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιασμός*.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.
Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.
Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*
- ENTHUSIAST*, *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιастή*.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.
Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.
Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.
At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*
- ENTHUSIASTICAL*, *adj.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικόν*.]
ENTHUSIASTICK, *adj.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικόν*.]
1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.
He pretended not to any terrific *enthusiastick* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.
It commonly happens in an *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, that, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, it doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*
At last, sublim'd
To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat, *Thomson.*
We feel the present Deity.
ENTHYME, *n. f.* [*ἐνθύμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.
Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius. Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbutnot.*
- ENTICE*, *v. a.* [*of* uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.
The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Aycham.*
If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exodus.*
So sang the sirens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Glaville.*
- ENTICEMENT*, *n. f.* [*from* *entice*.]
1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.
Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands

- receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hosier.*
And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By fly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurements.
In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*
ENTICER, *n. f.* [*from* *entice*.] One that allures to ill.
ENTICINGLY, *adv.* [*from* *entice*.] Charming; in a winning manner.
She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*. *Addison.*
ENTIERTY, *n. f.* [*entier*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.
Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else fetcheth down an *entier*, where but a moiety was to be paid. *Bacon.*
ENTIRE, *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]
1. Whole undivided.
It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon.*
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.
An antique model of the famous Laocoon is the more remarkable, as it is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison on Italy.*
Water and earth, compos'd of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth compos'd of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.
The church of Rome hath rightly also considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can possibly be made. *Hink.*
Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakespeare.*
An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator.*
4. Sincere; hearty.
He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more labour'd and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.
Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unalloyed.
Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preference joy *entire*. *Milton.*
7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.
No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*
They had many persons, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon.*
8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.
Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *F. R.*
- ENTIRELY*, *adv.* [*from* *entire*.]
1. In the whole; without division.
Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldeas, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully.
He finish'd her, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*
Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; and, poured upon blood, it seems like oil: as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbut.*
General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully.
Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And 'gan to height God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen.*
- ENTIRENESS*, *n. f.* [*from* *entire*.]
1. Totality; completeness; fullness.
In an arch where each single flower, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabric, of which it is a part.
2. Honesty; integrity.
ENTITLED, *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.
Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy some time to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term apocryphal. *Hosier.*

Next favourable thou,

Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st,
Far other name deserving!

Milton.

3. To superfluous or prefix a title.

How ready zeal for party as to *entitle* christianity to their
designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not sub-
mit.

Locke.

4. To give a claim to anything.

But we, defended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth.

Dryden.

He discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of
flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the
reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of
performing.

Addison.

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protec-
tion and goodness, by humiliation and prayer.

Asterbury.

Thus hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult
is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his
Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel.

Rogers.

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.
This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please.

ENTITLY. *n. f.* [*entitle*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope! earth's downy and heaven's debt,

The *entity* of things that are not yet:

Subtlest, but surest being.

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere
relative signification.

Crashaw.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation both Romish and
reformed assix to mens particular *entities*, absolutely considered,
without any respect to deamons.

Hommond.

Here *entity* and quiddity

The souls of defunct bodies fly.

Hudibras.

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity*
of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as
in bay salt and bay leaves, call into the fire.

Bacon.

3. *ENTITLY*. *v. a.* [*from titill.*] To enlure; to intangle; to
bring into toils or acts.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entitled*
both their navy and their camp with a greater power than
theirs, both by sea and land.

4. *ENTOMB*. *v. a.* [*from tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to
bury.

The processions were first begun for the interring of
holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they
were *entomb'd*.

Hesker.

The cry went once for thee,

And yet it may again,

If thou would'st it not *entomb* thyself alive,

And ease thy reputation in a tent.

Shakespeare.

They within the beast's vast womb,

The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*.

ENTRAILS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrails*, Fr. *viscra*.]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart to parch'd thine *entrails*,

That not a tear can fall?

As for the *entrails*, they are all without bones; save that a
bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag, and it may be
in some other creature.

Bacon.

The earth hath loft

Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now

Wounded no less for marble than for gold.

I fear that harden'd heart from out her breast,

Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast.

2. The internal parts; recess; caverns.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,

And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit.

He had brought to light but little of the treasure, that lay
so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America.

3. *ENTRAIL*. *v. a.* To mangle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare

With nature, did an arbor green dispart,

Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,

Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,

His pricking arms *entraid* with roses red.

Spenser.

Made of fine twigs, *entraid* curiously,

In which they gather'd flowers.

ENTRANCE. *n. f.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head,
that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you
out.

Shakespeare.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and
importantly keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and
a welcome too.

2. The act of entering.

The reason, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.

Shakespeare.

No XLVIII.

Better far, I guess,

That we do make our *entrance* several ways.

Shakespeare.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their *entrances*.

Shakespeare.

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country;

for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never

to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity

of the matter.

Wotton.

Many are the ways that lead

To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense

More terrible at th' *entrance* than within.

Milton.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,

At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.

Dryden.

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them;

they want their liberty.

Locke.

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *en-*

trance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.

Bacon's Essays.

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was

king either more loving, or better beloved.

Hayward.

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes

a kind of apology.

H. Sewall.

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to men-

tion before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse.

TO ENTRANCE. *v. n.* [*from trance*; *trans*, French, from

trans, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a time from one region

to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other

regions, whole the body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was all the while *entran*d, and carried so

far from myself, as that I am right sorry that you enl'd so

soon.

Spenser.

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,

Sunk down and all his spirits became *entran*d.

Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,

I stood *entran*d, and had no room for thought;

But all o'erpower'd with ecstacy of bliss,

Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.

Dryden.

TO ENTRAP. *v. a.* [*from trap*.]

1. To enlure; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, now ye do stare

Henceforth too rashly on that gaudy net;

In which, if ever eyes *entrap*d are,

Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.

Spenser.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to en-

tangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*

The man most wary, in herwhelming pain.

Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,

Hath now *entrap*d the noble minded Talbot.

Shakespeare.

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy

words.

Ecclus.

TO ENTRUST. *v. a.* [*truster*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entrusted* the Lord for his wife.

Genesis.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protect, I love;

I would she were in heaven, so she could

Entreat some power to change this curiish Jew.

Shakespeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him and Rebekah his wife con-

ceived.

Genesis.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no

prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile.

Rogers.

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil.

Ecclus.

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?

Entreat her not the worse in that I pray

You use her well.

Shakespeare.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:

I call'd her often, for she always serv'd:

Use made her person easy to my sight,

And ease insensibly produc'd delight.

Prior.

4. To entertain; to amuse.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.

Shakespeare.

—God shield I should disturb devotion.

5. To entertain; to receive.

The garden of Proserpina this night,

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,

With a thick arbour goodly overnight,

In which the often us'd, from open heat,

Her self to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.

Spenser.

To ENTRE'AT. v. n.

1. To offer a treaty or compaci.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with them. *1 Mac.*

2. To treat; to discourse.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the North pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shak.*
The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ANCE. n. f. [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,

Nor were their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. n. f. [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator

Can from his mother win the duke of York,

Anon expect him here; but if she be

Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid

We should infringe the holy privilege

Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREMENTS. n. f. [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midly, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in potages and *entremets*.

ENTRY. n. f. [from *enter*; *entree*, French.]

1. The passage by which any enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient flairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon's Essays.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,

Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*

Is all this hurry made

On this account, because thou art afraid

A dirty hall or *entry* should offend

The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessary kept

in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliation; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon.*

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which lies at two leagues distance from it, and is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbutnot.*

3. The act of registering or putting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publicly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

TO ENVELO'ATE. v. a. [from *envelope*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

TO ENVELO'ATE. v. a. [from *envelope*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

TO ENVELO'P. v. a. [from *envelop*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.
The best and wholesomest spirits of the night *envelop* you, good provid. *Shakespeare.*

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,

And all at once the combatants are lost:

Darting they join adverse, and shock unseen,

Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men. *Dryden.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped*

them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades

This world *envelops*, and th' inclement air

Perfuses men to repel becoming frosts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,

Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,

Darkened with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

ENVELO'PE. n. f. [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;

And, when he sits to write,

No letter with an *envelope*

Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

TO ENVE'NOM. v. a. [from *venom*.]

1. To tinge with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom.

It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand, Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia, crown'd

With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,

Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines. *Milton.*

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame

Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely

Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare.*

3. To enrage.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,

And fixt it deep within Amata's heart;

That thus *envenom'd* the might kindle rage,

And sacrifice to frife her house and husband's age. *Dryden.*

ENVIABLE. adj. [from *envy*.] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. *Care.*

ENVIER. n. f. [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon.*

They need'd

That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,

To win the mount of God, and on his throne

To set the *envier* of his state, the proud

Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. adj. [from *envy*.] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sid.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,

To silence *envious* tongues.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men.

Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked.

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;

Heav'n cannot *envious* of his blessings be. *Dryden.*

ENVIOUSLY. adj. [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duffy.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,

When they surmise me at my book!

And sure as they're alive at night,

As soon as gone, will they their sight. *Swift.*

TO ENVI'RON. v. a. [from *environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,

Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakespeare.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains. *Asiatic.*

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as in many chains, *environed* the same site and temple. *Bacon.*

On a plain, within the *envioning* rocks, flood the city. *Scudry's Juny.*

A wand'ring

Compact of uncious vapour, which the night

Condenses and the cold *envious* round. *Milton.*

Thought following thought, and step by step led on,

He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,

And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,

His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious fun reflect his beams Upon the country where you make abode!

But darkness and the gloomy shade of death

Environ you, till mischief and despair

Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare.*

Since the must go, and I must mourn, come, night,

Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Drom.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends

Environ'd me, howled in mine ears

Such hideous cries, that with the very thought

I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare.*

In thy danger,

If ever danger do *environ* thee.

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer.

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,

By the known laws of ancient liberty,

When straight a barbarous noise *environ* me. *Milton.*

4. To inclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all enclose. *Cleveland.*
ENVYRONS. *n. f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

TO ENUMERATE. *v. a.* [*enumerare*, Latin.] To reckon up finely; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wale.*

Besides enumerating the gross defect of duty to the queen, I threw how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. *n. f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whoever reads St Paul's enumeration of duties incumbent upon it, must conclude, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements. *Watts.*

TO ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*enunciare*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; public attestation; open proclamation.

This preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental enunciation is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, enunciations, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale.*

ENUNCIATIVE. *adj.* [*from enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the enunciative terms thereof. *Ayl.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. *adv.* [*from enunciate*.] Declaratively.

ENVY. *n. f.* [*envy*, French.]

1. A public miller sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian loins conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envy* through the air
Brings dismal tydings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envy* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbutnot.*

2. A public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at every gate,
At every passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envy* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackmore.*

TO ENVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chide none of his ways. *Prov. iii. 31.*

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Ciliter.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have felt the fight, *Shakespeare.*

When I have *envied* thy behaviour.
You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

TO ENVY. *v. n.* To feel *envy*; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whole honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy* at.
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies* at those gifts he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

ENVY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtues and superior genius. *Swift.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;

You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Public odium; ill repute.

Edward Plantagenet should be, in the most publick and notorious manner, shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

TO ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [*from wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,

Before, behind thee, and on every hand

Enwheel thee round. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENWOMB. *v. a.* [*from womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,

This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood. *Shakespeare.*

I'm your mother;

And put you in the catalogue of those

That were *enwomb'd* mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk Niger stream *enwombs*

Itself into the earth, and after comes,

Having first made a natural bride to pass,

For many leagues, far greater than it was;

May't not be said, that her grave shall restore

Her greater, purer, finer than before. *Denne.*

EOCLIPSE. *n. f.* [*from Eclis and pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, lends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the water lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fully compare it to an *eclipse*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet.*

EPOCH. *n. f.* [*from EPOCH*.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years.

For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 3 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epoch; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epoch, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject; the prime makes *epoch* then. *Horris.*

As the cycle of the moon seems to sweep the *epoch*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, though to all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to show these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532 year. *Holder.*

EPAULME. *n. f.* [*French, from epau*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillon, or mafs of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate. *Harris.*

EPIENTHESIS. *n. f.* [*from EPI and THESIS*.] In grammar, The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHLA. *n. f.* [*Hebrew*.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Exod. xlv. 11.*

EPHE'MERA. *n. f.* [*from EPH*.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. *n. f.* [*from EPH*.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHE'MERICK. *n. f.* [*from EPH*.] ing in a day.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blast, and like an ephemeral fit of applause. *Watson.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. f.* [*from EPH*.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,

Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;

And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;

For art may err, but nature cannot mis. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST. *n. f.* [*from ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night immediately before, he was discoursing of and sighting the art of those foolish astrologers and genethical *ephemerists*, that use to pry into the horoscopes of nations. *Hewitt's Vocal Swift.*

EPHEMERON.

EPHEMERON-WORM. *n. f.* [from *ἐπιμερον* and *worm*.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *epheron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Deib.*
EPHOD. *n. f.* [ἔφωδ.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were only of plain linen.

Calmet.
 He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen.

Atty'd in ephods; nor so few

As are those pearls of morning dew,

Which hang on herbs and flowers.

Sandy.
EPIC. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; *ἔπος*.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* songs,

While much numbers, or while verse has fact.

Dryden.
 The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.

Dryden.
 From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*.

Pope.
EPICURIUM. *n. f.* [*ἐπικουριος*.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day

One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;

These, your own anthems, shall become

Your lasting *epicidium*.

Sandy.
EPICURE. *n. f.* [*ἐπικουρος*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thames,

And mingle with the English *epicures*.

Shakespeare.
 The *epicure* buckles to study, when thames, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge.

Locke.
EPICUREAN. *n. f.* [*ἐπικουρος*, Latin.] One who holds the philosophical principles of Epicurus.

The Platonists have their soul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their endeavour towards motion in their atoms when at rest.

Locke.
EPICUREAN. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,

Keep his brain fuming with *epicurean* cooks,

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.

Shakespeare.
 What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this!

Shakespeare.
EPICURISM. *n. f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Men to disorder'd, do to debauch'd and bold,

'Tis this our court, infected with their manners,

Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust

Make it a tavern or a brothel.

Shakespeare.
 'Tis not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy.

Government of the Tongue.
 Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*.

Calamy.
EPICYCLE. *n. f.* [ἔπι κύκλῳ.] A little circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper center.

Harris.
 In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal.

Brown.
 Gird the sphere

With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;

Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb.

Milton.
EPICYCLOID. *n. f.* [ἐπικύκλιος.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Harris.
EPIDEMICAL. *adj.* [*ἐπιδεμικός*.]

EPIDEMICK. *adj.* [*ἐπιδεμικός*.]

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons.

Bacon.
 As the proportion of acute and *epidemic* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, so the chronic diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place.

Graunt.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions.

Swish.
 He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honour.

Swift.
 3. General; universal.

'They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;

Scotland's a nation *epidemic*.

Cleveland.
EPIDERMIS. *n. f.* [*ἐπιδερμικός*.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM. *n. f.* [*ἐπίγραμμα*, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*?

Shak.
 What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolas, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?

Præbom.

I write

An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit.

Gog.
EPIGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [*ἐπίγραμματικός*, *atin*.]

EPIGRAMMATICK. *adj.* [*ἐπίγραμματικός*, *atin*.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous foreboding to lie in names.

Camilia.
 2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is flately, without ambition.

Adrian.
 He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tallo.

Adrian.
EPIGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatick* for its laiter, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector.

Pope.
 Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial met withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest direct trade or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish.

Præbom.
EPIGRAPHE. *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription on a statue. *Dist.*

ETIPLEPSY. *n. f.* [ἐπιπληξίς.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any parts with too great violence, that the mind cannot restrain them from attraction.

Quincy.
 My lord is fell into an *etiplexy*:

This is the second fit.

Shakespeare.
 Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from choleick spirits, and the *etiplexy* from fumes.

Fayr.
ETIPLETICK. *adj.* [from *etiplexy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an *etiplexy*.

A plague upon your *etipletick* visage!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shakespeare.
Etipleticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant.

Arctian.
ETILOQUE. *n. f.* [*ἐπιλογος*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *etilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *etilogues*.

Shakespeare.
 Are you mad, you dog;

I am to rise and speak the *etilogue*.

Dryden.
EPINYCTIS. *n. f.* [ἐπινύκτις.] A lore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain: it discharges first a series of bloody matter.

Wijman.
EPYPHANY. *n. f.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was.

Dist.
EPYPHONEMA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. I believe, if those preachers who abound in *epypnomata* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the files; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the found.

Swift.
EPYPHORA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφύρα.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a delusion of humours on the eyes.

Harris.
EPYPIHIA.

EPITHYLOSTERMOSUS. *ad.* [from $\epsilon\pi\iota$, $\Phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$.]

Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harrii.*

EPIPHYSIS. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wifeman.*

EPITROCH. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\omicron\chi\alpha$.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPISCOPACY. *n. f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops; the government of the church established by the popes.

They durst not contend with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Dryden.*

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopatus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

2. Vested in a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hunter.*

EPISCOPATE. *n. f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem, which we have now under our consideration, hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison.*

EPISODICAL. *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an episode; **EPISODICK.** *adj.* pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryden.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EPISPASTICK. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota$ and $\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited, by all possible methods, to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering. *Ariusmont.*

EPISTLE. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\lambda\eta$.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes,

She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

EPISTOLARY. *adj.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison.*

EPISTLER. *n. f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\alpha\phi\iota\upsilon\sigma$.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakespeare.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,

Others immortal *epitaphs* design;

With wit, and strength, that only yields to thine. *Sm'th.*

EPITHALAMUM. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\Sigma\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse. *Samoy.*

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

EPITHIM. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\theta\iota\mu\alpha$.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithims, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cordials and *epithims* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. *Wifeman.*

EPITHET. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the *craggy* mountain's lofty head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous and villainous to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment. *Deay of Picty.*

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?—Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will. *Shakespeare.*

EPITOME. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon$.] Abridgment; abbreviation; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours,

N^o XLIX.

Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May shew like all yourself.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Watson.*

I think it would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the chief and most material heads.

Locke on Education.

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts.*

To **EPITOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to extract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's foul contract, and drove

Into the glasses of your eyes;

So made such mirrors and such spies,

That they did all to you *epitomis*. *Donne.*

2. Less properly, to diminish; to curtail.

We have *epitomised* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison.*

EPITOMISER. *n. f.* [from *epitomis*.] An abridger; an ab-
EPITOMIST. *n. f.* [from *epitomis*.] A writer of *epitomes*.

ETROCH. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon$.] The time at which a new compu-

ETROCHA. *n. f.* [tation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly sets down this account, computing by certain intervals, memorable *eras* and *epochs*, or terms of time. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These are the practices of the world, since the year fifty is the grand *epoch* of falshood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, loll in sleep and ease,

No action leav' to busy chronicles;

Such whole fupine felicity but makes

In story chafins, in a *epoch* mistakes. *Dryden.*

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first Olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Laite.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go

Through scenes of war, and *epochs* of woe. *Prior.*

ETRODE. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\tau\omicron\delta\epsilon$.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

ETROPE. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\tau\omicron\pi\omicron\iota\alpha$.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epope*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden.*

EPULATION. *n. f.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EPULOTICK. *n. f.* [$\epsilon\pi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$.] A cicatrifying medicament.

The ulcer, incased with common farcotics, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics*. *Wifeman.*

EQUABILITY. *n. f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy. *Ariusmont.*

EQUABLE. *adj.* [*equabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbutnot.*

EQUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Clergyne.*

EQUAL. *adj.* [*equalis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Ecclesi. xxxiii. 9.*

Equal lot

May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milten.*

Although there were no man in the world to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

3. Even;

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden.*
Think not of me: perhaps my equal mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations equal
to your merit. *Dryden.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them
alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. *Cheyne.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and swore to all equal conditions. *2 Mac. xiii. 23.*

8. Upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the
aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. *2 Mac. viii. 30.*

E'QUAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is enamour'd on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from
her; she is no equal for his birth. *Shakspeare.*
He would make them all equals to the citizens of Rome. *2 Mac. ix. 15.*

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him,
because they now see him their superior; and those who
were once his superiors, because they look upon him as their
equal. *Addison.*

To my dear equal, in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave; I his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my equals in
mine own nation. *Galatians.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

To rise to the same state with another person.
I know no body so like to equal him, even at the age he
wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull.*

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not equals Edward's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

4. To recompense fully.

Then fought Sicilius through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love. *Dryd.*
Nor you, great queen, these offices repeat,
Which he will equal, and perhaps augment. *Dryden.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from equal.]

1. To make even.

To equalise accounts we will allow three hundred years, and
so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *B. oven.*

2. To be equal to; a fence not used.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is,
in regard of its bigness, to equalise and fit a thing bigger than
it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not equalise the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

E'QUALITY. *n. f.* [from equal.]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestic powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction: the hated, grown to strength,
Are newly grown to love. *Shakspeare.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind,
with relation to himself, in all the relations between
man and man there is a mutual dependence. *Saiff.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equality.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the
alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in muta-
tions, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety
which physicians therein discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from equal.]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the
various schemes and projects of sin, and is equally intended by
atheism and immorality. *Rogers.*

They are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted
with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed
poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship,
sometimes flow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly
equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the
same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more
than the motion of a comet does. *Lake.*

3. Impartially.

We shall use them,

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May equally determine. *Shakspeare.*

EQUANGULAR. *adj.* [from *aequus* and *angular*, Latin.] Con-
sisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *n. f.* [*aequanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind
neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS. *adj.* [*aequanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected;
not elated.

EQUATION. *n. f.* [*aequare*, Latin.] The investigation of a
mean proportion collected from the extremities of exact and
defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from
and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along
the Ecliptic; and to frame tables of equation of natural days,
to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction,
as the case shall require. *Haller.*

By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the
eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated
in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about ten
minutes of time. *Newton.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quan-
tity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3x = 3y - d$. *Dut.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time
marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that
is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which
clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Dut.*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [*aequator*, Latin.] On the earth, or equi-
noctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the
poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts,
the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the
east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is
raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the
latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle,
it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he
then rises due east and sets due west, which he does at no
other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man,
under the equator, cannot discover both the poles; neither
would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the
equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

On the other side the equator there is much land still re-
maining undiscovered. *Roy.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridge rise,

Whence many a burbling stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator;
taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of
their equatorial to their ecliptical planes. *Clype.*

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [*equitarius*, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horseback.

An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spenser.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUERRY. *n. f.* [*equerie*, French.] Master of the horse.

EQUICURIAL. *adj.* [*aequus* and *curus*, Latin.]

1. Having the legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the tail;
isofeleis.

An equicurve triangle goes upon a certain proportion of
length and breadth. *Dut.*

We begin with Saturn, and successively draw lines from
angle to angle, until seven equicurve triangles be described. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [*aequus* and *distans*, Lat.] At the same
distance.

The six stars are not all placed in the same concave spheri-
cal superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be. *Roy on the Creation.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from equidistant.] At the same
distance.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the fib-
erian division equidistantly communicates unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniformity
equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and
uniformity of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [*aequus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all
sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles equilateral, which are all
figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*
Trifling utility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiac.

diack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make equilateral figures? *Bentley.*
TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affliction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetic needle. *Boyle.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbutnot.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In fo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are always observed. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

'Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover upon an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrium*

If deities defend or no;

'Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbutnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [from *equus* and *necessarius*, Latin.] Needless in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night

From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton.*

Some say the sun

Was hid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,

Like distant breadth. *Milton.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades, and Thracia's gales,

Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclinatorily, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into her first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. 'Tis he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Horris.*

It ariseth not unto Barmia, and heliacally about the autumnal *equinox*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox*. *Roy.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,

If March beheld the first created man;

And since the vernal *equinox*, the sun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox*,

The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,

Was foiner than high, but that was nothing new,

No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINOXIAL. *adj.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinoxial*, not yet *equivalent*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brals. *Arbutnot.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [from *equiper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison.*

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [from *equiper*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
 From th' army of God: where stand of old
 Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
 Against a solemn day, harnes'd at hand,
 Celestial *equipage*! *Milton.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,

And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to sound,

The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,

Thou dost awake, sleep never he to found. *Spenser.*

I will not lend thee a penny.—

I will retort the sum in *equipage*. *Shakespeare.*

EQUIPAGE. *adj.* [from *equiper*.] Accoutred; attended; with fine habits; with splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train

Of squires and ladies, *equipped* well,

And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Spenser.*

EQUIPONDENCY. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *pondus*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

Doubtless the will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipondency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accouttering.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. f.* [from *equus*, Latin, and *poise*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalence of some one indisposeth the spirits. *Glanville.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *adj.* [from *equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power of force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Boon.*

EQUIPONDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

EQUIPONDERANT. *adj.* [from *equus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Roy.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

TO EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [from *equus* and *pondus*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionally to its distance from the center: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDIOUS. *adj.* [from *equus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataxia. *Glanville.*

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [from *equitabile*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. *n. f.* [from *equus*, French; and *equitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subordination is predominant,

And *equit* exil'd your highness' land. *Shakespeare.*

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and equity. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hobbes.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *valere*, Latin.] Equality of

EQUIVALENCY. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *valere*, Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Mull the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hominsind.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, and of as great importance; but that this *equivalence* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Addison.*

TO EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To *equivalence*; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not

not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.* [*aequus and valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well nigh *equivalent*, and neigh'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and thuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good ad-
vice, judged at the least *equivalent* with the easier kind
of necessity. *Hobbes.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal
signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister,
servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

EQUIVALENT, *n. f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or
value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden.*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equiva-
lent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.* [*aequivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; stand-
ing for different notions.

These sentences to fugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*. *Shakespeare.*
Words of different significations, taken in general, are of
an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particu-
lar circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stillingfleet.*
The greater number of those who held this were misguided
by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed,
or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of
coition between male and female; which is now believed never
to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harr.*
My affirmation is, that there is no such thing as *equivocal* or
spontaneous generation; but that all animals are generated by
animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*

Those half-learn'd widdings, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope.*

EQUIVOCAL, *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force
to corrupt us. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY, *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper force and significat'on,
lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* called. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal* generation; by
generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putre-
faction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine
judgments. *Bentley.*

EQUIVOCALNESS, *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double
meaning.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or latitude of the word, and
then point out that terminate part which is the ground of
my demonstration. *Norris.*

TO EQUIVOCATE, *v. n.* [*aequivocatus*, Latin.] To use words
of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean
one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*
My soul did/dain'd a promise;
But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your very motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falshoods. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCATION, *n. f.* [*aequivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of
speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivoca-
tion*, wrefted. *Hobbes.*

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shakespeare.*

EQUIVOCATOR, *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambi-
guous language; one who uses meta'd reservation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales
against either scale; who committed treason, yet could not
equivocate to heaven. *Shakespeare.*

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by con-
traction from the Saxon *para*, dwellers.

ERA, *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] 1. The account of time from any par-
ticular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'st all above.

ERADIA TION, *n. f.* [*e and radius*, Latin.] Emission of ra-
diance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from
whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *K. Charles.*

TO ERADICATE, *v. a.* [*eradic*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereh the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and *Acquiesce*
to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.
If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet,
he may to change the whole juicy of his body as to *eradicate*
the distemper. *Ar. admet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be
confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICA TION, *n. f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradi-
cation*, which is false below confusion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ERADICATIVE, *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cuts ra-
dically; that which drives quite away.

TO ERASE, *v. a.* [*eraser*, French.] To destroy; to efface;
to expunge; to rub out.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*;
that is, plucked off. *Faust.*

ERASEMENT, *n. f.* [from *erasc*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE, *adv.* [*er*, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *er*, Dutch. This word
is sometimes vitiously written *er*, as if from *er*. It is also
written *er* before *ever*, *or* and *an* in Saxon being in-
criminately written. *Mr. Lye.*

1. Before; sooner than.
Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred
bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shel.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *er* ever they came
to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milton.*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine defended to the seas;
Ere fairs were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

The birds shall cease to tune their evening song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

ERELONG, *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had
elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The wild hero having enmity with the flag, came to a
man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and, throw-
ing the flag, *erelong* flew him. *Spenser.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many eyes,
erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Shelton.*
Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another
than it had *erelong*. *Luc. 17. 34.*

They swim in joy,
*Ere*long to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dennis.*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a part
of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps
creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong*
shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the
spectators of nature's operations.

ERENO, *v. adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, come forth time allow,
My father has repented him *ereno*. *Dryden.*
Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to
perfection long *ereno*. *Erasmus.*

EREWHILE, *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some time ago.

EREWHILES, *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some time ago.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:
Since night you lov'd me, yet 'twice night you lov'd me. *Shel.*

We fit down to our meals, (supper not the intrusion of armed
uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to in-
trude us. *D. of Pal.*

TO ERECT, *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the
horizon.

2. To **ERECT** a Perpendicular. To cross one line by another at
right angles. *3. To*

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,

Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*. *Dryden.*
There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republic. *Addison.*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

A great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate. *Hester.*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy, under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

6. To raise consequences from premises.

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their flock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to deprecis; to encourage.

Why should not hope

As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them. *Denham.*

ErECT. v. n. To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain sweeteth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks go *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon.*

ErECT. adj. [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect*; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*
Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,

And plaints, and suppliant hands, to heav'n *erect*. *Philips.*

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;

But stand *erect*, and found as loud as fame. *Granville.*

4. Vigorous; not deprecised.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker.*

ErECTION. n. f. [*from erect.*]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erectio* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brewster.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their prison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erectio* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erectio* of them. *Raleigh.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erectio*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erectio* draws up. *Sidn.*

ErECTNESS. n. f. [*from erect.*] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, saveth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EREMITE. n. f. [*eremita*, Latin; *ἐρημίτης*.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; an hermit; a solitary.

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fish commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh.*

And many more too long,

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,

White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*
EREMITICAL. adj. [*from eremite.*] Religiously solitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillfleet.*

ErECTATION. n. f. [*erectio*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*

ErECTIO. n. f. [*erectio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force. *Bail.*

ErECT. n. f. A sort of flub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chequint, which is placed behind and below the paltren joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERIGOO. n. f. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL. adj. [*eris*.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERKE. n. f. [*erke*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word.

For men therein should him delite;

And of that dede he not *erke*,

But oft fithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

N° XLIX.

ERMELIN. n. f. [*diminutive, of ermin; armelin*, French.] An ermine. See *ERMINE*.

Silver skins,

Passing the hate-spot *ermelin*. *Sidney.*

ERMINE. n. f. [*hermine*, French, *from armenius*, Latin.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevius.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia. *Peasham.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd;

Which, nice as *ermine*, will not bear a foil. *Dryden.*

Fair *ermine*s, spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

ERMINE. n. f. [*from ermine.*] Cloathed with ermine.

Arcaidia's countess, here in *ermine* of pride,

Is there Pistoria by a fountain side. *Pope.*

ERNE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon *ern*, capn, a
ERON. } cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson.*

ERODE. v. a. [*erode*, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Wife.*

EROGATION. n. f. [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

EROSION. n. f. [*erose*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, when taken in too great quantities, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *errosion* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arantius.*

ERR. v. n. [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies;

And *err* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

The rains arrive, and fires their warmth dispense;

And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence. *Dryden.*

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *err'd* and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *err* not nature from this gracious end,

From burning furs when livid deaths descend. *Pope.*

4. To commit errors; to mistake.

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect,

That will confess perfection so could *err*.

Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare.*

Do they not *err* that devic evil.

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The mules friend, unto him! if severe,

With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Chyne.*

ERRAND. n. f. [*erend*, Saxon; *erend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?

—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakespeare.*

A queen! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakespeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *2 Kings.*

From them I go

This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton.*

His eyes,

That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,

Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry, *Milton.*

O'er sea and land.

Well thou do'st to hide from common sight

Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;

Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame, *Dryden.*

Tipping from sea, on such an *errand* came.

ERRABLE. adj. [*from err*.] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. n. f. [*from errable.*] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake.

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRANT. adj. [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an

an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

There are just seven planets, or *errant stars*, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*, *Hudibras.*

Either for charter or for warrant.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See *ARRANT.*

Any way, so thou wilt do it, good impatience:

Thy company, if I slept not very well

A nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *Johnson's Catiline.*

ERRANTRY. n. f. [from *errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Denkirke. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. n. f. [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. adj. [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world, Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd, Compose but one extended vast machine. *Blackmore.*

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a fimsy matter cough, flink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. adv. [from *erratic* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratical*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ERRHINE. n. f. [ῥίηνα.] A medicine stuffed up the nose, occasioning sneezing.

We see luge or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm and water from the head. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ERRO'NEOUS. adj. [from *errare*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam *Erroneous* and disconsolate, themselves Accusing, and their chiefs improvident Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board, What time this done rever'd her prudeur lord; Who now, so heav'n deeres, is down'd to mourn, Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood flays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arctand.*

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from deflorying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth.

Their whole council is in this point utterly condemn'd, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hobbes.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. adv. [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hobbes.*

I could not discover the lenity and favour of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *erroneous*.] Physical falshood; in conformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle.*

ERROUR. n. f. [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Error is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child! Why do'st thou flow to the apt thoughts of men, The things that are not? *Shakespeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion, What damned *errour*, but some sober brow Will bless it. *Shakespeare.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd, But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state? Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea, Or did you heav'n's superiour doom obey? *Dryden.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Hieronymus.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An *errour* in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *errour*, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record. *Coad.*

ERST. adv. [erst, German; aeryta, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be, Abandon this forefalled place at *erst*, For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fairy Queen.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise, Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse, We may justly now accuse Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future less or more, how'er they be, Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state, As *erst* in highfall, behold him. *Milton.*

Opener mine eyes, Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at grazage, were now overtaken with a sudden and unexpected mischance. *Knight's History of the Turks.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. n. f. [erubescens, Latin.] The act of growing red; inclining to redness.

ERUBE'SCENCY. n. f. [erubescens, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

TA ERUC'CI. v. a. [erucis, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCT'ION. n. f. [from *eruct*.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depressed, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, indolent, or fetid. *Arctand.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thence, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Arctand.*

ERUDITION. n. f. [eruditio, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature; Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakespeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed in study in Cambridge very young. *Warton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, are apt to fill their kennels with philosophical terms and notions metaphysical. *South.*

ERUC'INOUS. adj. [eruginosus, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adult fibrous or *eruginous* sulphur. *Hersy.*

Coppers are a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferrous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Brown.*

ERUPTION. n. f. [eruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon.*

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they predict with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give.

- give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet.*
2. *Built; emission.*
Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addison.*
3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.
Thither, if but to pry, shall he perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsew'ere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*
- Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Left he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation.
It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God does the universe, silently and without noise. *South's Sermons.*
5. Effluence; pusules.
Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*. *Shakespeare.*
An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Comment of the Tongue.*
Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
- ERUPTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Bursting forth.
'Tis lightning fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*
- ERYSPELAS. *n. f.* [*ερυσίπelas*.]
An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficialities of the skin with a shining pale red, or crimson colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another. *Hijeman.*
- ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.
In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*. *Add.*
- ESCALOP. *n. f.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.
The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in the strata of stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*échaper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.
Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them. *Temple.*
Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son. *Hume.*
2. To men unbelieved.
Men are blinded with ignorance and error: many things may *escape* them, and in many things they may be deceived. *Hobbes.*
- 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetical flight *escape*. *Dryden.*
The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in the tumult and hurry of representing. *Dryden.*
3. ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.
Besieged, the king of Syria, *escaped* on horse. *Chronicler.*
'They *escaped* all safe to land. *Acts.*
The sinner shall not *escape* with his spoil, and the patience of the godly shall not be frustrated. *E. clasp.*
Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Genesis.*
Whofo pleaveth God shall *escape* from her, but the sinner shall be taken by her. *Ecc.*
There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a mullet, and a kerchief, and so *escape*. *Shakespeare.*
To convince us that there was no way to *escape* by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us that the highest were all covered. *Woodward.*
Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers *escape*. *Watts.*
- ESCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.
I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Paine.*
He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Howard.*
Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed insurmountable. *Addison.*
2. Excursion; rally.
We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own, as to be instruments of your safety. *Danham.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perion, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*. *Covent.*
4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.
St. Paul himself did not desist to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Kal.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity.
Thousand *escapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakespeare.*
Loose *escapes* of love. *Milton.*
6. Oversight; mistake.
In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Erasm.*
- ESCARGATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A nursery of snails.
At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed. *Add.*
- ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced *shallot*.
Eschalots are now from France become a English plant, being increased and managed after the same manner as garlic; only they are to be set earlier, because they spring sooner, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither, lest either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine relish to most sauce, and the breath of those that eat them is not offensive to others. *Alciter.*
- ESCHAR. *n. f.* [*εσχαρα*.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.
When issues are made, or bones exposed, the *eschar* should be cut out immediately. *Sharp.*
- ESCHAROTICK. *adj.* [from *eschar*.] Caustick; having the power to scar or burn the flesh.
An *eschar* was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*. *Hijeman.*
Escharotick applied of all affections, or blistering plaster. *Fisher.*
- ESCHEAT. *n. f.* [from the French *échiquier*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or special.
Escheat is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has *escheats* of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superior lord, dies seized, without heir general or special; for, in this case, the lord brings this writ against him that possesses the lands after the death of his tenant, and shall thereby recover them. *Covent.*
- If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or of *heats*, I cannot justly say that such a country is wholly conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*
- ESCHEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.
In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *eschated* to her majesty. *Spenser.*
He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eschated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion. *Glendon.*
- ESCHEATOR. *n. f.* [from *eschier*.] An officer that observes the *escheats* of the king in the county whereof he is *eschier*, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Covent.*
At a Bartholomew fair at London, an *eschier* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods. *Camden.*
- ESCHER. *v. a.* [*eschier*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.
She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschied*. *Sidney.*
- So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's sins forepart let us *eschew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.
He who obeys, desist on shall *eschew*;
A wife man knows both when and what to do. *Spenser.*
Of virtue and vice the obligations are such, that men are universally to practise the one and *eschew* the other. *Sandys.*
Atterbury's Sermon.
- ESCHUTHEON. *n. f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.
Eschutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, leze in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or hock a buck or flag; of whose skins, quilled close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *éclat*. Bacon.

We will pass over the *éclat* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. Brown.
Esco't. n. f. [*escort*, French.] Convey; guard from place to place.

To Esco't. v. a. [*escorter*, French.] To convey; to guard from place to place.

Esco't. n. f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporation towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To Esco't. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What are thy children? Who maintains them? How are they *escorted*? Shakespeare.

Esco'ut. n. f. [*escouter*, French.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within. Heywood.

Esco'toir. n. f. [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

Esco'age. n. f. [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Esuage, that is, *service* of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Esuance* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's war against his enemies, either himself, or to send a sufficient man in his place, at his cost, so many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his first tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15 l. per Annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith that *centus equitris* is 40 l. revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is said, but twenty days. The other kind of this *esuance* uncertain is called *castleward*, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himself or by some other, to defend a castle as often as it shall come to his course. *Esuance* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain fund of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty shillings; for half his fee, ten shillings, or some like rate. Cowel.

E'sculet. adj. [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fain five days; but the fame man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelt on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. Bacon.

E'sculet. n. f. Something fit for food.
This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. Bacon.

EsPA'lier. n. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.
Plant your faircell tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*. Eleyer.

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbores darken, his *espaliers* meet. Pope.

EsPA'riet. n. f. A kind of saint-foin, and by some judged to be the fame. Mortimer.

EsPE'cial. adj. [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. Daniel.

EsPE'cially. adv. [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especial* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline.

Would you proceed *especial* against Caius Marcius? Shakspeare.

This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean spoiling of any thing to no purpose; but more *especial* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. Locke.

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especial* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. Burnet.

EsPE'rance. n. f. [French.] Hope.

To be worst,
The low-fall, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. Shakespeare.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* fo obstinately strong.

That doth invert th' attell of eyes and ears. Shakespeare.

EsPI'AL. n. f. [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. Spenser.

As he march'd along,

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. Shakespeare.

Spials have informed me,

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,
Went through a secret gate. Shakespeare.

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenet. Bacon.

ESPLANADE. n. f. [French.] In fortification, the fame with the glacis of the counter-carpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. Harris.

ESPO'USALS. n. f. without a singular. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. adj. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. Bacon.

To ESPOUSE. v. a. [*sponsuer*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.
Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me. 2 Sa.

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman. Ba.

2. To marry; to wed.
Lavinia will I make my emperress,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. Shakespeare.

Here, in close recess,
With flow'rs, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve eck'd first her nuptial bed. Milton.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. Dryden.

If her fire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer the loves. Pope.

3. To adopt; to take to himself.
In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. Bacon.

4. To maintain; to defend.
Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporal descent. Dryden.

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.
Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. Locke.

The righteousness of the best cause may be over balanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. Smallidge.

1 he cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. Hutcheson.

To EsPY. v. a. [*espier*, French.]

1. To see a thing at a distance.

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.
He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. Sidney.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof doth work sensible smart. Hook.

3. To see unexpectedly.
And as one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. Gen. xl. 27.

4. To discover as a spy.
Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. Judges.

To EsPY. v. n. To watch; to look about.
Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done. Jer.

EsQUIRE. n. f. [*esquier*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four equires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgion, serjeant of the court, master cook, &c. such as are created equires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms.

The chief of some ancient families are likewise equires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of equire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *publico committis*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer, if not otherwise qualified to bear it. Under baronets, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among equires. Black.

Esquire.

What are our English dead?

—Sir Richard Kestley, *Davy Gam'squire*.
7. **ESSA'Y**. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.] *Shaksf.*

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour;

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pais awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring.

No conquest thee, but o'er herself defin'd;

No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mind being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Loc.*

ESSAY. *n. f.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;

Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise.

2. A loose fall of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *B.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,

And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Rescuer.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Sh.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's *Iliads*, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden.*

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in Summer it has existence also. *Watts.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;

Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;

Another faith, the elements conspire,

And to her *essence* each doth give a part.

I could with the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *Mare.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hosier.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I flood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*,

Can perish.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,

Can either sex assume, or both; so soft

And uncompos'd are their *essence* pure;

Not ty'd or manac'd with joint or limb.

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*: and I leave to be,

If I be not by her fair influence

Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive.

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;

To fave the powder from too rude a gale,

Nor let th' impression of *essence* exhale.

10. **ESSENCE**. *v. a.* [from *essen*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* tops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison.*

ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed.

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immortal and divine power.

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion;

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but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.

And if each system in gradation roll,

Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,

The least confusion but in one, not all

That system only, but the whole must fall.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general

Than courage.

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the feed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the feed from corruption.

ESSENTIAL. *n. f.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,

Will either quite consume us, or reduce

To nothing this *essential*.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of life has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*.

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSENTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature.

He that loves himself,

Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,

The name of valour.

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally

distant.

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal.

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and

essentially raises one man above another.

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [of the French *essence*, or *essence*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just

cause; as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or fought

for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit

to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence.

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *excuse*,

For contemplation sake; yet otherwise

His life he led in lawless riotie.

To **ESTABLISH**. *v. a.* [*établir*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Dr.*

Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to *establish* it with judgment and with justice. *Is.*

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom.

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Na.*

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A fence not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A fence not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon

Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter

The prince of Cumberland.

ESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *establish*; *établissement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,

Is settled there in sure *establishment*.

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*.

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come unto that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty.

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain.

5. Allow-

5 Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually lessening your *estate*. *Swift*.

ESTATE. *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the public. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon*.

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden*.

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke*.

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him at his own *estate*. *Sidney*.

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy foul;

Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,

See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden*.

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney*.

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a dutchesse, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.

Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark*.

To ESTATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen

Summon'd me hither?

—A contract of true love to celebrate,

And some donation freely to *estate*

On the blest's lovers. *Shakespeare*.

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *estima*, Latin.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,

And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser*.

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisdom*.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms the doth *esteem*,

And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies*.

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were esteemed less? *Dryden*.

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man esteems one day above another; another esteems every day alike. *Romans*.

ESTEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,

Without esteem for virtuous poverty,

Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire

The ploughman consul in his coarse attire. *Dryden*.

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden*.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any esteem for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope*.

ESTEEMER. *n. f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke*.

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,

Is not so estimable or profitable

As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakespeare*.

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple*.

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*estima*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall estimate it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. *Leviticus*.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men estimate commodities and exchange them. *Locke*.

2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate estimate and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward*.

2. Value.

I'd love

My country's good, with a respect more tender,

More holy and profound than mine own life,

My dear wife's estimate, her womb's increase,

The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare*.

3. Valuation; alignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange*.

Outward actions can never give a just estimate of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison*.

ESTIMATION. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the estimation shall be according to the seed, and homer of barley. *Levi*.

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own estimate we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon*.

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit with men. *Hobbes*.

Of your brace of unprizeable estimations, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare*.

I know the gentleman

To be of worth and worthy estimation,

And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare*.

I shall have estimation among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisdom*.

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due estimation and reverence. *Althusius*.

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hobbes*.

ESTIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates; a computer.

ESTIVAL. *adj.* [*estivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the Summer.

2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVATION. *n. f.* [*estivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon*.

ESTRADE. *n. f.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Ditt*.

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hobbes*.

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hobbes*.

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why

I thus estrange my person from her bed. *Dryden*.

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah*.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malice or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it, That thou art thus estranged from thyself?

Thyself I call it, being estranged to me. *Shakespeare*.

Adam, estranged in look, and alter'd style,

Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton*.

I came to grieve a father's heart estranged;

But little thought to find a mistress estrang'd. *Dryden*.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estranged him from me. *Pope*.

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must endeavour to estrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanville*.

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estranger*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *Swiss*.

ESTRAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while this forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. f.* [*extratium*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing; for example, of americiations or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PIEMENT. *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

ESTRICH. *n. f.* [commonly written *estrich*.] The largest of friths.

To be furious,
It to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *est-idge*. *Shakespeare.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

ESTUARY. *n. f.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

ESTUATE. *v. a.* [*æstus*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUATION. *n. f.* [from *æstus*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

ESTURE. *n. f.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESURIENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

ESURINE. *adj.* [*esuris*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hamptden, in which fort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wifeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*; and *the rest*; and others of the like kind.

TO ETCH. *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a sift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *etc.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etc.* but their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray for edge*.] To move forwards towards one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Roy.*

ETCH. *n. f.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Where you find sowing of land makes it *rank*, lay dung upon the *etch*, and fow it with barley. *Mortimer.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deut. xxxiii. 27.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryd.*

ETERNAL. *n. f.* [*eternal*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *eternal* himself doth work.
The *eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETERNALIST. *n. f.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burart.*

TO ETERNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle fears,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETERNNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, *forg'd* for proof *eternne*. *Shakespeare.*

ETERNITY. *n. f.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Craheven.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milton.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Add.*

TO ETERNIZE. *v. a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality: that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well becoms all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that live to haunt.

I might relate of shoutings, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden.*

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech.*

ETHER. *n. f.* [*æther*, Latin; *æther*, Græc.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding fineness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pondrous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHEREAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *etheral* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *etheral* messenger,
Sent from whole sov'reign goddesses I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial powers, offspring of heav'n,
Eth'ral virtues! *Milton.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *etheral* happiness and employment. *Gloucester.*

Wait

Vast chain of beings, which from God began,
Natures ethereal, human; angel, man. *Pope.*
ETHEREOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.
Behold the bright surface

Of this ethereal mould, wherein we stand. *Milton.*
ETHICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on morality.
ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but christianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*
ETHICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick Epistles*.
ETHICKS. *n. f.* without the singular. [ἠθικά.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, the was all
That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*
I will never set politics against *ethicks*; especially for that true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Perfius professes the stoick philosophy; the most noble, generous, and beneficial amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no profelytes from the Christian religion. *Bentley.*
ETHNICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumacy as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar infolence of degenerated Christians. *Gov. of Tongue.*
I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew.*

ETHNICKS. *n. f.* Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.
This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam. *Raleigh.*

ETHIOLOGICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικός and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἠθιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper. *Arbutnot.*

ETYMOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*
ETYMOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMOLOGY. *n. f.* [etymologia, Lat. ἠθιολογία and λόγος.]
1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and collocation of the body, which acceptance its *etymology* implies. *Harvey.*

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and confine them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Celtier.*

Pelvis is used by comic writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watt.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. *n. f.* [ἠθιμον.] Origin; primitive word.
Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacomb.*

TS EVACATE. *v. a.* [vacare, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them. *Harvey.*

TS EVACUATE. *v. a.* [evacuare, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*
We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.
Boerhave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbutnot.*

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.
The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *Saurb.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Suff.*

EVACUANT. *n. f.* [evacuans, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION. *n. f.* [from *evacuare*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.
Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had, by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale.*

2. Abolition; nullification.
Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Holier.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.
The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

TS EVADE. *v. a.* [evade, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.
In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakespeare.*

Or, if thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, so thinking to *evade* The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath wiliier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so To be forefett'd. *Milton.*

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errurs.*

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.
Our question thou *evad'st*; how did'st thou dare To break hell bounds? *Dryden.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.
My argument evidently overthrowes all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers. *Stillington.*

4. To escape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be traced or subdued.
We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *Saunders.*

TS EVADE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away.
His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.
Unarm'd they might Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton.*

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *Smith.*

EVAGATION. *n. f.* [evagare, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Roy.*

EVANESCENT. *adj.* [evanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

As the canal is wire drawn, it grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ. *Arbutnot.*

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Willson.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed

Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson.*

EVANGELICAL. *adj.* [evangelique, French; evangelica, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Atterbury.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel.
Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Holier.*

EVANGELISM. *n. f.* [from *evangelij*.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*. *Bacon.*

EVANGELIST. *n. f.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addison.*

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had intructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Dean of Peter.*

TS EVANGELIZE. *v. a.* [evangelizo, Latin; εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

The spirit

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends

'T' evangeth the nations; then on all

Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVANGELY. *n. f.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of *Jesu.*

Good Lucius,

That first received Christianity,

The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangelij.*

Spenser.

EVA'RID. *adj.* [εὔριδος, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent. Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evamid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bo. an.*

The deceptions of fimples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evamid*, without the commixtion of alium, argol, and the like. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the fun and an *evamid* meteor. *Glanville.*

TO EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [εὐανίω, Latin.] 'To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromattick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable.* *Grew.*

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [εὐαπορέω, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Pocly is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate.* *Drakam.*

Our work unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the so slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates.* *Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to confound us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours. If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politic, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly, that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies. My lord of Elix *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Watton.*

EVA'PORATION. *n. f.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge. They are but the fruits of adulter'd choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Hovell.*

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *W's disc.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. Those waters, by tarification and *evaporation*, ascend. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quin. y.*

EVA'SION. *n. f.* [εὐασίω, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*

Him, after all disputes, Fore'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain, And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still But to my own conviction. *Milton.*

In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame; For by *evasions* thy crime uncover'd more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practising evasion; elusive. Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest, Answer'd *evasive* of the fly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful. **EVA'SIVELY.** *adv.* [from *evasive.*] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCHARIST. *n. f.* [εὐχαρίστω.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

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Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist.* *Hester.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [from *eucharist.*]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses. *Ring.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. **EUCHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formula of prayers.

EUC'RASY. *n. f.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } *n. f.* [æven, Saxon; *even*, or *avond*, Dutch.]

EVEN. } 1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They like so many Alexanders, Have in these parts from morn' till *even* fought, And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument. *Shakespeare.*

Such fights as youthful poets dream On Summer *even* by haunted stream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray Warblest at *even*, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright, Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *Ma.*

Th' unerring fun by certain signs declares, What the late *even*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden.*

Winter, oft at *even*, resumes the breeze, Chills the pale morn. *Temple.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa.*

EVEN. *adj.* [æven, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison.*

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth as opposed to rough. Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *even*, And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to. That the net may be *even* to the middle of the altar. *Ereod.*

And shall say *even* with the ground. *Lucie.*

4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any side. He was A noble fervant to them; but he could not Carry his honours *even*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. When Alexander demand'd of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dy hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Deviets.*

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

6. Equal on both sides: as, the account is *even*. *Even* reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even*, I am sure, is to make them often. *South.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. We reckon with your several loves, And make us *even* with you; Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakespeare.*

I do confess The blind lad's pow'r, whilst he inhabits there; But I'll be *even* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of thy flying to this strange decline was to be *even* with the magistrate, who, they found, was against them; and they resolved, therefore, at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression. Desires compos'd, affections ever *even*, Tears that delight, and sighs that wait heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division

division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To EVEN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,

'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakespeare.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the foil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomeile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evlyn.*

To EVEN. v. n. To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew.*

EVEN. adv. [often contracted to *ev'n*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even to did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a soldier

Even to Cato's wife; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakespeare.*

Dang'rous rocks,

Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Eurobe the roaring waters with my silks;

And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakespeare.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unpeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Haller.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in the frivolous and low delights of catching moles. *Atterbury.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,

And faced silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, the great like the mean.

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Calder.*

EVENHANDED. adj. [*even* and *hand*.] Impartial; equitable.

Evenbanded justice

Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice

To our own lips. *Shakespeare.*

EVENING. n. f. [*æven*, Saxon; *avond*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall

Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,

And no man fee me more. *Shakespeare.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing fast towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,

And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden.*

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts.*

EVENLY. adj. [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could converge by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

The first shall be a palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the center, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one sailth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it becometh you to carry yourself *evenly* and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon.*

EVENNESS. n. f. [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Græc.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not strained, unless it be bent as far as the clear contrary side, that so it may fettle itself in the middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Haller.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury.*

EVENSONG. n. f. [*even* and *song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thée, 'chantress of the woods among,

I woo to hear thy *even-song*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till *even-song*, and then says his compline an hour before the time, *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVEN'TIDE. n. f. [*even* and *tide*.] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *even'tide*,

Out of the fens of Allan do arise,

Their murmuring small trumpets founding wide. *Spenser.*

Isaac went out to meditate at the *even'tide*. *Genesis.*

EVENT. n. f. [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*! *Shakespeare.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,

With equal force, but various in th' *event*;

The first was fixt in earth, the second stood

On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NERATE. v. a. [*eventus*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. *Bacon.*

EVE'NTFUL. adj. [*event* and *full*.] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange *eventful* history,

Is second childhoods. *Shakespeare.*

To EVENTULATE. v. n. [*eventilis*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL. adj. [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. adv. [from *eventual*.] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, dishonoured you;

and hath made your flame a better return, by reducing you to your own heart, than she could have done by exchanging her's for your. *Hay.*

E'VER. adv. [*æfre*, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Haller.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shaks.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was.

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Dryden.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any such idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Shaks.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*.

Riches endless is as poor as Winter, *Shakspeare.*

To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor.

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,

Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,

In dark Cimmerian desert *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

- He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost of nature,
though every thing is altered. *Dryden.*
Ever since that time Lifander has been at the house. *Tauter.*
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and crick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*
3. For *ever*; eternally; to perpetuity.
Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are
bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles,
delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed
for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Lake.*
We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *Philips.*
4. It is sometimes reduplicated.
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakespeare.*
I know a lord who values no leaf, though for a thousand
years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*
The meeting points the fatal lock deliver
From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*
5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and
another; now and then.
So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground the cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Spenser.*
The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with
the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*
He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*
6. In any degree.
Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, be-
cause he fees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground
or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Callier.*
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as
one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many
particulars. *Lake.*
There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long.
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*
7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as ever* he
had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this
sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.
That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot,
and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare.*
They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at
the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*
That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him
as *ever* he can look. *Dryden.*
As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*
The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the
attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison.*
8. EVER A. [Any: as *ever*; that is, even *ich* or *ever* each
is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish
dialect.
I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy of
them all. *Shakespeare.*
9. It is often contracted into *e'er*.
10. It is much used in composition in the sense of: always; as,
evergreen, green throughout the year; *ever-during*, enduring
without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles
and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the follow-
ing instances.
EVERBUBBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with
perpetual murmurs.
Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*
- EVERBURNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.
His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it reach'd;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*
Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton.*
- EVERDURING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring
without end.
Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold
the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contem-
plate the *everdaring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everdaring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton.*
- EVERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.
There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
- Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*
The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by
the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbutnot.*
- EVERGREEN. *n. f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all
the seasons.
Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, espe-
cially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*
I find you are against filling an English garden with *ever-
greens*. *Addison.*
- EVERHONOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in
honour or esteem.
Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope.*
- EVERLASTING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]
1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal;
eternal.
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakespeare.*
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future
state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Danham.*
2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so
properly.
EVERLASTING. *n. f.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past
or future.
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Psalms.*
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of
the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Haker.*
- EVERLASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; with-
out end.
I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakespeare.*
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*
- EVERLASTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; per-
petuity; an indefinite duration.
Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's fun,
The lustre and the vigour of this all,
Did set. *Donne.*
- EVERLIVING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end;
immortal; eternal; incessant.
Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glitt'reth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires. *Spenser.*
In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from
the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Haker.*
God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is
exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward
and punishment. *Ralegh.*
The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of no-
thing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving*
Agent. *Newton.*
- EVERMORE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More*
seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified origi-
nally from this time: as, *evermore*, always henceforward; but
this sense has not been strictly preserved.
It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoar. *Spenser.*
Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now so such a highness flee. *Davies.*
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the pre-
sence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory plea-
sures of this world. *Tillotson.*
- EVEROPEN. *adv.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any
time shut.
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over
our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to hear all our words.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
- EVERPLEASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all
times; never ceasing to give pleasure.
The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther
for me. *Sidney.*
Forfaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shores,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*
- TO EVERSE. *v. a.* [*everse*, Latin.] To overthrow; to sub-
vert; to destroy.
The foundation of this principle is totally *everse*d by the
ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*
- TO EVERTE. *v. a.* [*everte*, Latin.] To destroy; to over-
throw.
A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not
yet *everte*d and overthrown. *Hayfe.*
- EVERWATCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.
Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*
- EVERY. *adj.* [in old language *ewrich*, that is, ever each;
æpe ealc, Saxon.]
1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.
He

He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numbers.*
The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there ſhould be ſet forth two ſhips. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of theſe three is ſhrewdly allayed. *Hammond.*

Ariſtotele has long ſince obſerved, how unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon.*

Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locket.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud, And broken lightnings flaſh from *every* cloud. *Pope.*

2. **EVERY-WHERE.** In all places; in each place.

The ſubſtance of the body of Chriſt was not *every-where* ſeen, nor did it *every-where* ſuffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I ſend my ſon abroad, how is it poſſible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* ſo in faſhion? *Locket.*
'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERY-YOUNG. *adj.* [eter and young.] Not ſubject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear, Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. f.* [evis and d-opper.] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

What makes you liſtening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evsdropper*. *Dryden.*

Do but think how decent a habit you have on, and how becoming your function it is to be diſguiſed like a ſlave, and an *evsdropper*, under the womens windows. *Dryden.*

TO EVESGATE. *v. a.* [evsige, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Diſt.*

EUGH. *n. f.* [This word is lo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original is, Saxon, or Welſh *yuen*, more favours the earlier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the firſt ſtretch of both his hands he drew, And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryden.*

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [evince, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs by a judicial court.
The law of England would ſpeedily *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion, and therefore they held it the beſt policy to call off the yoke of Engliſh law. *Davies.*

2. To take away by a ſentence of law.
His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

This nervous fluid has never been diſcovered in live animals by the ſenſes, however aſſiſted; nor its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Chyren.*

EVICTOR. *n. f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the ſtart at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things, and no reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain teſtimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queſtion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Eſtrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Teſtimony; proof.
I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchaſe unto Baruch. *Jer. xxxii. 16.*

Unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was veried in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of Chriſtianity, the truth of which hiſtory was their motive to embrace Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were ſworn: but ſometimes regularly augmented, as, *evidences*.

To ſwear he ſaw three inches through a door, As Aſiatick *evidences* ſwore. *Dryden.*

'Tis here are books extant, which they muſt needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting tables of right reaſon. *Bentley.*

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

If they be principles evident of themſelves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon.*

'Tis the things the Chriſtian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotſon.*

2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth haſt proſper'd, which thy looks Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things moſt maniſeſt unto ſenſe have proved obſcure unto the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In this ſtate they are incapable of making conqueſts upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their conſtitutions. *Tegle.*

Children minded not what was ſaid, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was ſufficient. *Lisle.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove The gen'ral pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worſt ſort of betraying converſation, as it has *evidently* the moſt extenſive ill conſequences. *Pope.*

E'VIL. *adj.* [ſpel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind, or good.
He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut. xxi. 10.*

An *evil* diſeaſe cleaveth faſt unto him; and he that he lieth, he ſhall riſe up no more. *Pſalm.*

The good figs very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* ſpirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.
Is thine eye *evil*, becauſe I am good? *Matt. v.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.
And the officers did fee that they were in *evil* caſe. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Pſalm.*

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.
It is my ſon's coat; an *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

E'VIL. *n. f.* [generally contraſted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.
Not in the legions Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Injury; miſchief.
Whoſe rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* ſhall not depart from his houſe. *Pſalm.*

Let thine enemies, and they that ſeek *evil* to my lord, be as Nabal. *1 Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.
The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccleſ. ix. 3.*

4. Miſfortune; calamity.
Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive *evil*. *Job.*

A prudent man foreſeeeth the *evils*, and hideth himſelf. *Prov.*

If we will ſtand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horſe for ſtarting at a ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminish any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Lake.*

5. Malady; diſeaſe: as, the *king's evil*.
At his touch, Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand, They preſently amend. *Shakeſpeare.*

—What's the diſeaſe he means?
—'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contraſted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.
Ah, ſtoward Clarence, *evil* it becometh thee To flatter Henry, and forſake thy brother! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuoſly; not innocently.
If I have ſpoken *evil*, bear witneſs of the *evil*; but if not, why ſmiſt thou me. *Job.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.
It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriouſly; not kindly.
The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.*

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contraſted to *ill*.

E'VIL-AFFECTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affect*.] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

'Tis unbelieving Jews ſtirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* againſt the brethren. *Acts.*

E'VILDOER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *deer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they ſpeak *evil* againſt you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glory God. *1 Peter.*

E'VILFAVoured. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Illocomendated; having no good affect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* influence, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor the brav'ry of words, except it be corroborate by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

E'VILFAVOURDNESS. *n. f.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity. *Tice.*

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evilsavour*ness. *Deuter.*

EVILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, to *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakespeare.*
EVILMINDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But moist the fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evilminde*d beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreck their hidden hate. *Dryden.*
EVILNESS. *n. f.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

EVILSPEAKING. *adj.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoiousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrites and envious, and all *evilspeaking*. *1 Peter.*

EVILWISHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They having heard of this sudden going out with so small a company, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him, followed him. *Sidney.*

EVILWORKER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Beware of dogs; beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.*
TO EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evince*, Latin.] To prove; to show; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South.*

The greater the absurdities are, the more strongly do they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.

EVINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evinced* by true reason to be such. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evinced*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

TO EVIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emascuate. *Dict.*

TO EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviscere*, Latin.] To eviscerate; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, need not otherwise to be taken. *Hosier.*

TO EVITATE. *v. a.* [*evitas*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,

Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shak.*

EVITATION. *n. f.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

EVITERNAL. *adj.* [*eviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY. *n. f.* [*eviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULOGY. *n. f.* [*eu* and *λόγος*.] Praise; encomium; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser.*

EUNUCH. *n. f.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakespeare.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimlight'd. *Bacon.*

So chara'd you were, you cease'd awhile to doat
On nonsensic garr'd in an *eunuch*'s throat. *Fenton.*

TO EUNUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves.

EVOCATION. *n. f.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

EVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*evols*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

TO EVOLVE. *v. a.* [*evolv*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal foot sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, disolveth, and expandeth, if not his sub-

stantial existence, yet his energy.

TO EVOLVE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odour

Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;

The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews.

EVOLVENT. *n. f.* [*evolvens*, Latin.]

EVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*evolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectively and preternaturally represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant, and so always, really present and existent before him. *Merc.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they turn into a straight line. In the Philos. Transactions, N^o. 250. you have a new quadratrix to the circle, found by this means. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to possess themselves of another; that so they may attack the enemy, or receive his onset more advantageously. And these evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings.

Harris.
This spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

5. **EVOLUTION of Powers** [in algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *n. f.* [*evoms*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EUPHONICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EUTHONY. *n. f.* [*εὐθονία*.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBICUM. *n. f.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is produced in the remotest parts of Africa, whence it is sent to Salice, and thence transported into Europe. The plant is also common on the coast of Malabar; but the Africans only know the secret of collecting the gum. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*
EUPHRAZY. *n. f.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The verb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;

And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milton.*

EUROCLYDON. *n. f.* [*εὐροκλύδων*.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Colmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *eurolclon*. *Act. xxvii. 14.*

EUROPEAN. *adj.* [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the line the sun approaching faw,
And hop'd their *European* coasts to hind
Clear'd from our ships by the summer wind. *Waller.*

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms? *Dryden.*

He alone defy'd
The *European* thrones combin'd, and fill
Had set at nought their machinations vain. *Philips.*

EURUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The East wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Pet. hum.*

EURYTHMY. *n. f.* [*εὐρύθμη*.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA. *n. f.* [*εὐθανασία*.] An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbutnot.*

EVULSION. *n. f.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EVULGATION. *n. f.* [*evulgus*, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication.

8 K
Ewa.

EWE. *n. f.* [ewe, Saxon.] The she-sheep; the female to the ram.

Abraham set seven ewe lambs by themselves.

Gen.

Rams have more weakened horns than ewes.

Bacon.

Hate the sacrifice;

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chafe;

Dryden.

And for Diana, seven unspotted ewes.

EWER. *n. f.* [from *eau*, perhaps *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer to-night.

Shakspeare.

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of rose water, and bittersw'd with flowers;

Another bear the ewer; a third a diaper;

And say, wilt please your lordship cool your hands? *Shak.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,

Replenish'd from the cool, translucent springs;

With copious water the bright vase supplies

A silver laver, of capacious size:

They wash.

Pope.

EWERY. *n. f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.

Dick.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning out, as *exhaust*, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [from *exacerbo*.]

1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature.

Bacon.

Watchfulness and dilirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day.

Arbutnot.

EXACERVATION. *n. f.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

Dick.

EXACT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,

Were but a combat in the lists left out.

Pope.

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit.

Arbutnot.

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new matters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves.

Spectator.

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doing I was *exact*.

Each.

TO EXACT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,

Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh.

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release.

Deut.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent.

Taylor.

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exact*s.

Milton.

The hand of fate is over us, and heaven

*Exact*s severity from all our thoughts.

Adisson.

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,

From grateful souls *exact* toward at last.

Dryden.

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exact*d.

Smalridge.

3. To summon; to enjoin.

Let us defend now therefore from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

*Exact*s our parting hence.

Milton.

And justice to my father's soul, *exact*?

This cruel piety.

Denham.

TO EXACT. *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him.

Psalm.

EXACTER. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

Bacon.

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness.

Isaiah.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money.

Bacon.

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous

exacters upon others, than such whose pride was formerly left disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions.

R. Charles.

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts.

Senec.

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it.

Tully.

EXACTION. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or laying by force.

If he should break his days, what should I gain By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?

Shakspeare.

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches

Most bitterly on you, for putter-on

Of these *exactions*.

Shakspeare.

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people.

Ezek.

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that trade, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Gerald the last earl did as last ruin and reduce it to nothing, by using the like extortions.

Daniel's State of Ireland.

3. A toll; a tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay as unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters.

Adisson.

EXACTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves.

Dryden.

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiased reason, the more reasonable still it will be found.

Atterbury.

EXACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection.

Walsham.

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts

Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,

But the joint force and full result of all.

Pope.

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to del power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales.

Senec.

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God.

King Charles.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another.

Reynolds.

TO EXAGGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolic expression.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the finite the people generally had, even despair of ever being an end of the calamities.

Clarendon.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy enlarges his crimes.

Adisson.

EXAGGERATION. *n. f.* [from *exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation. Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of land between those towns and the sea, converted into firm land.

Hick.

2. Hyperbolic amplification. *Exaggerations* of the prodigious confederations in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound in Westminster.

Swift.

TO EXAGITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood.

Arbutnot.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and impression I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*.

Hein.

EXAGITATION. *n. f.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking, or agitating.

Dick.

TO EXALT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalt*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell.

Matth.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high.

Exalt.

As yet *exalt*est thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go?

Psalm.

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me?

Psalm.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence. The covenants who understood the court, and their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success.

Clarendon.

How much sooner the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got

whatsoever

whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalms.*

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hath thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, the laid, let fame *exalt* her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but, for the same reason, the fibres are harder, especially when old. *Arbuthnot.*

With chymick art *exalts* the mineral pow'rs, And draws the aromatick smells or flows. *Pope.*

They meditate what will be the effect of their composition, and whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its several qualities. *H. Att.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Ref. }.*

EXALTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exalt*.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, or dignity.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed, upon the latter, an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with powder he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change To this high *exaltation*. *Milton.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *D. yden.*

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXAMINATE. *n. f.* [examinatus, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very easily had almost all the words asked in Korn one of the *examinatus*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINATION. *n. f.* [examinatio, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Act.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different senses. *Locke.*

EXAMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXAMINE. *v. a.* [examine, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Cat.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wate.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falshood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least, Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line, Weigh ev'ry word, and every thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXAMINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hille.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinises.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton.*

EXAMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplum*.] Serving for example or pattern; propoied to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts of patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXAMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplum, French; exemplum, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoied to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd, Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. Taught this by his *example*, whom I now Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest. *Judith.*

4. A person fit to be propoied as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. *Milton.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *1 Timothy.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they decline it. *Wisd. iv. 2.*

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Regier.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *example* to his rules. *Dryden.*

EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exemplified* in these late wars of Munster. *Sprenger.*

EXANGUIOUS. *adj.* [exanguis, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguis*. *Brown.*

The insects, if we take in the *exanguis*, both terrestrial and aquatic, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXANIMATE. *adj.* [exanimatus, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch, *Thomson.*

EXANIMATE. *n. f.* [from *exanimatus*.] Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [exanimis, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA. *n. f.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pultules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

EXANTLATE. *n. f.* [exantle, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those feeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLATION. *n. f.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION. *n. f.* [exars, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULATION. *n. f.* [ex and articulus, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict.*

EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [exasperare, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow, *Exasperate*, makes mad her sister Coneril. *Shakespeare.*

The people of Italy, who run into news and politics, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Adison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England.

England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* too at the vanity of its labours.

Parnel to P. p.

3. To exacerbate ; to heighten malignity.

The plaiter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it.

Bacon.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperare*.] He that exasperates, or provokes ; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperare*.]

1. Aggravation ; malignant reprobation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could.

King Charles.

2. Provocation ; irritation ; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty.

Woodv.

TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [exauktore, Latin.]

1. To dimiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch-hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauktorating* and depriving thm of their degrees therein.

Ayliffe.

EXAUCTIONATION. *n. f.* [from *exauktorare*.]

1. Dimission from service.

2. Deprivation ; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauktionation*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments.

Ayliffe.

EXCADESCENCE. } *n. f.* [excandescere, Latin.]

EXCADESCENCY. }

1. Heat ; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger ; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. *n. f.* [excanti, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

TO EXCARINATE. *v. a.* [ex and carere, Latin.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most curiously *excarinated*, and the vessels filled with vax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen.

Grew.

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. f.* [excarnifico, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [excavo, Latin.] To hollow ; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful fineness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn.

Roy.

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death, Fill'd the deep caves, and numerous vaults beneath, Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil, Ran through the faintless *excavated* soil, See the unwear'd Eriton delves his way, And to the caverns left in war and day.

Blackmore.

Flat theces, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle.

Derham.

EXCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *excavare*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed ; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger ; and so, as much as those *excavations* do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight.

Wotton.

TO EXCEED. *v. a.* [excedo, Latin.]

1. To go beyond ; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crulls much *exceed* half an inch in thickness.

Woodward.

2. To excel ; to surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth.

1 Kings.

TO EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far ; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*.

Taylor.

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*.

Deuter.

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed ;

Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*.

Dryden.

EXCEEDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood.

Raleigh.

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree ; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich.

Abbot.

The genioe were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and had many places in the East, and contendd often with the Venetians for superiority.

Raleigh.

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly ; let not arrogance come out of your mouth.

The action of the Iliad and that of the *Æneid* were in themselves *exceeding* short ; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods.

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline.

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great degree ; greatly ; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, crucify him.

Mar.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*.

Genie.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects.

Daven.

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture.

Dryden.

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtle than the air, and *exceedingly* more elastic and active ?

Newton.

TO EXCEL. *v. a.* [excellere, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities ; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays ; Tea both *excel*, which you vouchsafe to praise.

Waller.

How heroes rise, how patriots set, Thy father's bloom and death may tell ;

Excelling others, these were great ; Thou, greater still, must these *excel*.

Prior.

TO EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree ; to be eminent ; to be excellent.

I then to Silvia let us sing, That Silvia is *excelling*.

Shakespeare.

Reuben, unflable as water, thou shalt not *excel*.

Isaiah.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent ; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury : so fitness to govern is a perplexed business.

Bacon.

Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other.

Bacon.

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing ; those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other.

Temple.

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel* ; Of love sung better, and of arms as well.

Dryden.

Let those teach others, who themselves *excel* ; And censure freely, who have written well.

Pope.

EXCELLENCE. } *n. f.* [excellency, French ; excellencia, Latin.]

EXCELLENCY. }

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity ; high rank in excellence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should be extinguish'd in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them wiser that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies ?

Hobbs.

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature.

Dryden.

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom had any one commended for having an *excellency* in mischief.

Laurel.

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies*, than their faults and imperfections.

Austen.

5. Purity ; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellency*, That angels love good men with.

Shakespeare.

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.

They humbly sue unto your *excellency*, To have a goodly peace concluded of.

Shakespeare.

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [excellens, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue ; of great worth ; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends.

Temple.

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment.

Johnson.

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well ; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth.

Brown's Vul. Error.

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine.

Bayly.

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant ; satyr lashes vice into reformation ; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous.

Dryden.

TO EXCEPT. *v. a.* [exceptio, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, all things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him.

Cervantes.

Adam, behold

Th' effect, which thy original crime hath wrought

in

In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd

Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCEPT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke.*
EXCEPT. *preposit.* [from the verb.] This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All except one, is all, one excepted.* *Except* may be, according to the *Testonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all, except one*; that is, all but one, which you must *except*.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those, whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakespeare.*

God and his fun *except*,

Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unless.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, except we know it.

Tillotson's Sermons.

EXCEPTING. *preposit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; without exception of. An improper word.

What, since the pretor did my fetters loose,

May I not live without controul and awe,

Excepting still the letter of the law. *Dryden.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they

do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little

by it. *Cochran on Duelling.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *except* & *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *Saunders's Sermons.*

2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the *exception* refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*

Pleads, in *exception* to all general rules,

Your taste of follies with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslave'd, and realms undone,

Th' enormous faith of many made for one;

That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,

T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil. With *against* or *to*.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hobbes.*

He may have *exception* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall thus cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exception* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explanations they can give of their own. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Peculiar dislike; offence taken.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,

Lest he should take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakespeare.*

He first took *exception* at this badge,

Pronouncing, that the plensness of this flow'r

Bewray'd the faintness of my matter's heart. *Shakespeare.*

Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakespeare.*

He gave fir James Tiriel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only place of pleantry is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peculiar; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes and burdens of society. *South's Sermons.*

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as, none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Harris.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all *exception*; general; universal.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,

Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim

Nº L.

One hone? man.

EXCEPTOR. *n. f.* [from *except*] Objecter; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To EXCERN. *v. a.* [excerns, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and found, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and to maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An unguent or sap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [excceptio, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.

2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. f.* [excessus, Latin.]

1. More than enough; superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hobbes.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust diet: man,

That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo *excess*.

And each man have enough. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, *ex* by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him in,

And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakespeare.*

There will be need first of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummet on the nobler parts. *Duff's Rules for Devotion.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess*

Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which fits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [excessivus, French; from *excess*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panic be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excess* or bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Ecclesiast. xxxiii. 29.*

The people whose property it is, by *excessive* labour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity, departed away grieved and afraid. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessive* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

To EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [ex-change, French; *excommutare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining an other.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits of it. *Ezek. xlviii. 14.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;

Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,

Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness,

So may the guilt of all my broken vows,

My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rome.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges

where the weight of old money was *exchanged* for new. *Comd.*

Being

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Lucke*.
EXCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.
 And thus they parted with *exchange* of harms;
 Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller*.
 They lend their corn, they make *exchange*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison*.
2. Traffick by permutation.
 The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which onegood turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South*.
 The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

3. I have bills for money by *exchange*.
 From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare*.
 The balance of the money of different nations.
 He was skilful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward*.
5. The thing given in return for something received.
 Thou art arm'd, Glosier; let the trumpet sound:
 If none appear to prove upon thy person,
 Thy heinous, manifold, and many treasons,
 There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
 —There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
 That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare*.
 Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

6. It made not the silver coined good for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Lucke*.
 If blood you seek, I will my own resign:
 O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden*.
 The thing received in return for something given.

7. The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wife *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden*.
 The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.
 He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Lucke*.

8. No thing, no place is strange,
 While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham*.
EXCHANGER. *n. f.* [from *exchange*.] One who practices *exchange*.
 Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Lucke*.

9. **EXCHEAT**. *n. f.* See **ESCHEAT**.
 The sons of day he favoureth, I see,
 And by my ruins thinks to make them great:
 To make one great by others loss, is bad *excheat*. *Spenser*.

10. **EXCHEATOR**. *n. f.* See **ESCHEATOR**.
 These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Garratt's Survey of Cornwall*.

11. **EXCHEQUER**. *n. f.* [*exchequer*, Norman French; *schacharium*, low Latin, from *schach*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one deals specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the *exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris*.

12. I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequer* to me: they shall be my East and West Indies. *Shakespeare*.
 Your treasures
 Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer's* empty. *Denham*.
 Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers, and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Lucke*.

13. **EXCISE**. *n. f.* [*excise*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom *excise* is paid.
 The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward*.
 Ambitious now to take *excise*
 Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleveland*.

14. With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
 And on all trades like Callawar he feeds. *Marvell*.
 Can hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
 By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

15. **TO EXCISE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy *excise* upon a person or thing.
 In South-sea days, not happier when furmish'd
 The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope*.

EXCISEMAN. *n. f.* [*excise* and *man*.] And officer who inspects commodities, and rates their *excise*.

EXCISION. *n. f.* [*excise*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.
 Pride is one of the fatallest instruments of *excision*. *Denham*.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Denham*.

EXCITATION. *n. f.* [from *excite*, to *excite*, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.
 All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by influx of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and sollicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Lucretius's Natural History*.
2. The act of rousing or awakening.
 The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh excitation of them to other occasions. *Harris's Logic*.

TO EXCITE. *v. a.* [*excite*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.
 The Laedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirteus, than with all the exhortations of their captain, or authority of their rulers and magistrates. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
 That kind of poetry which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden*.
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.
EXCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

3. How stand I then,
 That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
 Excitements of my reason and my blood,
 And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Troilus*.

EXCITER. *n. f.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or put them in motion.
 They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *Key's Letters*.
2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.
 Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Denham's Pity*.

TO EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclaim*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.
 This ring,
 Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
 Let it preface the ruin of your love,
 And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shakespeare*.
 Those who *exclaim* against all foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves. *Dryden's Pity*.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Esperance*.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.
 Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
 That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shakespeare*.

EXCLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Nas* disulid.

- Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
 Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
 To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shakespeare*.

EXCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.
 The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Harris*.
 Either be patient, and treat me fair,
 Or with the clamorous report of war
 Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakespeare*.

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.
 O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what serve *exclamations*,
 where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Swiss*.

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus I
EXCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.
 I must tell this *exclaimer*, that, if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Attorney's Sermon*.

EXCLAMATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

TO EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.
 Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
 Exclude th' interwaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden*.
 Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
 To stand *exclud'd* from Emilia's charms.
 Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Lucretius*.
 Though there be three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Lucretius*.

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where public laws

Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,

In your tribunal most herself does please;

There only smiles, because the lives at ease. *Dryden.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation,

thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hosier.*

EXCLUSION, *n. f.* [from *excludere*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Adolph's Freeholder.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege, or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question also asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of France, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The diminution of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCLUSIVE, *adj.* [from *excludere*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

I thy obstacle find none

Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusively* bars:

Easier than air mix with air, if spirits embrace,

Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusively* of his brethren. *Luke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number; opposite to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the drops *exclusively* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, *adv.* [from *exclusive*.]

1. Without admission or another to participation.

It is not so easy to discern, among the many differing substances that may be obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its inessential elementary ingredients; much less what promiscuous and simple bodies, conjoined together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number.

The first part falls from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Hyde's Paragon.*

TO EXCISE, *v. a.* [*excise*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excised* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EXCITATE, *v. a.* [*excitare*, Latin.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ for himself, what could he have possibly *excited* more accurate? *Merr's Antidote against Atheism.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination, *excited* by the heathens, were particular. *Hale.*

We shall find them to be little else than *excited* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO EXCOMMUNICATE, *v. a.* [*excommunicare*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*;

And blest shall he be, that doth revolt

From his allegiance to an heretic. *Shakspeare's King John.*

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any false for me then? *Hammond.*

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Hyde's Paragon.*

EXCOMMUNICATION, *n. f.* [from *excommunicare*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hosier.*

TO EXCORIATE, *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hyperæreosis arises upon the *excortiated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wigman's Surgery.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excortiate*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbutnot.*

EXCORTIATION, *n. f.* [from *excortiare*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituitæ secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excortiation*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown to many millions more than it was, though with a pitiful *excortiation* of the poorer sort. *Hosier's Peal Poet.*

EXCORTICATION, *n. f.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

TO EXCREATE, *v. a.* [*excreare*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT, *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares woe in political bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Their sordid avarice takes

In *excrements*, and hres the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Farce, in itself, is of a salty scent;

But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*

'Tis *excrements* of horkes are nothing but hay, and as such combustible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXCREMENTAL, *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTIOUS, *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing *excrements*; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture of living creatures passeth in birds through a farer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their talk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harsycen Consumption.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Wentward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXCRESCENCE, *n. f.* [*excrecio*, Latin.] Somewhat growing

EXCRESCENCY, *n. f.* [out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecence* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the State of the War.*

'Tis they are the *excrecences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrecences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT, *adj.* [*excrecent*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrecent* parts

Of all, our vices have created arts:

Then see how little the remaining sum,

Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION, *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard faeces, loss of appetite, and livid urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXCRETIVE, *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by some fault in the *excretive* faculty, excreting or evacuating more than necessary. *Harsycen Consumption.*

EXCRETORY, *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

Excretaries of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE, *adj.* [from *excruciare*.] Liable to torment. *Dodd.*

TO EXCRUCIATE, *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart, long time *excruciate*,

Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman.*

Leave

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excursing* fears, those whips of the divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Did.*

TO EXCULPATE *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpa*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursus*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Profrid'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that impenetrable. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Abutment.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Bye's Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [*from excursus*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*! when at hand
Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
Fair-handed Spring unbooms every grace? *Thomson.*

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*from excuso*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Not only that;
That were *excusable*, that and thousands more *Shakspeare.*

Of semblable import.

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Hiccup's Vocal Forest.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

EXCUSABLENESS *n. f.* [*from excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to perseute the ensuing relation. *Bye.*

EXCUSATION. *n. f.* [*from excuso*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Essays.*

And goodness to be admired, that it refused not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*. *Brown.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [*from excuso*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

TO EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the first. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke, xiv. 19.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Glendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Now could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *Saunders's Sermons.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force
These men have us'd; and O befriend our course. *Addison.*

Excuse some courtly strains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? 2 Cor. xii.

EXCUSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuse*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence civilly entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*;

But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shak.*
As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*
We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heav'n put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuse*;
Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*. *Dryden.*

EXCUSELESS. *adj.* [*from excuso*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. *Reformation.*

The voluntary enflaming myself is *excuseless*. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCUSER. *n. f.* [*from excuso*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuser* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who gives for another.

TO EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first *excused*. *Swift's Parergon.*

EXCUSATION. *n. f.* [*excusatio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excusation* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Swift's Parergon.*

EXECRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hobbes.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthy both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hobbes.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakspeare.*

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

EXECRABLY. *adv.* [*from execrable*.] Curfledly; abominably.

'Tis so fulian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden.*

TO EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execro*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *n. f.* [*from execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!
—Cafe, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shakspeare.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet.*

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be *executed*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey.*

EXECUTION. *n. f.* [*from exco*.] The act of cutting out. See **EXECUTE**.

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*execuo*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practice.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Ex.*

He calls into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *Saunders's Sermons.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hobbes.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *Swift.*

Abraham pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* on. *Luke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Sir William Brevingham was *executed* for treason. *Deven.*

Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of eximent. *Speyer.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often would'st thou change the felon's doom,
And truss some stern chief justice in his room. *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstaff wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

EXECUTION.

EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

I wish no better

Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it

*In execution.*I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, *Shakespeare.*The *execution* of it shall make known. *Shakespeare.*The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarendon.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reef,

—As wretches have o'er night,

That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakespeare.*When, after *execution*, judgment hathRepent'd o'er his doom. *Shakespeare.*

Laws support those crimes they check before,

And *execution* now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,

Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,Carv'd out his passage. *Shakespeare.*The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding thebounds of ordinary hostility. *Hayward.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where

he cannot reach, and a word shall do *execution* both further anddeeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do

no *execution* upon them. *Arbutnot.*EXECUTIONER. *n. f.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the causer of the timely deaths,

As blameful as the *executioner*? *Shakespeare.*It is a singular comfort to the *executioners* of this office,when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he

could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon oneanother. *Woodward.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offenders,

and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according

to the sentence of the law.

He, born to the greatest expectation, and of the greatest

blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* thatshould put to death Mufidorus. *Sidney.*The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind,but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.

I would not be thy *executioner*:

I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;

Thou tell'st me, there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along

The walls, abominable ornaments!

Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;

Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crawshaw.*EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fittest

to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power

to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legisla-

tive as well as *executive* power. *Addison.*Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power,

though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different

hands. *Swift.*EXECUTOR. *n. f.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness

Had ne'er like *executor*. *Shakespeare.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are

impartial *executors* of poetical justice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse *executors*, and talk of wills;And yet not for; for what can we bequeath? *Shakespeare.*3. An *executioner*; one who puts others to death.

The sad-eyed justice, with his curly hum,

Delivers o'er to *executors* paleThe lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare.*EXECUTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *executor*.]

The office of him

that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For *executors* for testaments and *executors* it is worse, by

N. L.

how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service.

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon's Essays.*He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*EXEGETIC. *n. f.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory; expostory. I have here and there interperfed some critical and some

exegetical notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an exampleto be imitated. *Walker.*The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Ral.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight

whereof is therefore called a grain; which arithmetically, being multiplied

to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by au-

thority, and *exemplars* of them publicly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must

persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the

fame grand *exemplar* of hypocrisy did before. *South.*Blest poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribeOf Phœbus. *Phillips.*EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Hawth.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

If he had shut the commons house to have been quiet, whilst

their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction

would probably in a short time have been brought within the

due limits. *Carand'n.*EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary*.] State of standing

as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which

import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a masterand a guide. *Twiss.*EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether per-

sons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the

church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places,

but only for their learnings, gravity, and worth: their lives

and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, re-ligion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I hadobtained all that I designed. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd;

Much of my women and their gods alham'd,

From this abyss of *exemplary* viceResolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect,

in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance isrequired. *Rogers's Sermons.*EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a

transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* ofthe articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake,

is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of thedevil. *South's Sermons.*To EXEMPLIFY. *v. d.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cus-

toms, now superfluous, in the greatest part of the Christian

world. *Hosker.*Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very preceptsthemselves. *Spektator.*A satire may be *exemplified* by picture; characters, andexamples. *Pope to Swift.*

2. To transcribe; to copy.

To EXEMPT. *v. a.* [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to

grant immunity from.

Things done well,

And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:

Things done without example, in their issue

Are to be fear'd. *Shakespeare.*The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among theother soldiers. *Kneller.*The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which theysubjected merchants without exception. *Arbutnot.*EXEMPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakespeare.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, sub-

ject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such mo-

nastery was *exempted*. *Ayliffe.*

3. Not subject; not liable to.
Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit to revolt'd to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt* Ben. J. b. n.
From all the nets that thou canst spread.
No man, not even the most wealthy and powerful among
the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life.
Atterbury's Sermons.
- The god confines the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. Pope.
3. Clear; not included.
His dreadful imprecation bear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. Let.
4. Cut off from. Disfused.
Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand't it not thou attained,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? Shakspeare.
EXEMPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*, Latin.] Immunity; privilege;
freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.
The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's
death, which also must be granted freely. Bacon.
The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built
ships, or traded in corn. Arbuthnot.
EXEMPTIONS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable;
that which may be taken from another.
If motion were loose or *exemptionis* from matter, I could be
that which it had extension of its own. More.
TO EXENTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentera*, Latin.] To embowel;
to deprive of the entrails.
A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in
other animals to avoid that ferous excretion, which may appear
unto any than *exenterates* or dissects them. Brown.
EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [*exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking
out the bowels; embowelling.
Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, ca-
terpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration*
he found these animals in their bellies. Brown.
EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequia*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to
funerals. Diet.
EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*exequia*, Latin.] Funeral
rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For
this word *exequies* is often used, but not so properly.
Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. Shakspeare.
The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies*
next successor had leisure to perform. Dryden.
EXERCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any
calling or vocation.
The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his
patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of
an advocate. Ayliffe's Parergon.
- EXERCISE.** *n. f.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the
cure or prevention of diseases.
Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare
diet both; but if much *exercis*, a plentiful diet; and if sparing
diet, little *exercis*. Bacon.
The wife for cure on *exercise* depend;
God never made his work for man to mend. Dryden.
He is exact in prescribing the *exercis* of his patients, or-
dering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is
about nine English miles. Arbuthnot.
The purest *exercis* of health,
The kind refresher of the summer heats. Thomson.
2. Something done for amusement.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, think-
ing nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercis* than
as a labour. Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness,
air, and agility.
He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by
a well disciplined *exercis*, taught it both to do and to suffer.
Sidney.
The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercis*
than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that
does not fence, dance, and ride. Addison.
4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercis* of
soldiers.
5. Use; actual application of any thing.
The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present
world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the
Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercis* thereof
shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church
to govern. Huter.
6. Practice; outward performance.
The same prince refused even those of the church of Eng-
land, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick
exercis of their religion. Addison.
7. Employment.
The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms,

being only an *exercis* of the eyes and memory, a child with
pleasure will learn them.

Children, by the *exercis* of their senses about objects that
affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they
are born. Let.

Exercis is very alluring and entertaining to the understand-
ing, while its reasoning powers are employed without la-
bour. Huter.

8. Talk; that which one is appointed to perform.
Patience is more oft the *exercis*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. Milton.

9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.
Good Sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercis*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. Shakspeare.

TO EXERCISE. *v. a.* [*exercere*, Latin.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment.
This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercis'd* immediately
about things, is called judgment. Let.

2. To train by use to any act.
The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was
their own language they were instructed and *exercis'd* in. Let.

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.
Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use,
have their senses *exercis'd* to discern both good and evil. Let.

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and
exercis'd, usually sees quicker and clearer without phy-
sicism. Let.

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. Dryden.

4. To busy; to keep busy.
He will *exercis* himself with pleasure, and without wear-
iness, in that godlike employment of doing good which is
assigned him. Atterbury.

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.
Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercis'd*
therewith. Let.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercis* us, without hope of end. Milton.

6. To practice; to perform.
A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship
is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may
exercis them by his friend. Bacon.

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercis*. De lae.

7. To exert; to put in use.
The princes of the Geniiles *exercis* dominion over them,
and they that are great *exercis* authority upon them. Milton.

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion
which their governments had a right to *exercis* over them. Let.

8. To practice or use in order to habitual skill.
Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercis* their arms. Milton.

TO EXERCISE. *v. n.* To use *exercis*; to labour for health or
for amusement.
The Lacedaemonians were remarkable for the use of this
sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercis'd* at it. Let.

EXERCISER. *n. f.* [from *exercis*.] He that directs or uses
exercis. Diet.

EXERCITATION. *n. f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin]
1. *Exercis*.
It were some extenuation of the curse, if *exercitatio* were
were confinable unto corporal *exercitatio*. Bacon.

2. Practice; use.
By frequent *exercitatio* we form them within us. Bacon.

TO EXERCISE. *v. a.* [*exercere*, Latin.]
1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and reverence.
When the service of Britain requires your courage and con-
duct, you may *exercis* them both. Dryden.

Whatever I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my exerted soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. Bacon.

2. To put forth; to perform.
When the will has exerted an act of command upon any
faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has exerted all
that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual
exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. Bacon.

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pro-
nouns.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. Dryden.

EXERTION. *n. f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.
EXERTION. *n. f.* [*exertio*, Latin.] The act of exerting through
Theophrastus denieth the *exertion* or forcing of vapors through
the belly of the Jam. Bacon.

EXERTUATION. *n. f.* [*exertuatio*, Latin.] The state of boiling;
tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition. Siquet.

E X H

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exultations of the blood and humours.

To EXO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges.

EXFOLIATION. *n. f.* [*exfoliate*.] *Wifman's Surgery.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarnate it.

EXFOLIATIVE. *adj.* [*from exfoliate*.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder exfoliatives, 'till the burnt bone is cast off.

EXHA'LEABLE. *adj.* [*from exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the most spirituous and exhaleable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours.

EXHALATION. *n. f.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.

While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity.

Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the fount
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation.

The growing tow'ns like exhalations rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies.

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhale*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:

It is some meteor that the sun exhales,

To be to thee this night a torch-bearer.

I flattered myself with hopes that the vapour had been exhaled.

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the foul sublime to seek her native seat.

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, bluish, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [*from exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Ner will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal exhalement, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales.

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhausted.

Spermatick matter of a virtuous sort abounds in the blood, exhausts it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels.

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages.

The nurrling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien compost is exhausted,
Its native poverty again prevails.

EXHAUSTION. *n. f.* [*from exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHAUSTLESS. *adj.* [*from exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everdureing stores
Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loof repair.

To EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [*exhibere*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

E X I

If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street.

He suffered his attorney general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl.

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.

EXHIBITER. *n. f.* [*from exhibit*.] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,

Or rather swaying more upon our part,

Than cherishing th' exhibiter against us.

EXHIBITION. *n. f.* [*from exhibit*.]

What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations?

2. Allowance; salary; pension.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,

As levels with her breeding.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and the received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers.

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small exhibit.

EXHIBITIVE. *adj.* [*from exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding; it self, considered as variously exhibit or representative, according to the various modes of imitability or participation.

EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd.

Flows from th' exhilarating fount.

Let them thank

Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd.

EXHILARATION. *n. f.* [*from exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

And therefore exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion.

To EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhorter*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how you ought to walk, so ye would abound.

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery.

EXHORTATION. *n. f.* [*from exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficences, 'till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for exhortations to charity.

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my exhortation after dinner.

EXHORTATORY. *adj.* [*from exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *n. f.* [*from exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up.

EXICCATION. *n. f.* [*from exsicco*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and excication of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere.

EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [*from exsicco*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. } *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption of exigent, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private.

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are.

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience,

nience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers's Sermons.*

1. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct, in other *exigencies* address and dexterity. *Notes on the Ody.*

Now in such *exigencies* not to need,

Upon my word you must be rich indeed!

A noble superfluity it craves,

Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *n. f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hosier.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,

And know your pleasure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ issued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakespeare uses it for any extremity. Hammer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,

Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakespeare.*

EXIGUITY. *n. f.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their subtle parts and *exiguus* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *n. f.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life

We've led since they *exile*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shakespeare.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpaeian death,

Vagabond *exile*, slaying, pent to linger

But with a grain of day, I would not buy

Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person banished.

O most wretched *exile*, ever mourn,

Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden.*

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,

An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,

Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXILE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were also good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though Dryden has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,

That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Foul subornation is predominant,

And equity *exil'd* your highness' land. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

For that offence,

Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shakespeare.*

They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled*

from the eternal providence. *Wisd. xvii. 2.*

His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,

His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,

And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,

Expell'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden's Virgil's Æn.*

EXILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment.

Fitzboorn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*. *Wotton.*

EXILIATION. *n. f.* [*exiliatio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and report; for sulphur and small-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noise or *exiliatio*;

and powder, which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath

but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXILITY. *n. f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is

the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the

voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too

thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body,

and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity;

neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Græw.*

EXIMIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *DiD.*

EXINATION. *n. f.* [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *examination*. *Decay of Poy.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existit*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power

might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist*

de novo, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world

to have had no beginnings, but to have *existed* from eternity. *Smith's Sermons.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes

to make but one idea, since that combination does not always

exist together in nature. *Ladd.*

One year is past; a different scene!

No farther mention of the dean:

Who now, alas, no more is mit

Than if he never did *exist*. *Swift.*

EXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Latin.] State of being;

EXISTENCY. *n. f.* actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but

many things delivered thereof. *Brown.*

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive external

physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *ex-*

istence, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it. *Hob.*

The soul, secu'd in her *existence*, smiles

At the drawn dagger and defies its point. *Addison.*

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an

essence or nature: such were all things before the creation.

When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *ex-*

istence also. *Watts's Logic.*

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] In being; in possession of being

or of existence.

Whatever sign the sun possessed, whole recess or vicinity

deneth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually

existent. *Erasmus's Vagan Errours.*

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no

real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMATION. *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Esteem.

EXIT. *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which

the player goes off the stage.

2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting

the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players.

They have their *exits* and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakespeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than

at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a

figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a puerous substance as the brain, they might find an

easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where. *Giamosi.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its

ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Wadsworth.*

EXITAL. *adj.* [*exitalis*, Latin.] Destructive; fatal;

EXITIOUS. *adj.* mortal.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the

tokens, exanthemata, anthracis, or carbuncles, are to be

considered pestilential. *Hart.*

EXODUS. *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*, Latin.] Departure; journey from a place:

EXODY. *n. f.* the second book of *Moses* is so called, because it

describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred

and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exodus*

last. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

EXOLITE. *adj.* [*exolitus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use. *DiD.*

To EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvit*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *DiD.*

EXOPHALLOS. *n. f.* [*ἔξοφος*, Latin.] A naval rupture.

To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonerat*, Latin.] To unload; to

disburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumscribed,

and complicated, give the blood time to separate through

the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards

all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus. *Rey.*

EXONERATION. *n. f.* [from *exonerat*.] The act of disburthening,

or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and

other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Gram.*

EXOPTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be fought

with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabili*, Latin.] To be moved by in-

terest.

EXORBITANCE. *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

EXORBITANCY. *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other exorbitancies of the tongue

Government of the Tongue.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.
The reverence of my reference may be a curb to your exorbitancies.

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such exorbitancies as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.

Swift on the Dissol. in Ahen and Rome.

3. Boundless depravity.

They riot still,

Unbounded in exorbitancy of ill.

EXORBITANT. *adj.* [ex and orbita, Latin.]

Garth.

1. Going out of the prescribed tract; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our exorbitant passions?

L'Estrange.

These phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those exorbitant commotions of the waters of the globe.

Wardour.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws to particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes exorbitant, and such as their laws had not provided for.

Hooker.

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very exorbitant; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.

Addison.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

Swift on the Dissol. in Ahen and Rome.

EXORBITATE. *v. n.* [ex and orbita, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn.

Bentley.

EXORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξερκεῖν.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'n, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,

And exorcise the beds, and cross the walls.

Dryden.

EXORCISER. *n. s.* [from exorcise.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. s.* [ἐξορκισμός.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our exorcisms? *Shakspeare.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or exorcisms. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST. *n. s.* [ἐξορκιστής.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
2. Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.

Act.

3. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!

Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.

Shakspeare.

Is there no exorcist
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?

Is't real that I see?

Shakspeare.

EXORDIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the preemial part of a composition.

Not will I thee detain

With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long exordium here.

My.

I have been distast'd at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and exordiums.

Addison.

EXORNATION. *n. s.* [exornatio, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious exornations should rather cease.

Hobbes.

Hyperbolical exornation and elegancies may much affect.

Hale's Origin of Mansind.

EXOSTATED. *adj.* [exstatu, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Diët.*

EXOSTOSIS. *n. s.* [ix and stosis.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXOTICUS. *adj.* [ex and otia, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily ob serve in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft exotic animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion.

Brown.

EXOTICK. *adj.* [ἐξωτικός.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some No. LI.

remove exotic thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations.

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such exotic plants as arrive not to their perfection without them.

EXOTICK. *n. s.* A foreign plant.

Claudius was feasted on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call exoticks.

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [expando, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid.

Along the stream of time thy name

Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame.

EXPANSE. *n. s.* [expansum, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

Pope.

A murmuring sound

Of waters issu'd from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then flood unmov'd,
Pure as th' expanse of heav'n.

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green expanse.

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes,

The sinking stone at first a circle makes;

The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,

Spreads in a second circle, then a third;

Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,

Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance.

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from expansible.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, expansibility, and all other qualities.

GREU'S Cymology.

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [from expansus, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded.

EXPANSION. *n. s.* [from expand.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it.

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the stars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane.

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call expansion, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in expansion, void and infinite

EXPANSIVE. *adj.* [from expand.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space

The elastic or expansive faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather-glasses.

Then no more
Th' expansive atmosphere is stamp'd with cold.

To EXPATiate. *v. n.* [expatiar, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatiate in.

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul expatiate in the skies;

Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home.

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan.

And walk delighted, and expatriate round.

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of ordering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Daciet expatiator upon this custom.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper. Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to expatriate itself.

To EXPECT. *v. a.* [expecto, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

2. To

2. To wait for ; to attend the coming.

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To *EXPECT.* v. n. To wait ; to stay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPECTABLE. adj. [*from expect.*] To be expected ; to be hoped or feared.
Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice ;
for being but water congealed, it can never make good such
qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXPECTANCE. } n. f. [*from expect.*]

EXPECTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting ; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*

Shakespeare.

Of more arrivance.

Satyrs leave your petulances,

Or else rail upon the moon,

Your *expectance* is too soon ;

For before the second cock

Crow, the gates will not unlock.

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fy, my wand'ring mule, how thou do'st stay ! *Milton.*

Expectance calls thee now another way.

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,

What further you will do. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hope ; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown !

The *expectancy* and role of the fair state. *Shakespeare.*

EXPECTANT. adj. [*French*] Waiting in expectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove

scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPECTANT. n. f. [*from expect.*] One who waits in expectation

of any thing ; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,

My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the sentiments of the whole

nation, except of those gentlemen who had employments, or

were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. n. f. [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees

Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,

Longing for what it had not. *Shakespeare.*

The rest,

That are within the note of *expectation*,

Already are 't' th' court. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when

we must appear before the judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God ; for my *expectation* is

from him. *Psalms.*

4. The object of happy expectation ; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,

What oft my steadfast thoughts have search'd in vain,

Why our great *expectation* should be call'd

The feed of woman. *Milton.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so

rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts

from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first come home

From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,

By all mens eyes, a youth of *expectation* ;

Pleas'd with your growing virtue, I receiv'd you. *Ottway.*

EXPECTER. n. f. [*from expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something.

The e are not great *expecters* under your administration,

according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview

To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakespeare.*

To *EXPECTORATE.* v. a. [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject

from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after

a cold or an asthma. *Harvey.*

Morbick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned

into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORATION. n. f. [*from expectorate.*]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up

phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs,

and strengthens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurifies and inflammations

of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*.

EXPECTORATIVE. adj. [*from expectorate.*] Having the quality

of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectatives*, in coughs, must necessarily

occasion a greater cough. *Harvey.*

EXPEDIENCE. } n. f. [*from expedire.*]

EXPEDIENCY. }

1. Fitness ; propriety ; suitability to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship
could never have been universally practised, had not right reason
dictated the high *expedency* and great use of such practices. *Saunders's Sermons.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for expedition ; adventure ; attempt.

Let me hear

What yesternight our council did decree,

In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is also used by *Shakespeare* for expedition ; haste ; dispatch.

I shall break

The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,

And get her leave to part. *Shakespeare.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,

Are making hither with all due *expedience*. *Shakespeare.*

EXPEDIENT. adj. [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper ; fit ; convenient ; suitable.

All things are not *expedient* : in things indifferent there is a

choice ; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hobbes.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient*

for them that there should be none ; and then they en-

deavour to persuade themselves so. *Twiss.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, quick ; expeditious.

The adverse winds,

Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time

To land his legions all as soon as I :

His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakespeare.*

EXPEDIENT. n. f. [*from the adjective.*]

1. That which helps forward ; as means to an end

God, who delights not to grieve the children of men, does

not project for our sorrow, but our innocence ; and would

never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the

other. *Dungliff.*

2. A shift ; means to an end which are contrived in an emergency.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right ;

Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and suggests

an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Watts.*

EXPEDIENTLY. adv. [*from expedient.*]

1. Fitly ; suitably ; conveniently.

Fidly ; suitably ; conveniently.

2. Hastily ; quickly.

Let my officers of such a nature

Make an extent upon his house and lands :

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shakespeare.*

To *EXPEDITE.* v. a. [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate ; to free from impediment.

By fin and death a broad way now is pay'd,

To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten ; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and

would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *English.*

3. To dispatch ; to issue from a public office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right,

yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. adj. [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick ; hasty ; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in firing the

state of those monsters. *Shakespeare.*

2. Easy ; disencumbered ; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part ; neither so fully

as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make

the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to

the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scrip-

ture has been given. *Hunter.*

3. Nimble ; active ; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual habits, the

more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Twiss.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman

signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to

Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Shakespeare.*

EXPEDITELY. adv. [*from expedite.*] With quickness, readi-

ness, haste.

Nature hath left his ears naked, that he may turn them more

expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew's Microscop.*

EXPEDITION. n. f. [*from expedite.*]

1. Haste ; speed ; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a *praying*

kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and

speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings

of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hobbes.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*

I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakespeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,

Come down upon us with a mighty power,

Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakespeare.*

EXPUL. *v. a.* [*expelli*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight *Jef. xxiii. 5.*
I may know the let thy gentle peace
Should not *expel* these inconveniences. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burns's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

EXPELLER. *n. f.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

EXPEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
The king of England waited the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The public burthens, though they may be a good reason for our not *expending* so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXPENSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty fir' made. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

A least prepar'd with riotous *expense*,
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence. *Dryden.*
I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPENSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more *expensive* than windows or more ruinous, as being exposed to all violence of weather. *Wotton's Architecture.*

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.
A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only. *Milnes on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.
Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, *expensive* dress, an *expensive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.
This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addition to expense; extravagance.

2. Costliness.
Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.
Henceforth *experience* hath inform'd reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.
Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure,
And so rebel to judgment. *Shakspere.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long *experience* tender wife.

TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

EXPERIENCED. *participial adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by experience.
We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.
To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoind'
O friend! what sorrows do't thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER. *n. f.* One who makes trials; a practitioner of experiments.

A curious *experienter* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be

dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERIMENT. *n. f.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wife, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hobbes.*
It is good also not to try *experiments* in hastes, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find,
Found so erroneous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Till his fall it was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrified flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray.*

EXPERIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment*.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Call me a fool;
Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant
The tenor of my book. *Shakspere.*

The experimental testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheism in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rowley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTER. *n. f.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Marfenius, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent in business.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Again fair Alma fits herself,
On Floumel's *expert* breast;
When the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Really; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' *Emilian* square,
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' *express* the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with of before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gills of heav'n to guard thy hoary state. *Pope.*

EXPERTLY. *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

EXPIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiare*.] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

TO EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expis*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission

permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I relolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease, an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,

Save by those shadowy expiations weak;

The blood of bulls and country in it. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of *expiation* or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hosier.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [*expiatio*, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiratio* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month, You will return and sojourn with my sister, Dismissing half your train, come there to me. *Shakespeare.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of *Uxbridge*. *Clarendon.*

TO EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expira*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To fave his body from the scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

'Tis his chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*, And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift, *Expired* had the term that these two javels Should ren'er up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

TO EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be fropt, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*, To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain, Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*, Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell, Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their cups, Dying or ere they ficken. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance jug'd for shot of every size, The linnet's touch, the pond'rous ball *expire*; The vigorous seaman every port-hole plics, And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before

This bond *expire*, I do expect return

Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare. To EXPLAIN. v. a.* [*explans*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Swift's Penelope.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Cop.*

Some *explain*'d the meaning quite away. *Cop.*

EXPLAINABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown's Major Errors.*

EXPLAINING. *n. f.* [from *explain*.] Exposition; interpretation, commentator.

EXPLANATION. *n. f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill founded upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing *explanation*.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *n. f.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,

While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Another nicety is in relation to *expletives*, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy; *ds*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future verbs may explode *did* and *do*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

TO EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explicare*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

'They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food

For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blochier.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

'They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor's Worthiness.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

'The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hale.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hale.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which he hid only as to the main scope. *Barrow.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be recited upon farther thoughts. *Barrow.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or only way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject, as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Wren's Logic.*

EXPLICATOR. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of concluding by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Barrow.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to show how

how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South.*

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposal; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expiator, and *explicitly* avows it. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

TO EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodere*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with noisy noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,
Cait on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt n.*
Old age explodes all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno or Epictetus. *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be afterwards antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did explode
The maffy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*
EXPLODER. *n. f.* [from *explode*.] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *n. f.* [*exploitum*, Latin, *res et plecta*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a cloie *exploit* of death? *Shakespeare.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will, that no *exploit* have done. *Shakespeare.*

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton.*

He breaks hence Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploits* thou our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and fully all your wars? *Addison.*

TO EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

TO EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*explorare*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explore* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *explore*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* they should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. f.* [from *explore*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPORATORY. *a. j.* [from *explore*.] Searching; examining.

TO EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*explorare*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he flood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milton.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of founder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep, at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden fountains *explore*. *Dryden.*

The mighty Stagyrte first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Meæonian star. *Pope.*

EXPLOREMENT. *n. f.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Poerta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXPLOSION. *n. f.* [from *explodere*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

I those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward.*

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In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile; the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton.*

With *explosion* vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.

EXPLOSIVE. *adj.* [from *explodere*.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *exponere*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

TO EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exportare*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbutnot.*

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the standard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*exponere*, *exposui*, Latin, *exponere*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take phycick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And new heaven j'ust.

Who here
Will envy whom the high tide place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the ripper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*. *Dryden.*

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner, that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.
Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *expos'd* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

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Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*
 6. To put in danger.
 The *exposing* himself notoriously did sometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.
 A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *expos* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*
 Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
 To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please. *Prior.*
 Feel her neglect, and pine from her disface.
 8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *expos*.]
 1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn not from snow, but from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbutnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbutnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation: [from *expon* and *expon*, Latin.]
 My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
 When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
 Encircled you, to hear with reverence
 Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
 You know the law: your *exposition*
 Hath been most found. *Shakespeare.*
 I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me: *Dryden.*
EXPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] *Explainer; expounder; interpreter.*

A mirth-moving jest,
 Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
 Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
 'That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*
 In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not conscientious unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South.*
 Commentators and scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercation; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
 Save that for reverence of some alive
 I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*
 It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*
 Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*
 The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will regard to the reasonableness of the demand, rather than engage in a suit. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]
 1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.
 This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
 High heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
 Could nature then no private woman grace,
 Whom we might dare to love, with such a face? *Waller.*
Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or confidently in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates without without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing *expostulation*.
 This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *expos*.]
 1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.
 When we have our naked frailties hid,
 That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.
 Determine on some course,
 More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
 That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets *Theristes*
 To match us in comparisons with dirt;
 To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
 How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.
 The cold now advancing, let such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Engen.*

TO EXPOSURE. *v. a.* [*expos*, Latin.]
 1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.
 We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *exposed* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's attention may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
 —And this way you have well *exposed* it. *Shakespeare.*
 He *exposed* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. *Locke.*

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *exposed* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces for themselves, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latinism.
 He *exposed* both his pockets,
 And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Holbro.*

EXPOSUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expon* and *under*, Latin.] *Explainer; interpreter.*
 This they did partly as faithful witnesses, making a more relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *exposunders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Holbro.*

The best he was,
 And faithfullest *exposer* of the laws. *Dryden.*

TO EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*express*, Latin.]
 1. To copy; to transcribe; to represent.

So kids and whelps their fires and dams *express*,
 And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden.*
 Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
 The shape of him who suffered in the storm;
 And send it fleeting to the Thracian court,
 The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report. *Dryden.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
 In animated gold. *Swift.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language: as words; to declare.

Less than half we find *express*,
 Envy did conceal the rest. *Miln.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
 What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *express'd*. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *express*,
 And value books, as women men for dress. *Pope.*

To shed tears, among the ancients, when they should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a punishment. *Notes to Pope's Ode.*

4. To show or make known in any manner.
 No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
 That air and shape of harmony *express*,
 Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.
 Mr. Philips did *express* himself with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.
 Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Nevil.*

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.
 Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence: a Latinism.
 Halts and racks cannot *express* from thee
 More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee. *Bacon's Julius.*

EXPRESS. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign
 Still following thee, still compassing thee round
 With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Miln.*

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms.
 There hath been some doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *express* setting down in plain terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that by reason we may from thence conclude all things which are necessary. *Hooker.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils, or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story
Express truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.

Ben. Johnson.

3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgment and affection, in things of the greatest moment.

Mare.

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer.

Stillington.

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority.

Locke.

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world.

Atterbury.

EXPRESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular intimations.

Clarendon.

As if *express* from all parts had come.

With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome.

Dryden.

Upon the first moment I was discovered sleeping on the ground, after my landing; the emperor had early notice of it by an *express*.

Galliver.

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*.

King Charles.

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logic and common sense.

Norris.

EXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *express*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*.

Woodward.

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *express*.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts.

Holder.

2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives away

To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.

Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*.

Notes on the *Odyssey*.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water.

Bacon.

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste.

Arbutnot.

EXPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation. With of before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And every tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate reverse'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.

Tuckell.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of her softer pow'r.

Pope.

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances.

Rogers.

EXPRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.*EXPRESSIVENESS*. *n. f.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression, or representation by words.

The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that the poet strained hard to outdo Lucretius.

Addison.

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular.

Hooker.

Articles of belief, and things which all men must of necessity do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in Scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered.

Hooker.

Who dare erode 'em,

Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly*?

Shakspeare.

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop.

Stillington.

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I enter on the argument.

Atterbury.

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as commanded by the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion.

Rogers.

EXPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *express*.] Now disused.] 1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of fate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expression* to.

Shakspeare.

2. The form; the likeness represented.
I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expression* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated.

Shakspeare.

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compais in a ring,
Th' *expression* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.

Shakspeare.

To *EXPROBATE*. *v. a.* [*experto*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobation not so proper.

Brewer.

EXPROBATION. *n. f.* [from *exprobate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The only goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each others fault we observe as matter of *exprobation*, and not of grief.

Hevel's Sermon.

The Parthians, with *exprobation* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead.

Athen.

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobation*; and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery.

South.

No need such boasts, or *exprobations* false

Of cowardice: the military mound

The British files transcend in civil hour

For their proud foes.

Philips.

To *EXPROPRIATE*. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expatriation* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will.

Byble.

To *EXPUGN*. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. Sand.

To *EXPULSE*. *v. a.* [*expulsi*, Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there.

Shakspeare.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their penions.

Damon.

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretic, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys; yet how it should resolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther dispute.

Brown.

Diclys relates, that Peleus was *expuls'd* from his kingdom by Acastus.

Notes on the *Odyssey*.

EXPULSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse*.] 1. The act of expelling or driving out.

More hateful than the soul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband.

Shakspeare.

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.

Milton.

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel.

Wilkins.

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone.

Arbutnot.

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? For then must Adam have been chased also out of the world.

Religion.

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin.

Stillington.

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse*.] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the influx

influx

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influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages.

EXPUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *expungere*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [*expunge*, Lat.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Archib.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense

Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandy.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or drefs,

Or learning's luxury, or idleness,

Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain

Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excellent parts

Of all, our vices have created art:

Then see how little the remaining sum,

Which serv'd the pass, and mult the times to come! *Pepe.*

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*.

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wife men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Farfought; excellent; consummate; complete:

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless care of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Raleigh.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisitus*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits vital unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,

Returning rich with plunder from the field,

If cups of silver or of gold he brought,

With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,

To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,

And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of opera's generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good. *Addison.*

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *exquisitus*.] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the supericies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has inform'd us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wijeman.*

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer.*

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccare*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccare*.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*expus*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSUCTION. *n. f.* [*exsugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the fucker, after this first *exsuction* you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exsude*, Lat.] A sweating out; an exhalation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or exhalation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Darwin.*

To EXSUFFULATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakspeare*.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear. [from the Italian verb *sussurrare*.] *Hammer.*

Exchange me for a goat,

When I shall turn the business of my foul

To such *exsufflate* and blown furnaces. *Shakspeare.*

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *sufflat*, Lat.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dick.*

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [from *extant*.] Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extanties*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle.*

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extant*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invell'd with that sensible membrane called perioestum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Grant.*

EXTRATICAL. *adj.* [*extratice*.] See ECSTASY.]

EXTATICK. *adj.* [from *extaticus*.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatice* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trance *extatice* may thy pangs be drown'd;

Bright clouds descend, and angels watch their round. *Pepe.*

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Aldricus the sophister hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker, b. v. c. 21.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick minishers. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*.

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporalis*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians

Extemporally will stage us, and present

Our Alexandrian revells. *Shakspeare.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject.

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glan.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Shak.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?

Or, like a boy, pursue the carion-crow

With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,

A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden, 2. 1.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat.

EXTEMPORANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To **EXTEMPORIZE.** *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer.

To **EXTEND.** *v. a.* [*extendere*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand extend.
Should'st ring god's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands.

Dryden.

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.
He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can extend his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not.

Pepe.

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Locke.

Few extend their thoughts towards universal knowledge.

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least she is extended,
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended.

Prior.

5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, t' extend the regal line.

Pepe.

6. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:
Feed and regard him not.

Shakespeare.

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning diffinitude reach, who can assure us that it extends farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous.

Hooker.

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him.

Psalms.

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your file,
Will soon extend her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, into your hands.

Hudibras.

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently.

Wijeman's Surgery.

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly extendible.

Arbucmut.

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] Unlimited extension.

In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *molecular females* must keep the world from an infinitude, and *extendibility* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.

Hale.

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *extensibile*.] The quality of being extendible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?

Grew.

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.

Holder.

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry.

Glanville.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach.

Bacon.

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*.

Brewer.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the amediluvian earth.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of un-solid, inseparable, and immovable parts.

No. LI. Locke.

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensus*.] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright.

Watts.

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensus*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit.

Government of the Tongue.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service.

Watts's Logic.

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adder mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger.

Ray.

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part.

Quincy.

Complacent and civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the proud and insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the muscles of the back.

Atterbury.

EXTENT. *participle*, from *extend*. Extended.

Both his hands moist filthy sculent,

Above the water were on high extent,

And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly.

Spenser.

EXTENT. *n. f.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign

David's true heir, and his full scepter sway

To just extent over all Israel's fons.

Milton.

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperor of Rome

Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent

Of equal justice us'd with such contempt.

Shakespeare.

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers

Make an extent upon his house and land,

And turn him going.

Shakespeare.

To **EXTENUATE.** *v. a.* [*extenuare*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.

Grew.

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To perfit

In doing wrong, *extenuate* not wrong,

But makes it much more heavy.

Shakespeare.

But fortune there *extenuate* the crime;

What's vice in me, is only mirth in him.

Dryden.

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;

Who can *extenuate* thee?

Milton.

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to *aggravate*.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,

Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,

Nor set down ought in malice.

Shakespeare.

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation.

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour

To lessen or *extenuate* my offence.

Milton.

5. To make lean.

EXTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *extenuare*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When fin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment.

Ast.

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

Quincy.

EXTERIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd

Alone, without exterior help sustain'd?

Milton.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. Farther, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing.

Locke.

EXTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;

Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,

is P

Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shaksf.
To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterminare*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.
Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating lot happened to fall.
Decay of Piety.
Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were exterminated by Sandrocottus.
Arbutnot.
This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and exterminate rank atheism out of the world.
Bentley.
EXTERMINATION. *n. f.* [*from exterminate*.] Destruction; excision.
The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and extermination of people.
Bacon.
EXTERMINATOR. *n. f.* [*exterminator*, Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.
To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterminare*, Latin.] To exterminate; to destroy.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd.
Shaksf.
EXTERMIN. *adj.* [*exterminus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For daws to peck at.
Shakspeare.
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposite to internal.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillot.*

These shells being thus exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, worn, fretted, and broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

A man was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul.
South.
He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft.
Stillington.

EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [*from external*.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being defective of the faculty that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To EXTIL. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stilla*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *n. f.* [*from ex* and *stilla*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.
They seemed made by an exudation or extillation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham.

To EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulare*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.
Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, defending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion.
Brown.

EXTIMULATION. *n. f.* [*from extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*.
Bacon.

EXTINCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope.

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.
The royal family is all *extinct*,
And the who reigns bestows her crown on me.
Dryd.

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general.
Swift.

3. Abolished; out of force.
A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office.
Ayliffe.

EXTINCTION. *n. f.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.
Red-hot needles or wires, *extinguished* in quicksilver, do yet acquire a veracity according to the laws of position and *extinction*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The state of being quenched.
The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native

heat, and diffipation of their radical moisture.
Harvey.

3. Destruction; excision.
The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil.
Rapin.

4. Suppression.
They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul.
Taylor.

To EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguere*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.
The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires.
Then rose the field of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish'd* light.
Daniel.

2. To suppress; to destroy.
They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father,
My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies.
Denham.

3. To cloud; to obscure.
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art.
Shaksf.

EXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*from extinguish*] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [*from extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would die the conic as an *extinguisher* to smother it.
Mor.

Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry stove.
Dryd.

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume 'till it burns out, and lies agonizing within the socket.
Cham.

EXTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [*from extinguish*.]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.
When death's form appears, the fearful not
An utter-quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so the might all future ill prevent.
Dennis.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France.
Bacon.

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits.
Bacon.

2. Abolition; nullification.
Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*.
Haller.

3. Termination of a family or succession.
His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.
Dennis.

To EXTIRP. *v. a.* [*extirpare*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in.
Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirpated* from our provinces.
Shaksf.

To EXTIRPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpare*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom.
Dryd.

We in vain endeavour with noise, and weapons of war, to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island.
Locke.

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them.
Shaksf.

EXTIRPATION. *n. f.* [*from extirpare*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again.
Haller.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unfociable and troublesome to one another.
Taylor's Sermons.

EXTIRPATOR. *n. f.* [*from extirpare*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTIRPATORIOUS. *adj.* [*extirpatorius*, Latin.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his *augural* and *extirpatorious* inventions, from casual and unconvicted coincidences, divining events succeeding.

To EXTOL. *v. a.* [*extolere*, Latin.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds.
Locke.

For which both heav'n and earth shall high extol
Thy praises, with th' innumerable found
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.
Milne.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet ammoniac haaf.
Dryd.

EXTOLLER. *n. f.* [*from extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTORSIVE. *adj.* [*from extorere*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORTION.

EXT

EXTORSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorsio*] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortas*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wounding from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free, *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

Of Cloten's death may drive us to a render,
Where we have liv'd; and so extort from us
That which we've done. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knees, and deify his pow'r. *Milton.*

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly extorted from my trembling youth.
My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but
my real concern for your welfare, extort this from me. *Waks.*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.
His tail was stretch'd out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heav'nly gods it taught,
And with extor'd power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*
Are my chests fill'd up with extor'd gold? *Shakef. Lear.*

To EXTORT. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Now
diffused

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but
let them feed upon the country, and extort upon all men
where they come. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Before they did extort and oppress the people only by colour
of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions
by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTORTER. *n. f.* [from *extort*.] One who practises oppression
or extortion.

Edric the extorter was deprived by king Cnut of the govern-
ment of Mercia. *C Camden's Remains.*

EXTORTION. *n. f.* [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.
That goodnef.
Of gleasing all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion. *Shakespeare.*
Oppression and extortion did maintain the greatness, and op-
pression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house
of David. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.
Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the free-
holders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the
rest free from that extortion. *Davies on Ireland.*

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usur-
pations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of
mine. *King Charles.*

EXTORTIONER. *n. f.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises extor-
tion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, adulterers,
extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other of the same
abominable. *Camden's Remains.*

The covetous extortioner is involved in the same sentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRACTION. *v. a.* [*extraho, extrahum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call
extracting. *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

Out of the ashes of all plants they extract a salt which they
use in medicines. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If the metallic or mineral matter is discoverable, it is so dif-
fused and scattered amongst the crasser and more unprofitable
matter; that it would never be possible to separate and extract it.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. To draw by chemical operation.

Whom funny Borney bears, are stor'd with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit extract. *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing was a part.

Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were extracted, and laid upon the surface of
the ground. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have extracted out of
that pamphlet a few notorious fallhoods. *Swift.*

EXTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off,
it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists
call the extract of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth
but the extract and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no
great felicity. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few extracts out of authors. *Camden.*
Some books may be read by extracts made of them by others,

EXT

but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner
books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters,
flashy things. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making extracts,
if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

EXTRACTION. *n. f.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of
drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of extraction should exceed the worth,
at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

They have fallen upon the distillations of waters, extractions
of oils, and such like experiments unknown to the ancients.

It would not defray the charge and labour of the extraction,
and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whole extraction from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient extraction, transported with the con-
queror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRACTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by
which any thing is extracted.

EXTRACTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra et dicitur*, Latin.] Not con-
sisting in words but realities.

Of these extractionary and real fallacies, Aristotle and de-
votaries make fix; but we observe men are commonly deceived
by four thereof. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

EXTRAJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*extra et judicium*, Latin.] Out of
the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or extrajudicial abolition is conferred in *pro*
positivis. *Argyll's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial*.] In a manner
different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous
citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done extra-
judicially, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Argyll.*

EXTRAMISSED. *n. f.* [*extra et missa*, Latin.] The act of
emitting outwards; opposite to intromission.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by recep-
tion, and not by extramission; by receiving the rays of the ob-
ject into the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [*extra et mundus*, Latin.] Beyond
the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the
extramundane spaces. *Gloucester.*

EXTRANEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any
thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but
something extraneous and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing extrane-
ous to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from extraneous matter,
is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and
all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinarius*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other
by the Scripture, himself gave an extraordinarily direction and
counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hand. *Hosier.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally;
for to countenance some extraordinarily, is to make them in-
solent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein
he is so extraordinarily copious and elaborate, are so. *Hosier.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was
so extraordinarily magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper struc-
ture might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. f.* [from *extraordinarius*.] Uncom-
monness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, which either for the extraordinariness of
their guilt, or the frequency of their practice, are the most
eminent. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] This word
and its derivatives are generally pronounced extraordinary,
whereby the *a* is liquified into the *e*.

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent or-
dinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice
bear rule of God's extraordinary power, without extraordinary
warrant, we cannot presume. *Hosier.*

At that time Spain had no other wars, save those which were
grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the
extraordinary of the Voltaine and the Palatine. *Bacon.*

Let us see what extraordinary armies have been transmitted
thither, and what ordinary forces have been maintained there.

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other extraordinary
way, *Davies's State of Ireland.*

way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Lminent; remarkable; more than common.
The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm flatline. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, &c. and all things which seemed to have something extraordinary in them. *Still neglect.*

- EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are extraordinary rare. *Add.*

- EXTRAPAROCIAL. *adj.* [extra and parochia, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

- EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [extra and provincia, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An extraprovincial citation is not valid, ultra duas diastat, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

- EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [extra and regula, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His province is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

- EXTRAVAGANCE. } *n. f.* [extravaganti, Latin.]

EXTRAVAGANCY. }

Excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again, having been taught by you those several particulars. *Hammond.*

7. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Courage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and extravagance of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

I remember some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, which cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She used to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glasses; and was of such an irregular temper, and so entirely given up to her passion, that you might argue as well with the North wind as with her ladyship; so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance. *Arbutnot.*

- EXTRAVAGANT. *adj.* [extravaganti, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenial fence, but not now in use.

At his warning

The extravagant and erring spirit hies

To his confine. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:

But witness, madam, are extravagant;

They are not bounded with things possible;

I may with more than I presume to tell. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in anything.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they being written in no order or method, vagant extra corpus collectionum canonum. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd

Somewhat extravagant, and wild. *Milton.*

There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison's Spectator.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compos'd a wild extravagant dream. *Addison.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison's Spectator.*

- EXTRAVAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants. *Glanville.*
There are certain extravagants among people of all ages and professions; and there must be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions. *L'Estrange.*

- EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [from extravagant.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was extravagantly new;

But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and extravagantly contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

- EXTRAVAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from extravagant.] Excess; curiosity beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE. *v. a.* [extra and vagar, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

- EXTRAVASATED. *adj.* [extra and vasa, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of pleurietick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbutnot on diabetes.*

- EXTRAVASATION. *n. f.* [from extravasated.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and extravasation of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbutnot on diabetes.*

- EXTRAVENTATE. *adj.* [extra and vena, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the extraneous blood by the sympathetick medicines, so to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. *Glanville.*

- EXTRAVERSION. *n. f.* [extra and verso, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an extraversion of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

- EXTRAUGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from extrahere; as disdraught from distrahere.] Extracted.

Sham! thou not, knowing whence thou art extravagant, to let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart! *Shakspeare.*

- EXTREME. *adj.* [extremus, Latin.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Haller.*

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an extreme burning. *Deuter. xxviii. 22.*

They thought it the extremity of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Rum.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool

Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brook, Augmenting it with tears. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Miseno's cape and Bauli last he view'd,

That on the sea's extremest borders flood. *Alfijn.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind! I go,

Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:

I go th' extremest remedy to prove,

To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent, sometimes extreme, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. *Haller.*

- EXTREME. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by happy-footed furies hal'd,

At certain revolutions, all the damn'd

Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change

Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce;

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice

Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine

Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round

Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*

Avoid extremes, and shun the faults of such

Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an extreme, without opposition. *Page's Essay on Honour.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

The true Protestant religion is seated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the extremes on either hand. *Rum.*

The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, extremes, do certainly agree.

- EXTREMELY. *adv.* [from extreme.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an extremely doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering noise, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. *Boyle.*

2. Very much; greatly; in familiar language.

Whoever fees a fountein in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be extremely comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

- EXTREMITY. *n. f.* [extremities, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Haller.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority.

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. It is commonly set forth green or yellow: in its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black.

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition, Made up of all the worst *extremities* Of youth and age.

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods.

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate The strong *extremities* of their outrage.

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity*?

Their hearts she gueseth, And yields her to *extremity* of time.

He promised, if they should be besieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they should be reduced to *extremity*.

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.

I with peace, and any terms prefer Before the last *extremities* of war.

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extricare*, Latin.] To disentangle; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.

These are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of extricating herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her distended vessels.

EXTRICATION. *n. f.* [from *extricare*.] The act of disentangling; disentangling.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as pre-exists in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication.

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. It is commonly written *fu*, but analogy requires *tu* instead.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsecal* agent: we may easily frame a conceit, how absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsecal* impulse diverted from its natural course.

Outward objects, that are *extrinsecal* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

EXTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsecus*.] From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsecally* adventitious, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken.

EXTRINSICK. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his carriage and his most *extrinsecal* adherents.

Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something that is external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.

To EXTRACT. *v. a.* [*extrahere*, Latin.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *extrahere*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

EXTRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudere*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud.

No. LI.

EXTRUSION. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea to have been formed, and mountains and carrens, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others.

EXTRUSANCE. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The goug takes off the irregularities or *extrusances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work.

EXTRUSANCE. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *extrusance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his smiles that *extrusance* is avoided.

EXTRUSANCE. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] 1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plentiful; luxuriant.

Another flora there of bolder hues, And richer sweets, beyond our gardens pride, Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand *Extrusant* spring.

His smiles have been thought too *extrusant*, and full of circumstances.

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

We might there discern such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *extrusant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration.

A part of that *extrusant* devotion, which which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time.

EXTRUSANTLY. *adv.* [from *extrusant*.] Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *extrusant* fruitful.

To EXTRUSATE. *v. n.* [*extrusare*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *extrusate* in God.

EXTRUSOUS. *adj.* [*extrusivus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *extrusous* and dry unto us.

EXUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] 1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis.

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, which we see shining and clear, is but a fine passage or straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and in like manner Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone.

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself.

Cuckowpittles, or wood-suckers, that spongy frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

To EXUDE. *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat out; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exude*, may be observed in such as are fresh.

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expelled juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant resides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted.

To EXULCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcerare*, Latin.] 1. To make sore with an ulcer; to afflict with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long.

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and roting the teeth.

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and purifies the bowels, producing most chimal purgations.

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts, Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can allay.

EXULCERATION. *n. f.* [from *exulcerare*.] 1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.

2. EXACERBATION.

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exacerbation* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hosier.*
EXULCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerare*.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

EXULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.
 The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blest a purpose. *Hosier.*

Who might be your mother,
 That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
 Over the wretched? *Shakespeare.*

EXULTANCE. *n. f.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTATION. *n. f.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards others, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hosier.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison.*

EXUNDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow; abundance.

EXUNDATION. *n. f.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.
 It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray.*

EXUPERABLE. *adv.* [*exuperabili*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSTION. *n. f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ. *n. f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

The fishes upon this stone have taken up so little room in the stone, that they appear to be only the skins or *exuvie*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Wardour.*

EX. May either come from *ex*, an island, by neglecting the *EA*; Saxon *g* into *y*, which is usually done; or from the *EE*; Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from *ex*, a field, by the same kind of neglect. *Gibson.*

EX'AS. *n. f.* [*maïs*, French.] A young hawk juft taken from the nest, not able to pierce for itself. *Hammer.*

There is, fur, an airy of children, little *exafes*, that cry out. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

EX'ASMUSKET. *n. f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *exasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakespeare.*

EYÆ. *n. f.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*anga*, Gothic; *ea*, Saxon; *egg*, Dutch; *es*, Scottish, plur. *ene*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the calter. *Shakespeare.*

My face is but a moon, and clouded too.
 —Blessed are clouds to do as such clouds do:
 Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
 Those clouds remov'd, upon our warty *eye*. *Shakespeare.*

Not doth the *eye* itself,
 That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
 Not going from itself; but *eyes* oppos'd,
 Salute each other with each other's form. *Shakespeare.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
 Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that couldn't him born for kingly way,
 So freeze, they shalld'nt intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But lure the *eye* of time beholds no name
 So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal. iii. 1.*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's *eye*,

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's bow. *Shakespeare.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
 Her shall you hear disposed to your *eye*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the lane line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
 Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
 And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
 To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with a ring, &c. sundry church-offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hosier.*

As in scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hosier.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deut. xxi. 17.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Prov. xii. 10.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Warton.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Taylor.*

Bookfellers mention with respect the author they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Adams.*

7. Notice; attention; observation.

Not fatished with our oath, he appointed a band of brethren to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond agreed limits. *Stow.*

Lawnmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom.

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the plains and open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Dexter.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Bionomartis of her loves; but he had also our poet's Ceirra in his *eye*. *Dryden.*

Misdo not my constancy, and do not try;
 But slay and ever keep me in thy *eye*. *Dexter.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *The Epilogue.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks of or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Adams.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end he which we were sent thither. *Spenser.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hosier.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
 That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

'Tough he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
 Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Rowley.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
 Hear sweet discourse, converse with noble men;
 And be, in *eye* of every exercise, *Shakespeare.*

Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth.

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

Or see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by reflecting our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newman's life.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle.

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable culty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate?

gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's eye?
South.

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another.
Boyle.

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood.
Everin.

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny
—With an eye of green in't.
Shakespeare.

Red with an eye of blue, makes a purple.
Boyle.

15. Power of perception.

The eye of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph.*
A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy.*

16. *Eye v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men.
Spenser.

Full many a lady

I've eyed with best regard. *Shakespeare.*

The kitchen Malkin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clambring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

Bad the cheek be ready with a blush,

Modest as mornings, when the coldy eyes
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakespeare.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, adventurous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,

Had it been only coveting to eye
That faced fruit. *Milton.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes huarfe and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to eye him. *Vulgar Errors.*
It was needful for her perpetually to eye her pursuing enemy.
Moré's Antidote against Atheism.

Then gave it to his faithful lquire,
With lessons how to observe and eye her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,

And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when cunuchs sing,

And foremost in the circle eye a king. *Pope.*

17. *Eye v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance.

Forgive me,

Since my becoming's kill me when they do not

Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

18. *EYEBALL. n. f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Oh, were mine eyeballs into bullets turn'd,

That I in rage might shoot them at your faces! *Shakespeare.*

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible

To every eyeball else. *Shakespeare.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs rowl;

This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryden.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride

Turns you from sound philosophy aside,

Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,

And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

19. *EVERBRIGHT. n. f.* [euphrasia, Latin.] It hath an anomalous

perforated flower of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper

one upright, parted into several divisions; and the lower one

divided into three parts, each of which is again divided into

two: out of the flowercup rises the pointal, which afterwards

turns to a fruit, or oblong rib, divided into two parts, and

replete with small seeds. *Miller.*

20. *EYEBROW. n. f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the

eye.

The lover,

Sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad

Made to his mistress's eyebrow. *Shakespeare.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head,

his beard, and his eyebrows. *Leviticus.*

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing from running

down upon them; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or

dust. *Roy.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,

And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,

And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

21. *EYEDROP. n. f.* [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quast but blood,

Would by beholding him have wash'd his knife

With gentle eyed-eye. *Shakespeare.*

22. *EYELANCE. n. f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the

eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not

For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyelance at him shot. *Sp.*

23. *EYEGLASS. n. f.* [from eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist sight.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo?

But that's past doubt you have; or your eyeglass

Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakespeare.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

24. *EY-LESS. adj.* [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!

That eyefish head of thine was first fram'd of flesh

To raise my tortures. *Shakespeare.*

Promise was, that I

Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver;

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him

Eyefish in Gaza, at the mill with slaves:

Himself is bound under Philistian yoke. *Milton.*

Pentheus durst deride

The cheated people, and the eyefish guide. *Addison.*

Eyefish he grop'd about with venereal haste,

And jullied promontories as he paid. *Garth.*

Meonides,

Poor eyefish pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,

Ask who disgrac'd thus that eyefish face. *Pope.*

25. *EYELID. n. f.* [anlid, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Sitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made eyelid holes

to draw it close. *Wifeman.*

26. *EYELID. n. f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

'T herewith her dim eyelids she up'gan rear,

On which the dreary death did sit, as sad

As lump of lead, and made dark clouds appear. *Fairy Queen.*

Mark, when she smiles with amiable cheer,

And tell me whereto can ye liken it!

When on each eyelid sweetly do appear

An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser.*

On my eyelids is the shadow of death. *Job.*

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;

The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,

Will make or man or woman madly doat

Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shakespeare.*

27. The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. *Bacon.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze

Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;

And long it was ere he the rest could raise,

Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

28. *EYESERVANT. n. f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. n. f. [eye and service.] Service performed only

under inspection.

29. Servants, obey in all things your master; not with eyeservice, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.*

30. *EYESHOT. n. f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.

I must carry off my prize as others do, and not think of

sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of

eyeshot from the other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preferred many a young man from her eyeshot by this means. *Scitator.*

31. *EYESIGHT. n. f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompens'd me according to my cleanness

in his eyesight. *2 Samuel.*

I have an ill-divining foul:

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,

As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;

Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale: *Shakespeare.*

I love you, fir,

Dearer than eyesight, space and liberty,

Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare. *Shakespeare.*

'Tough sight be lost,

Life yet hath many felicity, enjoy'd

Were other senses want not their delights,

At home in lustre and domestic ease,

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which

Eyefight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight, being him-

self a chief captain at the siege of Jotapata, where these events

happened. *Wilkins.*

He blinds the wife, gives eyesight to the blind,

And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

32. *EYESORE. n. f.* [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a

secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always used itself

to

E Y E

to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyefore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Ey, doff this habit; shame to your estate,

And *eyefore* to our solemn festival. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as the two lords came thither, they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyefore*. *Clarend.*

Mordecai was an *eyefore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyefore* in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EY'ESPOTTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *spot*.] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's birds in her *eyespotted* train,

So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYESTRING. *n. f.* [*eye* and *string*.] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyestrings*; crackt them, but I to look upon him. *Shakspeare.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see that their gums be red, the brisket-skin red, and the *eyestrings* ruddy. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

EYETOOTH. *n. f.* [*eye* and *tooth*.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments. *Roy.*

EY'EWINK. *n. f.* [*eye* and *wink*.] A wink, as a hint or token. They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant

E Y R

you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWITNESS. *n. f.* [*eye* and *witness*.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. *2 Pet.*

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood

Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,

With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton.*

Give us, if thou can'st,

Eyewitness of what first and last was done,

Relation more particular and distinct. *Milton.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve. *Add. on.*

EYRE. *n. f.* [*eye*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of justices itinerant; and justices in *eye* are those only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *justiciarii itinerantes*. The *eye* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Comel.*

EY'RY. *n. f.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,

Our *ey'ry* buildeth in the cedars top,

And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle, and the stork,

On cliffs and cedar-tops their *ey'ry* build. *Milton.*

Some haggard hawk, who had her *ey'ry* nigh,

Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly. *Dryden.*



F.

F A B

F, A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Sialiger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABACEOUS, *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dist.*

FABLE, *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the bees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,
He never fow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives *fables*. *Timothy.*

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epic or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

The first thing to be considered in an epic poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison.*

5. A lie. This sense is merely familiar.

FABLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That warring conquest fall desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

TO FABBLE, *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsity.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fa'stly*. *Milton.*

Ladies of th' *Helpeides*, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fauld* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton.*

FABLED, *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FABLER, *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

TO FABRICATE, *v. a.* [*fabricer*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsity. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

FABRICATION, *n. f.* [from *fabricare*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale.*

FABRICK, *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Hazen.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange.

That all the parts of this great *fa'rick* change;
Cut their old station and principal frame. *Prior.*

N. LII.

F A C

TO FA'BRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheef inhabitants observe, and how

Fabrick their mansions.

FA'BLIST, *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables. *Philips.*

Quitting *Eso*p and the *fabulists*, he copies from Boccace. *Cressal.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULOSITY, *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Lyingness; fulness of stories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they would report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.

Abbot's Description of the World.

FA'BOULOUS, *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Keigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous*; and groundless. *Addison.*

FA'BU'USLY, *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FACE, *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone. *Exodus.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,

In ev'ry *face* I found a dart. *Addison.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!

Who can't be silent, and who will not lie:

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be grave, exceeds all pow'r of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mill watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Grævius.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*

5. State of affairs.

He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,

To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again

With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;

For such are treasons. *Ben. Johnson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,

Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;

Fury and art produce effects so strange,

They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some

have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preference; sight.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall lay her before

his *face*. *Numbers.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,

That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness.

Thinking, by this *face*,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;

But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce

allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them:

a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon's Essay.*

You'll find the thing will not be done

With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, h've the *face* to challenge

th't

that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.

L'Estrange's Fables.
Tillotson.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations.

9. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!

Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakespeare.*
FACE is *FACI*. (An adverbial expression.)

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face* to *face*.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face* to *face*.
1 Cor. xiii. 12.

To FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company.

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refund;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryd.*

To FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence.

We trapp'd the flate, and *fac'd* it down
With plots and projects of our own,
Because he walk'd against his will,
He *fac'd* men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addison.*

The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world.

Pope's Temple of Fame.
4. To cover with an additional superfluities; to invest with a covering.

The whole fortification of Soleurre is *fac'd* with marble.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from *face*.] Without a face.

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden.*

FACE. *n. f.* [*facette*, French.] A small surface; a superfluities cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'LI'OUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, French; *facetus*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him, behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACE'ILE. *adj.* [*facile*, French; *facilis*, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant. *Milton.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*
By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evlyn.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious. *W'ltins.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too lightly barr'd. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben. Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

'Too *facile* then, thou did'st not much gain say;
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss.

Since Adam and his *facile* comfort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calaneo.*

To FACILITATE. *v. a.* [*facilitare*, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Aristotle.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [*facilitas*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability

To hold these worldly things in such proportion,

As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Religion.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visit of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *Smith.*

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakespeare* from *facinorosus*; *facinus*, *facinorosus*, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he's of a most *facinorous* spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakespeare.*

FA'CI'NG. *n. f.* [from *To face*.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *a. j.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facinorosus*.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FAC'IT. *n. f.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hobbes.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied.

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

Thence

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the fense, and by things in *fall*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon.*

If this were true in *fall*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison.*

Manifold fins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fall* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fall* is underflood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACTION. *n. f.* [*factious*, French; *factie*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, he well assur'd
Her *factious* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factious*. *Shakespeare.*

Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's *factious*
murders were committed. *2 Mac.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the over-
balancing of any *factious*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *factious* among them-
selves. *Clarendon.*

FACTIONARY. *n. f.* [*factinaire*, French.] One of a faction;
a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always
factious of the party of your general. *Shakespeare.*

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [*factiosus*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly
diffidentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick dis-
turbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakespeare.*

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shakespeare.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick
discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the
two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles
amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same
design? *D'Yain.*

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally
diffidentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine en-
emies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factious*
discontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick
dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitious*, Latin.] Made by art, in opposi-
tion to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire
the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious*
concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are
easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and
among them the adamant, all other stones, being exalted to
that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *facti-*
tious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected
by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray.*

FACTOR. *n. f.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for an-
other. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakespeare.*

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
'T'engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakespeare.*

You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakespeare.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that
whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a rea-
sonable rate. *Raleigh.*

It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence,
having some *factors* doublets at this mart, albeit they did not
openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some fly and
venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief
factors for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persua-

sions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from
us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and

orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken
away. *South.*

For'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetic.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORY. *n. f.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. f.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] It is used likewise in
burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of
business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making
any thing.

FA'CULTY. *n. f.* [*facultis*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or
intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any crea-
ture, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it
without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause
of all things. *Hosier.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rather than heads, their *faculties* abide. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* where-
in we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by
force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Erange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

For well I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward faculties, which most excel. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and
will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Leke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us
the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without
bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action na-
tural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by
which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like
it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved,
and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the
animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind.

Quincy.

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of re-
conciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

A sober man would have wondered how our author should
out monarchial absolute power in that text, had he not had
an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could
not shew it others. *Leke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching, if he were not
too refined. *Swift.*

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor perforce, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakespeare.*

6. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* to meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakespeare.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath let down to what persons, in what causes, with
what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be
granted. *Hosier.*

8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors
of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *fac-*
ulties.

FA'CU'ND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Dicit.*

TO FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *to fiddle*, or toy with the
fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

TO FADE. *v. n.* [*fades*, French, infipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to lan-
guish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because
soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison
of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout,
even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition
from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining
gradually. *Woodward.*

3. To wither: as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden
that hath no water. *Isa. l. 30.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some
other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind
quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Albion.*

5. To

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke*.

Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows

Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay*.

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;

And not a maiden, as though Gay'll be is. *Shakespeare*.

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,

Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden*.

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,

And all the *faded* family of care. *Gaith*.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, *Saxon*; *fagen*, German]

1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fade*? my miter loves her dearly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;

And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare*.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fade'd*,

But only by the ears engag'd;

Like dogs that snarl about a bone,

And play together when they've none. *Hudibras*.

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fade*,

away goes he presently. *L'Estrange*.

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous or low compositions.

FAECES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion.

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatige*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to *fag*,

and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie*.

FAIG'ND. *n. f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*

A nation lies. *Fanshawe*.

When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the

'legend of bulwark, they are apt to look not kindly upon those

who go before them. *Callier*.

FAIG'NT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,

The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax*.

Spare for no *fagot*, let there be enow;

Place pitchy burlens on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare*.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons,

according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts*.

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as

the generals of our times do it with falcons. *Addison*.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FAIG'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,

But *fagot*ed his notions as they fell, } *Dryden*.

And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. } *Dryden*.

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Peizan*.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and

drieth up. *Joh*.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must

do. *Lacke*.

2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful

fail from among the children of men. *Pj. xii. 1.*

Let there not *fail* from the house of Joab one that hath an

issue. *2 Sam. iii. 29.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,

Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,

Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison*.

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,

Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare*.

Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helped shall

fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Is. xxxi. 3.*

5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resistance.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail*

before me. *Is. lvii. 16.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Mine eyes *fail*.

I perceive

Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine

Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton*.

7. To mis; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable,

but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon*.

This jest was fitt of th' other house's making,

And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden*.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we

meet with in the sciences, seldom *faile*s to carry us through

them. *Lake*.

He does not remember whether every grain came up or

not; but he thinks that very few *faile*d. *Mortimer*.

8. To mis; not to succeed in a design.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*

Of the right cafter, never in my life

To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakespeare*.

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failings* proceeds

from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange*.

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philoso-

phers stone, have *fail'd* in their design. *Addison*.

9. To be deficient in duty.

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as

you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.

Walc.

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To defect; not to continue to assist or supply.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when for-

ture *faile*s them. *Sider*.

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour bent;

But little may such guile thee now avail,

If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Spenser*.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,

mens hearts *faile*ing them for fear. *Lake*.

Her heart *faile*d her, and she would fain have compounded

for her life. *L'Estrange*.

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at

time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any

provision beforehand. *Lake*.

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *faile*s us in no needful thing,

Why want I means my inward self to see? *Devin*.

3. To omit; not to perform.

'The inventive god who never *faile*s his part,

Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden*.

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings*.

FAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Misconduct; mis; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, fess't thou? for the *fail*

Of any point in't shall not only be

Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare*.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Can-

aanites. *Jy. iii. 10.*

3. Deficiency; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown

Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare*.

FA'LING. *n. f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault; not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the

expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby*.

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;

The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope*.

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many

conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and

many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers*.

FA'LLURE. *n. f.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of

springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Wentworth*.

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used skill to carry his

remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and

not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be

surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to

a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*.

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [*feagan*, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scot-

land in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,

Whence her face she often viewed *fain*. *Spenser*.

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my

soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms*.

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, I was *fain* to do this, would equally

equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will study to know, he shall also *fain* to believe.
I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand.
The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Balles, to keep himself from starving.
FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death.
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal.
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse;
And show th' immortal labours in my verse.
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens right and privileges upon the same level.

FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.
Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.
FAINT. *v. n.* [*fanes*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion.
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down in the streets.

We are ready to *faint* with fasting.
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead.
3. To grow feeble.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches.

The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint*, and lose strength.

4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide.
FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
FAINT. *adj.* [*fanes*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In the more interperate climates the spirits, either exhaled by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish.

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*.

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra.

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the *fainter* lawn.

3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*.

4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their fervile hearts they own Octavius.

6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endured such contradiction against himself, left yet we wearied and *faint* in your minds.

"Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government.

FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of these smoking firebrands.

They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or to be there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days.

FAINT. *v. n.* [*fanes*, French.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out.

Villains, stand off! bafe, growling, worthless wretches,
Mongrils in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors.
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from *fainthearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fainthearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians expect to proceed from contusions.

FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the solution of *faint shews* and debility in a hot day.

FAINTLING. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience; thou art such a *faintling* silly creature.

FAINTLY. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out.

2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right.

3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of it.

4. Without strength of body.
With his lull'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her fix up as the lies.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month.

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter.

So much his love was dearer than his life.

FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied course, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unfoundness of the counsels laid for the reformation, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God.

3. Timorousness; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart.

FAINTY. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:

The *fainty* knights were corch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near.

FAIR. *adj.* [*færen*, Saxon; *fær*, Danish.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptance to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look up'n.

A funny look of his will soon repair.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward, if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman would be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic, Made a foul blot.

Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired; the Moors tawny; the northern people large, and fair complexioned.

8 S

3. Pleasing

3. Pleading to the eye; beautiful in general.
Carry him gently to my *fair*st chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakspeare.*
Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek. xxxi. 7.*
4. Clear; pure.
A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*
Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it fadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
Fair is soul, and soul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakspeare.*
Fair weather cometh out of the north. *Job.*
About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Carendon.*
6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You with *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
7. Likely to succeed.
Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakspeare.*
The callops obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd to *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton.*
8. Equal; just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*
9. Not effected by any invidious or unlawful methods; not foul.
After all these conquests he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*
10. Not practising any fraudulent or invidious arts: as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant.
Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wife,
And even the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct.
For still, methought, the sun went far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and fair in fight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.
All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser.*
For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worse. *Hudibras.*
13. Mild; not severe.
Not only do't degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* diminution;
But throw'th' them lower than thou didst exalt them high. *Milton.*
14. Pleading; civil.
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do found to *fair*? *Shakspeare.*
When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*
15. Equitable; not injurious.
His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return: *Milton.*
16. Commodious; easy.
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fair*est shoot. *Shakspeare.*
- FAIR, adv.** [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence.
He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Lact.*
2. Civilly; complaisantly.
Well, you must now speak fir John Falstaff *fair*. *Shakspeare.*
One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stop his mouth with a cuff. *L'Estrange.*
- In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Th'n most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.
Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies.
This promised *fair* at first. *Dryden.*
3. Happily; successfully.
O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,

- In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakspeare.*
4. On good terms.
There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Calder.*
- FAIR, n. f.**
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryden.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spenser.*
2. Honesty; just dealing.
I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbutnot.*
FAIR, n. f. [*faire*, Fr. *feria*, or *forum*, Latin.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.
With silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in thy *fair*. *Ezek. xxxiii. 12.*
- His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*
The ancient Nundina, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbutnot.*
- FA'IRING, n. f.** [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakspeare.*
- What pretty things they are, we wonder at!
Like children that esteem every trifle,
And prefer a *fairing* before their fathers:
What difference is between us and them?
That we are dearer fools, cockcombs at
A higher rate. *Ben. Jonson.*
- Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*
- FA'IRLY, adv.** [from *fair*.]
1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.
Waiting till willing minds their fails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*
3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud.
To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Arbutnot.*
It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited. *Boyle.*
4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly.
The stage how loosely does *Astrea* tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*
5. Candidly; without finistrous interpretations.
As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*
6. Without violence to right reason.
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbutnot.*
7. Without blots.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engrav'd. *Shakspeare.*
8. Completely; without any deficiency.
All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king.
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakspeare.*
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may be woe not nails together, and salt it *fairly* out. *Shakspeare.*
- FA'IRNESS, n. f.** [from *fair*.]
1. Beauty; elegance of form.
That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair ambassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Boyle.*
2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness, or *fairness* in this conduct. *Arbutnot.*
- FA'IRSPOKEN, adj.** [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a false and wicked

and a marvellous *faïrspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FAIRY. *n. f.* [yephðs, Saxon; *fic*, French.]

Ab *igen*, terra, fit & *pige* Macedonum dialecto; unde *isopos* *isopos*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nollatrag; vulgo corruptus *fairies*, καταχθόνιος δαίμονες, five dii manes. *Baxter.*

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, ophes, and *fairies*, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about,
And *faïry* like too pinch the unclean knight;
And ask him, why, that hour of *faïry* revel,
In their lo secret paths he dares to tread
In thape prophane. *Shakespeare.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist.

Fays, gaisies, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *faïry* I'll commend thy ads,
Make her thanks bleifs thee. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by *fairies*.

Be secret and discreet; these *faïry* favours

Are lost when not conceal'd *Dryden.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *faïry* money, though it were

gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves

and dust when it comes to use. *Lect.*

2. Belonging to *fairies*.

This is the *faïry* land: oh, spight of spights,

We talk wi h goblins, owls, and elvish spights. *Shakspr.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. f.* [*faïry* and *stone*.] It is found in gravel-

pits, being of an hemispherical figure; hath five double lines

arising from the centre of its basis, which meet in the pole.

Brown.

FAITH. *n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faïth* being properly and strictly taken, it

must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the ob-

ject of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *James ii. 17.*

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faïth* in this

life, or that *faïth* here is turned into vision there, as hope into

enjoying. *Hammond.*

Then *faïth* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;

One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church;

the *credo*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faïth*. *Acts xxiv. 24.*

This is the catholic *faïth*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power,

the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will

certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,

Must be a *faïth*, that reason, without miracle,

Should never plant in me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her loving, while her *faïth* to me remains,

I should conceal, and not expose to blame

By my complaint. *Milton.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone

I broke my *faïth* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryden.*

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faïth*, in meek verity. *Shakespeare.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is

no *faïth*. *Deuteronomy xxxii. 20.*

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,

In breaking *faïth* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHREACH. *n. f.* [*faïth* and *reach*.] Breach of fidelity;

disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraids his *faïthreach*;

Those he commands, move only in command,

Nothing in love. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faïth*.] Honest; sincere. A word not

in use.

Thou bastard! would the reposal

Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,

Make thy words *faïth*ed? *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHFUL. *adj.* [*faïth* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the *faïth*, which are at Ephesus, and the *faïthful* in

Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*

Be thou *faïthful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown

of life. *Revel. ii. 10.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty pro-

fessed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,

And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,

And, if I have a conscience, let it link me,

Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faïthful*. *Shakespeare.*

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faïthful* found;

Among the *faïthles*, *faïthful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faïthful* in all mine house. *Numb.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sin-

cere; veracious.

We'll I know him;

Of easy temper, naturally good;

And *faïthful* to his word *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faïthful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity

Upon my wretched woman, that so long

Have follow'd both my fortunes *faïthfully*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,

Think for whole like my breast that wound did bear;

And *faïthfully* my last desires fulfil,

As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promise.

For his own part, he did *faïthfully* promise to be still in

the king's power. *Eucn.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faïthful-*

ly signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear,

and practise as they believe. *South.*

7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently; per-

haps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,

I should not urge it half so *faïthfully*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *faïthful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faïthfulness* in your mouth; your inward

part is very wickedness. *Psal. lix.*

The hand that knits together and supports all compacts, is

truth and *faïthfulness*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal a *faïthfulness* continues in your blood,

which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his

life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faïth*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; uncon-

verted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe

we, or be as yet *faïthless*, for our conversion or confirma-

tion, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare mix ourne cross her foot,

Unless the doth it under this execre,

That she is issue to a *faïthless* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise,

or allegiance.

Both

Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;

A most unnatural and *faïthless* service. *Shakespeare.*

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faïthful* found;

Among the *faïthless*, *faïthful* only he. *Milton.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *faïthless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR. *n. f.* [*faïtard*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a

mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *faït* ur, Philemon,

I cast to pay, that I to dearly bought. *Spenser.*

Into new woes unweeting I was cast,

By this false *faït* our. *Spenser.*

FAKE. *n. f.* [Among scamen.] A coil of rope.

FALCA'DE. *n. f.* [from *faï*, *falcis*, Latin.]

A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself

upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick

curves, which is done in forming a stop, and half a stop; there-

fore a *fa lade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs,

which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop.

Fa'riert Dict.

FAL'CATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping

hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of

a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from

the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to

the full; but from full to a new again the enlightened part

appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION.

- FALCATION**, *n. f.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.
The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipect tail behind. *Brewer.*
- FALCON**, *n. f.* [*falco*, French; in French *faucun*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.
I've seen the day, with my good biting *falcon*,
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shakspeare.*
Old *falcions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The founding trumpet ev'ry soul inspires. *Dryden.*
What fights and tears
Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse
His cleaving *falcion*! *Philips.*
- FALCON**, *n. f.* [*falcon*, French; *falcone*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Crado*, a *refra falcatu* five adances, from the falcat or crooked bill.]
- A hawk trained for sport.
As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*
Air flops not the high soaring of my noble generous *falcon*. *Warton.*
Apulian farms, for the rich foil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcus* may be tir'd. *Dryden.*
Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*
 - A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven feet, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harri.*
- FALCONER**, *n. f.* [*falconier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.
Hill! Romeo, hill! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shakspeare.*
The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*
I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*
A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*
- FALCONET**, *n. f.* [*falconetta*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harri.*
Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the flightings. *Knellet.*
- FALDAGE**, *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep, which they call *falta faldæ*. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freefold; and in some old charters 'tis called foldsocca, that is, *libertas faldæ*, or *faldagii*. *Harri.*
- FALDIER**, *n. f.* [*fald* and *fæ*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Diet.*
- FALDING**, *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Diet.*
- FALDISTOOL**, *n. f.* [*fald* or *fald* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
To FALL, *v. n.* pret. I fell; compound pret. I have fallen, or *fals*. [*peallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]
- To drop from a higher place.
Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deuteronomy.*
I was walking in the open fields till the night insensibly fell upon me. *Spenser.*
I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare.*
 - To drop from an erect to a prone posture.
Saul fell all along on the earth. *1 Sam. xxviii. 20.*
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judges.*
That is a step,
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare.*
 - To drop; to be held no longer.
His chains fell off from his hands. *Acts xii. 7.*
To move down any descent.
All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*
 - To drop ripe from the tree.
As the leaf *fallth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Isaiah xxxiv. 4.*
 - To pass at the outlet: as a river.
Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Aubineau.*

- To be determined to some particular direction.
Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cygn.*
- To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.
Labour to enter into that rest, left any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*
They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*
Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some fall'n angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created lord. *Dryden.*
- To die by violence.
God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. *Shakspeare.*
If one should be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shakspeare.*
What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will fall for it. *Shakspeare.*
A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Pisani.*
Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Lecticus xxvi. 7.*
They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in fin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*
Almon falls, old Tyrrhus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden.*
- To come to a sudden end.
The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Daniel.*
He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæsar fell;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*
- To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.
They shall fall among them that fall; at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down. *Jer. vi. 15.*
What can be their business
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour! *Shakspeare.*
- To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.
What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Adrian.*
- To enter into any state worse than the former.
He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Becon.*
Some of the ablest patients, taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden's Dissert.*
- To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.
These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hammond.*
One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Ascham.*
The best men generally fall under the severest prejudices. *Wair.*
- To decrease; to be diminished.
From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As fell to two ounces in the first Punic war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papiian law, to half an ounce. *Aristotle.*
- To ebb; to grow shallow.
To decrease in value; to bear less price.
When the price of corn *fallth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Corru.*
But now her price is fall'n. *Shakspeare.*
His rents will fall, and his income every day less, till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Lalor.*
- To sink; not to amount to the fall.
The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*
- To be rejected; to become null.
This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Lalor.*
- To decline from violence to calmness, from intention to remission.
He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest there'd a most noble patience. *Shakspeare.*
At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,

Fall asleep, or hearing die.

Shakspeare.

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his callie and best soldiers,
and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians,
fell into such a rage that he curied *Besturbosia*.

Kneller.

When about twenty, upon the tallness of a lover, she
fell distracted.

Temple.

A spake like thee, of the man killing trade,
Fell sick; and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;

Dryden.

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue,
And have you known none in health who have pitied you;
and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper?

Wake.

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling*
asleep.

Atterbury.

Portius himself oft *fell* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.

Addison.

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade.

Addison.

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I
longed to imitate him.

Blount.

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not
thy countenance *fall*: I have spoken it, and none of my words
shall be in vain.

Judith.

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye
shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the
answer ye shall receive

Bacon.

Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;
I have observ'd of late thy look are *fallen*;
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent.

Addison.

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest, me hither brought:

Waller.

Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought.

Waller.

24. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did
suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*.

Sidney.

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his do-
ing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking.

Hale.

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents,
which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men.

Hale.

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new.

Shakspeare.

If we worst *fall* that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift
to go with it him.

Shakspeare.

O, how feeble is man's power,
That it good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lust hour recall!

Dunne.

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you.

Dryden.

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen*
to my share.

Swift.

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,

Shakspeare.

I will assist thee.
The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the
Spartans by thought and design.

Swift.

26. To come in a slated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year are not indeed
fully fix, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134
years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may
be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time
of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now
about ten days sooner.

Hilder.

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules
of odes.

Felton.

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries.
It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing
walk, at a distance from his house.

Addison.

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king, understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls*
to take pride in making much of them with infinite praises.

Sidney.

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakspeare.*
And the mixt multitude *fell* a lulling. *Numbers ii. 4.*

Bacon.

It is better to found a person afar off than to *fall* upon the
point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short
question.

Hale.

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he
falls to his food immediately.

Hale.

N^o ILL.

They *fell* to blows, inasmuch that the Argonauts flew the most
part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Estrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every
part of it in a lively manner.

Addison.

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron. xv. 9.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province
should *fall* into their hands.

Kneller.

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*.
The people's parent, he protested all:
Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the
people of Ireland.

Pope.

Swift.

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all.
A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams.

Acts xix. 17.

Addison.

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inher-
itance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts;
are large enough to contain them.

Smyser.

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preference *falls* on him that cuts him off.

Shakspeare.

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth:

Shakspeare.

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was.

Denham.

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would
have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it.

Addison.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope.

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their
vicars-general, secretaries, proctors, apparitors and seneschals.

Swift.

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with
your lordship's interest.

Addison.

36. To be born; to be yeared.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*,
else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt
to pick out their eyes.

Alarmer.

37. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in
a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.

Arbutnot.

38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*

39. To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall*
away.

Luke viii. 13.

Say not thou it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for
thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth.

Ecclus.

The old giants *fell away* in the strength of their foolishness.

Ecclus. xvi.

40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay.

Dryden.

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul,
which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving
new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing,
almost as soon as it is created?

Addison.

41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by
such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see
the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanish-
ing of the one from the first appearance of the other.

Addison.

42. To FALL back. To fall of a promise or purpose.

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions.

Taylor.

43. To FALL back. To recede; to give way.

44. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to *fall*, though
it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adora-
tion.

All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve
him.

Psalms lxxii. 11.

Shall I *fall down* to the flock of a tree?

Is. xiv. 19.

45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness.

Effler.

Down *fell* the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground.

Dryden.

46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplica-
tion unto thee.

Is. xiv. 14.

47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Is very likely now to *fall from* him.

Shakspeare.

The emperor, being much solicited by the Scots not to be
a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees from the king
of England.

Hayward.

48. *To FALL in.* To concur; to coincide.
Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward.*
His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them propounded with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*
Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*
When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. *To comply; to yield to.*
Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver foot. *Spectator.*
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*
50. *To FALL off.* To separate; to be broken.
Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakespeare.*
51. *To FALL off.* To perish; to die away.
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Foster.*
52. *To FALL off.* To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.
Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shakespeare.*
— Revolted Mortimer?
— He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare.*
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Heyward.*
What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and transgress his will?
As for those captive tribes, themselves
Who wrought their own captivity, *fall off*
From God to worship calves. *Bacon.*
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison.*
53. *To FALL on.* To begin eagerly to do anything.
Some coarse cod fellad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*
54. *To FALL on.* To make an assault; to begin the attack.
They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare.*
Fall on, fall on and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden.*
Draw all; and when I give the word *fall on*. *Dryden.*
He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen foul* on priesthood. *Dryden.*
55. *To FALL over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.
And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare.*
56. *To FALL out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.
Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmanc's speeches. *Zelmanc.*
How *fell you out*? say that.
— No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*
Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her. *Shakespeare.*
The cedar, by the infatigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebonies, who had elected him to be their king. *Howell.*
A foul exasperated in ill *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*
It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strutt's estate. *Arbutnot.*
57. *To FALL out.* To happen; to befall.
Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*
Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardiest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Haker.*
It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rod on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare.*
Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *Lechard.*

If it so *ful* out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as it some unexpected thing had happened.

58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.
The men were fallish'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling puddle would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on hungry food.
59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.
They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which
they before learned.
I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
Having been brought up an idle hork-bore, he will now
after fall to labour; but is only made fall for the halter. *Rever.*
They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of
Ireland. *Ca. act.*
My lady falls to play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it.
60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the object of.
We know the effect of heat will be such a will to ease fall
under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether
kept in.
Those things which are wholly in the choice of action,
fall under our deliberation. *Tac.*
The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly
that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by statues
of which imagined form all things are represented, which
under human figure. *Levins.*
61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reduced to.
No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the *Georgics*,
which fall under that class of poetry which consist in giving
plain instructions to the reader. *Levins.*
62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.
Austria falling upon these galleys, had with them a cruel and
deadly fight. *Acce.*
An infection in a town first falls upon children, next ex-
cofstitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but,
spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Tac.*
Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a
berry of a mulberry can escape him. *Acce.*
To get rid of fools and frowards was one part of
of design in falling upon these authors. *Pe.*
63. To FALL upon. To attempt.
I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions
about the nature of time. *Ham.*
64. To FALL upon. To rush against.
At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole
legions, we are falling foul upon one another. *Ham.*
This is one of those general words of which it is very dif-
ficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It means
a sort of its senses some part of its primitive meaning,
and implies either literally or figuratively defeat, violence, or
damages. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in
others has no counterpart, or correlative.
- To FALL. v. a.
1. To drop; to let fall.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And seal thy edges: sword, despair and die. *Shakspeare.*
If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. *Shakspeare.*
Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To fall it on Gonzalo. *Shakspeare.*
I am willing to fall this argument: 'tis free for every man
to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it to be
his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*
2. To sink; to deprecate.
If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice, still by
half notes, like the flaps of a lute, or by whole notes, like
without halts, as far as an eight, he will not be able to express
his voice unto it.
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price.
Upon letting interest to four per cent. you fall the price
of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or dis-
prevent not the high use. *Locke.*
4. To y-n; to bring forth.
They then conceiving, and did in yeating time
Fall partly-colour'd limbs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakspeare.*
- FALL. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high.
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That threatens a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.
I saw him run after a guided butterfly; and when he caught
it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over
he comes, and up again, and caught it again; and when he
fall entered him, or how it was, he did to let his neck, and
jud tear it. *Shakspeare.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.
My son, coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and di'd. *2 E. 3. r.*
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it feveth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon.*
A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*
Some were hurt with the *fall* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Swift.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare.*
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*
I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *fall* of us that dwell in the land. *2 E. 3. r.*
5. Ruin; dissolution.
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height; Now shalt thou stand, though fow'd, or time, or fire, Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* confire. *Denham.*
6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being depopulated from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness.
Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney.*
Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire Of my restraint; why here I live alone; And pitiest this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel.*
He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate, Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great; Or deeming meanest what we greatest call, Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.
'Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hesker.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.
That strain again; it had a dying *fall*: O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet south That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare.*
How sweetly did they float upon the wings Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night, At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down Of darkness till it sm'd! *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent.
Waters, when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.
There will we sit upon the rocks, And feed the shepherds feed their flocks By shallow rivers, to whose *falls* Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*
A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisd.*
Down through the crannies of the living walls The crystal streams descend in murm'ring *falls*. *Dryden.*
The swain, in barren deserts, with turpize Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise; And starts, amidst the thrifty wilds, to hear New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*
Now under hanging mountains, Beside the *falls* of fountains, He makes his moan; And calls her ghost, For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water.
Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the most considerable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the rest of Lombardy. *Addison.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills, Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden.*
Any thing that falls in great quantities.
Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*
14. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber.

FALLACIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacious*, French.]
1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

- They believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious*; such as were the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South.*
2. Deceitful; mocking; expectation.
Soon as the force of that *fallacious* fruit, That with exhilarating vapour bland About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton.*
False philosophy inspires *Fallacious* hope. *Milton.*
- FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacius*] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unfound reasoning.
We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* retute us. *Brown.*
We have seen how *fallacious* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*
- FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallacius*] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
- FALLACY. *n. f.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *St. n. y.*
Until I know this sure uncertainty, I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakespeare.*
It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking, to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Farqu.*
All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*
- FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fallibile*] Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.
There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet there are some things they may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *St. n. y.*
- FALLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallibilis*, Latin] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.
Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die. *Shakespeare.*
He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, shall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor.*
Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *St. n. y.*
- FALLING. *n. f.* [from *fallere*] Indentings opposed to prominence.
It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and *fallings* in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison.*
- FALLING ICKNESS. *n. f.* [*fall* and *iciness*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
Did *Cæsar* swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling-iciness*. *Shakespeare.*
The dogfisher is good against the *falling-iciness*. *Warton.*
- FALLOW. *adj.* [*fallow*, Sax.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your *fallow* greyhound, fit? I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale. *Shakespeare.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*
2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]
The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second sowing.
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes fall to the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Hume.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated.
Her *fallow* leas The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory, Doth root upon. *Shakespeare.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected.
Shall faints in civil bloodshed wallow Of faints, and let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras.*
- FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be sowed again.
The plowing of *fallow* is a very great benefit to land. *Astomer.*
They are the best ploughs to plow up summer *fallow* with. *Astomer.*
2. Ground

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
BUILT for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd.

To FOLLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.
Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be
very fallow.

But the ground ought to be well plowed and *fallowed* the
summer before.

FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption
from bearing fruit.

Like one who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness.

S' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*.

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *faulx*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make

False accusation bluish, and tyranny

Tremble at patience.

There are false witnesses among men.

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue

Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,

As, loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture:

the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the

manners false; that is, inconsistent with the manners of man-

kind.

3. Supposititious; succeededaneous.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvass:

fill it with earth above the canvass.

4. Deceiving expectation.

The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we

come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is false under us.

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true

English, I love thee, Kate.

6. Not honest; not just.

What thou would'st highly,

That thou would'st holily; would'st not play false,

And yet would'st wrongly win.

The true prince may, for recreation sake, prove a false

thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.

Men are spongers, which, to pour out, receive;

Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avacious, false, deceitful,

Suspect, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin

That has a name.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,

in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,

no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto

him.

So hast thou cheated Thebes with a wile,

Against thy vow, returning to beguile

Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,

So false thou art to him who fed thee free.

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for

being false to love in forsaking Dido.

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands

To loose his fetters.

9. In all these senses *false* is the word opposed.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,

Thou fals'd hast thy faith with perjury.

2. To deceive.

Fair seemingly pleasure each to other makes,

With goodly purposes there as they fit;

And in his fals'd fancy he her takes

To be the fairest wight that lived yet.

3. To defeat; to balk; to thwart; to evade, as fencers commonly

do.

But Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,

Was wary wife, and closely did rage

Advantage, whilst his foe did wait most ripe;

Sometimes adhart, sometimes he strook him trait,

And fals'd oft his blows t' illude him with such bait.

4. This word is now out of use.

FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [*false* and *heart*.]

1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others,

are severely punished; and the neutrals and falsehearted friends

and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, be
noted.

FA'LSHOOD. *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

All deception in the course of life, is, indeed, nothing else

but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words

to things.

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *adv.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simone and Levi spake not only *falsely* but *infidously*, nay

hypocritically, abusing prophets and religion.

Already were the Helians on our coast,

Whose fleet more mighty every day became

By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,

And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,

And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;

Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least

He would have giv'n one day to my request.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an

intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour

to soothe their secret resentments.

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think

convenient for us.

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS. *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and

the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness*

to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would

that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and

that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness*

or foulness of intentions, especially to perfonated devotion.

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guest,

That great Northumberland, then false to him,

Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *false-*

ness, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.

FA'LSER. *n. f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now

obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be

Of craft coloured with simplicity;

And such end, pardie, does all them remain,

That of such *false* friendship been fain.

FALSIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *false*.] Liable to be counterfeited

or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION. *n. f.* [*falsification*, French; from *false*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear

what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miscon-

struction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, witting-

ly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which it is not,

is very plainly to abuse, and even to *falseify* divine evidence,

which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted

heinous.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an

high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in

his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*; except it should be that

of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour.

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from

searching after this life, and to preserve his story from detection

of falsification.

FA'LSIFIER. *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem

what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few ex-

periments, what happens to *falseifiers* of coin; for counterfeit

money will endure some one proof, others another, but none

of them all proofs.

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falseifiers*, and the people, of all others,

that put their thumbs the worst together.

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsefy*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that

which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse it at church which, either through corrupt

translations of scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches,

any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or,

through *falsefy* additions, propoeth that to the people of God

as scripture which is in truth no scripture.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsefy* every thing they

lift, to please or displease any man.

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falshood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously slew Scymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falshood of the pyrate. *Kneller.*

This superadd treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important truth. *Deacy of Pity.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rans'd away, his ample shield Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lin's fill'd. *Dryden.*

Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus. My friends quarrelled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confuted; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenser's* Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadunt*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I use the word falsify, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

At si iugiter d' Ausi era perfetto, Cui non poter labalo in nesciam ante. *Ariosto, cant. xxvi.* *Falsify* cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified; for his shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

- To FALSIFY, v. n. To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify. *South.*

FALSIFY, n. f. [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falshood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsify the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hosker.*

Can you on him such falsities obtrude?

And as a mortal the most wife delude? *Sandys.* Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable falsities. *Glæver.*

To FALTER, v. n. [*falter*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vaultur*, a flammer, Italian; which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein, Tell on, quoth she. *Spenser.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd, With gaping mouths for issuing wounds prepar'd; The still born sounds upon the palate hung, And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryd.*

He changes, goals I and falter at the question: His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king Shall falter under foul rebellious arms. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of faltering would discover. *Locke.*

To FALTER, v. a. To sit; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean faltered from foulness, feeds and oats. *Mortimer.*

FALTERINGLY, adv. [*falter*,] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FAMBLE, v. a. [*fandler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME, n. f. [*fama*, Latin; *Φαμα*, Doric.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

No LIII.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries. *1 Chron.*

The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to be useless. *Addison.*

What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ, The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

Report; rumour. *Pope.*

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Isa. ix. 9.*

I shall shew what are true fames. *Bacon.*

FAM'ED, adj. [*from fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is fam'd for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shakspeare.*

He purposes to seek the Clarian god, Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode, Since Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryd.*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, famed for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*

FAM'LESS, adj. [*from fame*.] Without fame; without renown.

Then let me, fameless, love the fields and woods, The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *Mary.*

FAM'LIAR, adj. [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family: They range familiar to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shakspeare.*

Be not too familiar with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shak.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted. Kalandar straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom. I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hosker.*

Let us chuse such limbs of noble counsel, That the great body of our state may go In equal rank with the best govern'd nation; That war, or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shakspeare.*

Our sweet Recess, and only consolation left Familiar to our eyes! *Milton.*

One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Hosker.*

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One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Hosker.*

To FAMILIARIZE. v. a. [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude.
 2. To bring down to a state of distant superiority.
- The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. Addison.

FAMILIARLY. adv. [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes

Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your faineness will jell upon my love. *Shakespeare.*
He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been
sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but
once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare.*
The governor came to us, and after salutations, said *fami-*
liarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and
sat him down. Bacon.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or calmness of long habitude or acquaintance.
- Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with
so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great
alterations in the sun and moon. Raleigh.

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.
- Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. Pope.

FAMILLE. en famille, French. In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chafe for companions *en tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit where'er you will. Swift.

FA'MILY. n. f. [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.
- The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot
answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to
take somewhat. Swift.
2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.
 3. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and
mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and
crude, oily and watry. Bacon.

FA'MINE. n. f. [*famini*, French; *famini*, Latin.] Scarcity of
food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our cattle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare.*
Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of
the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come
by sea to countries in want, but principally by the goodness
of God. Hale.

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. Dryden.

To FA'MISH. v. a. [from *fames*, Latin; *famine*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.
- What, did he marry me to *famine* me? *Shakespeare.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. Dryden.
- 2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails grofs,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. Milton.

To FAMISH. v. n. To die of hunger.

You are all resolv'd rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. n. f. [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger;
want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drank't. Hakewill.

FAMOUSLY. n. f. [from *famulus*.] Renown; celebrity. *Ditt.*

FA'MOUS. adj. [*fameus*, French; *famulus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakespeare.*
There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes
of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown.

Num. xvi. 2.
She became *famous* among women; for they had executed
judgment upon her. Ezek. xxiii. 10.

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things;
as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears,
and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was firnamed
Rupographus. Peacham.

I shall be nam'd among the *famous*

Of women, sung at solemn festivals. Milton.

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Walter
that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Goshawk
of Buloigne, which was turned into English by Mr. Fairfax. Dryden.

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame
whether for good or ill.

Mencrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,

Make the sea serve them. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MOUSLY. adv. [from *famulus*.] With great renown; with
great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsell; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace.

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of,
and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. Grew.

FA'MOUSNESS. n. f. [from *famulus*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. n. f. [*annus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool them-
selves.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of laces,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knavery. *Shakespeare.*

Flavia, the least and lightest toy

Can with resistless art employ:

In other hands the fan would prove

An engine of small force in love;

But she, with such an air and mien,

Not to be told or safely seen,

Directs its wanton motions so,

That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;

Gives coolness to the matchless dame;

To every other breath a foe. *Shakespeare.*

The modest fan was lifted up no more,

And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. Pope.

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with
a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock
spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a
fan of feathers. L'Estrange.

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn
is winnowed. [*Fan*, French.]

Flails, strawforks, and rake, with a fan that is strong. *Tass.*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the flail
and with the fan. *Isaiah.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,

Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,

Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakespeare.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a *straw-*
fan, or a fan with sails. *Milton.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The prisoner with a spring from prison broke;

Then stretch'd his feather'd fan with all his might,

And to the neighbouring male wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own comforts: the
contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. *Howe.*

To FAN. v. a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spenser.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every scible humour shake your hearts;

Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,

Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare.*

The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakespeare.*

The air

Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song

Solace'd the woods, and spread their painted wings. *Milton.*

Till ev'n.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;

To meet the *fanning* wind the bottom rose:

The *fanning* wind and purring flocks continue her repose. *Dryden.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,

And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted upon loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter beard, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, and
omitting any. *Bacon.*

Not to the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,

The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand. *Milton.*

In judgment.

FANATICISM. n. f. [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious
frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear foun-
tains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed
upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has
stood unshaken by the most violent assaults of popery on the
one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all.

all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their flanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatiqu*, Fr.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

After their appear'd

A crew, who, under names of old renown,
Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd

Fanatic Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatic. *Decay of Piety.*

FANCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward.*

2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings?
and how foolish and *fan'isid* were they? *Hayward.*

It would flow as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FANCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

FANCY. *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*; *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, *fancy's* sweetest child! *Milton.*

In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,

From hope to fear, from joy to doubt;

Whom we now a goddess call,

Divinity grac'd in every feature,

Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;

Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Mens private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Licke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;

O! forsist *fancies* your companions making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have dy'd

With them they think on? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,

Or in the heart, or in the head?

How begot, how nourish'd?

It is engender'd in the eyes,

With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies

In the cradle where it lies. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;

Or else the law of Athens yields you up

To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakespeare.*

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is oftentimes a ground of affection. *Collier of Friendship.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said

Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbutnot.*

7. Frolic; idle scheme; vagary.

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. Something that pleases or entertains.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree; herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatic, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon.*

London-pride is a pretty *fancy*, and does well for borders.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To **FANCY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Spratt.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To **FANCY.** *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,

Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this point in whatever manner she pleases to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FANCYMOGNER. *n. f.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hang odes upon hawthorn, and elegies on brambles; all forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakespeare.*

FANCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unbound; one whose dilettence is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come once to be *fancysick*, there's no cure for it. *L'Estrange.*

FANE. *n. f.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion.

Not *fane*, nor capitol,

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,

Embarments all of fury, shall lift up

Their rotten privilege. *Shakespeare.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*

Of Juno, now the fecm'd. *Dryden.*

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites

Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,

Who with their votaries in one ruin shar'd. *Philips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,

Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Takell.*

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FANFARON. *n. f.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabic it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Ménage*.]

1. A bully; a hector.

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in in feat of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estr.*

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden.*

FANFARONADE. *n. f.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monsieur Boufflers, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview. *Swift.*

To **FANG.** *v. a.* [Fangan, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*

Destruction *fang* mankind!

FANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The scalon's difference; as the icy *fang*

And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;

Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,

Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say

This is no flattery. *Shakespeare.*

Some

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs*, or tusks; as boars, pikes, falmons; and dogs though less. *Bacon.*

Prepar'd to fly,

The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

Then charge him close, provoke him to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting favage to the ground. *Addison.*

- The nails; the talons.
- Any shoot or other thing by which bold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn.*
The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn.*
The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will assure *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakespeare.*
Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And flrew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Philips.*

FAN'GLE. *adj.* [from *feng*, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner.*] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in the contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fanglesties*.

FAN'GLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated. This is still retained in Scotland; as, he's *new fangled*, or whimsical, and very fond of novelty.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose unconstant. *Asham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakespeare.*

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangle's* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare.*

FA'NGOT. *n. f.* A quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Ditt.*

FA'NNEL. *n. f.* [*fenn*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a maid-priest when he officiates. *Ditt.*

FA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jerem.*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied*. *Shakespeare.*

FANTA'SM. *n. f.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr. from *fantasy*.]

FANTA'STICK. *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr. from *fantasy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Substituting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is mother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? *Shakespeare.*

4. Capricious; humorous; inconstant; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimsical; fanciful; indulgent to one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastick* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up with silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakespeare.*

Duvmir is provided with an imperious expensive, and *fantastick*.

fantastick mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,

By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,

That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he

thinks not why. *Gray.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.]

FANTA'STICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit

with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Johnson.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. *n. f.* [*phantasia*, Fr. *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*, Græc.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look pale!

Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shakespeare.*

I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;

Which is as thin of substance as the air,

And more unsound than the wind. *Shakespeare.*

He is superstitious grown of late,

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*

Go you, and where you find a maid,

That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*;

Sleep be as found as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*

These spirits of *leaves*, in *fantasy's* high court,

Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;

And so they send a good or ill report

Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Devin.*

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a

mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Neat.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the fugitive sweet thereof allure,

Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Humour; inclination.

I would with that both you and others would cease from

drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whit.*

FA'NTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.]

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant

word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses;

and being *fap*, fir, was, as they say, calvered. *Shakespeare.*

FAR. *adv.* [*fero*, Saxon; *fasti*, Eric.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,

Left wrathful the far-shooting god emit

His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great

Is what I love: the far extended ocean

To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates the stain'd her frugal board;

Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:

Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,

Down sunk the far fam'd miseries of mankind. *Arbutnot.*

From the same lineage stern *Æetes* came,

The far fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,

And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare.*

Is it far you ride?

—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time

'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;

All but the fool who fought his destiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friends' af-

fection ceased or prevailed. *Sidney.*

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published,

it presently takes effect far and wide; all states framing them-

selves thereunto.

And after that long strayed here and there,

Through every field and forest far and near. *Spenser.*

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties which were at

first used towards them, which had their reward soon after.

Bacon's Holy War.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, be-

cause

cause the country was unto him best known; following not far after himself with all his army. *Knelley.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milt.*
I have been hunting up and down, far and near, since your
unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations far and near contend in choice,
And send the blow of war by publick voice.
The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away. *Dryden.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*
These words are so far from establishing any dominion,
that we find the quite contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world. *Addison.*

5. To a distance.
As far as the East is from the West, so far hath he removed
our transgressions from him. *Psalms.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled far off, under-
take so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents far off. *Milton.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of
things, and view in my mind, so far as I was able, the be-
ginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the far destroying dart. *Addison.*

And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addison.*

6. In a great part.
When they were by Jebus the day was far spent: *Judg.*
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above
rubies. *Proverbs.*

Such a communication passeth far better through the water
than air. *Bacon.*

Those countries have far greater rivers, and far higher
mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old
world. *Bacon.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ far
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are
usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillot.*

Latin is a more succinct language than either the Italian,
Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason
of its monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in
Shakespeare.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
—You speak him far. *Shakespeare.*

—I don't extend him, sir. *Shakespeare.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it
hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach,
may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen;
but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

Now far forth you do like their articles. *Shakespeare.*
Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as
many necessities, and engageth as far in some other sort,
as to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how far it is
from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position
he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so far influences
the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the
force of the Hebrew conjugations. *La. Ke.*

10. It is used often in composition; as *farshooting*, *farfencing*.
FAR-FETCH. n. f. [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludi-
crous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetched*;
And from their Coptic priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mytick way to jeez us. *Hudibras.*

N° LIII.

FAR-FETCHED. adj. [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *farfetched* spoil. *Milton.*

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *farfetched* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or natu-
rally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetched* policy. *Shakespeare.*
For *farfetched* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify
different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *farfetched* analo-
gy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between
one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green
when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING. adj. [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating
a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whose *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING. adj. [*far* and *shoot*.] Shooting to a great
distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *farshooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden.*

FAR. adj.
1. Distant; remote.

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to far Oaxia shall be sold,
Or try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective,
with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*

If we may behold in any creature any one speak of that
eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious bright-
ness, the fame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light
may be perceived. *Raleigh.*

3. From FAR. In this sense is used elliptically for *far* or re-
mote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from *far*, from
the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the
horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near. *Dryden.*

FAR. n. f. [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow;
young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow this time of the year,
Are fow to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the fow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tuss.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcius*, Latin; *farce*, French.]
1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived
from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least it in-
fused some stuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carver.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The enticell'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakespeare.*

FARCE. n. f. (from the verb; or from *farcer*, French, to mock.)
A dramatick representation written without regula-
rity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is
out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque
is in a picture: the perous and actions of a *farce* are all un-
natural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the
characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the just resem-
blance of this. *Dryden.*

What should be great, you turn to *farce*.
They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of
the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters,
which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FARICAL. adj. [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce; appro-
priated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farical*, because they are
actually in nature. *Gay.*

FARCY. n. f. [*farcina*, Italian; *farciu*, French.] The leprosy
of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL. n. f. [*faridella*, Italian; *faracau*, Fr.] A bundle; a
little pack.

Let us to the king; there is that in this *farrel* will make
him scratch his beard. *Shakespeare.*

- Who would *farde* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life ?
TO FARE *v. n.* [*farān*, Saxon; *varēn*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blustering storm is overblown.
His spirits pure were subject to our fight,
Like to a man in fiew and shape he *fares*.
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden.
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts.
2. To be in any state good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heat shall *fare* evil at the last.
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal splendor.
So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral.
So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Drub.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
To's'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruise'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not what to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them 't' oppose.
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd.
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and ani-
mosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the com-
mon enemy. *Addison.*
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are com-
forted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare*
no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.
Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for
weight. *Hooker.*
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With *it* preceding in an
imperfect form.
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it
refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,
'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it
will *fare* with the hand. *South.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so
harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakespeare.*
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of extre-
mity, they have defended so low as dogs; but Galen deli-
vereth, that young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of
many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only
of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.
He found a ship going to Tarlish; so he paid the *fare* there-
of, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarlish. *Jon.*
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryden.*
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton.*
But when the western winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
'Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him
whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a
great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very
heartily. *Addison.*
FAREWELL, *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of
the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*; *sis felix, abi in banam*
rem; or *bene sit tibi*; but in time use familiarized it to an ad-
verb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are
left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell*, king; with this thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shakep.*

- Farewell*, master Silence: I will not use many words with
you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakespeare.*
Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell* Callist. *Shakespeare.*
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your re-
putation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare.*
An iron lumber thrusts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight.
Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but the reply'd *farewell*. *Dryden.*
O queen, *farewell*! be full posselt
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and bliss! *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation with-
out kindness.
Farewell the year which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show.
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Relov'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*
FAREWELL, *n. f.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attend their joy, that hill and valley ring.
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the
author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addi.*
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of
the public in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but in-
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and
with a different title. *Dryden.*
FAIRINACEOUS, *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; being
like meal or flower of corn.
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,
is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culi-
verous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize,
panick, and millet. *Boissier.*
FARM, *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *ferrom*, provision, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man
upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or
landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and
farm to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a
parliament. *Hayes.*
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to let out their land
in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from
year to year, and some during pleasure. *Speyer.*
TO FARM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings further,
which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Conant.*
3. To cultivate land.
FARMER, *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the
creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the
great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Swift.*
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the dis-
solving of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's History.*
FARMOST, *adj.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; re-
motest.
A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*
FARNES, *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their
nearness from timely succour by their friends, have forced the com-
manders to call forth the utmost number of able hands to
fight. *Carr.*
FARRAGINOUS, *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of di-
fferent materials.
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farrago*
conjunction of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, and
but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and most
ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARRAGO, *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed casually of
veral ingredients; a medley. *FARRAGO.*

FARRIER. *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farrriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrrier*, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses.

Swift's Directions to the Groom.

To FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farrriery* and cowlceching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*

FARRROW. *n. f.* [*farrh*, Saxon.] A little pig.

Pour in fow's blood that hath litter'd

Her nine *farrow*. *Shakespeare.*

To FARRROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,

Are for to be made of. *Tuff.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolucous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bifolucous animals. *Brewin.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,

As fair and fruitful as the fow that carry'd

The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryden.*

FART. *n. f.* [*fere*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*

Of every heart;

It pains a man when 'tis kept close;

And others that offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,

Although the bore be ne'er so large,

Before the flame from muzzle burst,

Just at the breech it flashes first;

So from my lord his passion broke,

He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as

the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far*

make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient

orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to

write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *farther*, *furthest*, *yon-*

der, *fun*, *der*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound,

being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]

At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely;

beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when com-

pared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required

a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and

things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without those ties of gra-

titude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,

Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden.*

FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *furthereance*, from *fur-*

ther.] Encouragement; promotion.

'That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all

the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Milham.*

FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furtharmore*.] Besides;

over and above; likewise.

Fartharmore the leaves, boughs and boughs of this tree, by

so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power

and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh.*

To FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote;

to facilitate; to advance.

If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.

FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest*. See FARTHER.]

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of

the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hobbes.*

FARTHING. *n. f.* [*fearthing*, Saxon, from *feor*, four, that is,

the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money

used in England. *Cocker.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in,

Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

2. Copper money.

'I he parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver;

nor the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not

worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never his content,

'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden.*

FARTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Stimmer*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,

With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me,

What compass will you wear you *farthingale*? *Shakespeare.*

Arthur wore in hall

Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French

king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England

a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,

With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,

A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *werb*.] As much as

is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthing*-

worth of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls

as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,

That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;

And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main, *Dryden.*

To fright those slaves with what they felt before.

FASCIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with

a bandage. *DiD.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or man-

ner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the wor-

thies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wijman.*

To FASCINATION. *v. a.* [*fascine*, Latin.] To bewitch; to

enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

'Here be none of the affections which have been noted to

fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* fin this is, as allows men no liberty of

consideration. *Dewey of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of

bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move

pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and

enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon

their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them

against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words,

which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can

naturally give an account of. *South.*

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince passed many a river without the help of

pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the

generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison.*

FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by

witchcraft, or enchantment.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther

than refer to experiment. *Harvey.*

FASHION. *n. f.* [*fason*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward

appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erect-

ing churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of

them and collineity, and at the opinion which we have of

them. *Hobbes.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor peoples friend.

—I will,

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakespeare.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,

And entertain a score or two of taylor's,

To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakespeare.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do

not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakespeare.*

3. Manner; or way.

For that I love your daughter

In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,

Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners;

I must advance. *Shakespeare.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,

And he will, after his *fashion*, tell you

What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images

in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unchristian

fashion, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayw.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments.

Here's

Here's the note

How much the chain weighs to the utmost ear, at,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.
Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises. *Sidon.*
Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of it is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about it. *Tillotson.*

Why truly, wife, it was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow for royalty in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.
A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His pangs tricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise; when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.
Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee; and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shakespeare.*

10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possessed with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakespeare.*

- TO FASHION, v. a. [*fajsoner*, French; from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shakespeare.*

Did not that make me in the womb, make him? and did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabric be design'd,
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art look miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different tool another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
Fits to their little artfuls owd its frame. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselfes thereto, according to occasion. *Spenser.*

Nature as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*

This cardinal,
Though from an humble flock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cast into external appearance.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakespeare.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

- FA'SHIONABLE, *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glan.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
He darts her ears, and d pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden.*

3. Obsolete of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* coat,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arm outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tiewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY, *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteely have been duelled or fluked into another world. *Smith.*

FA'SHIONIST, *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dick.*

TO FAST, v. n. [*fajst*, Gothick; *fæstan*, Saxon]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not for great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Matt.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:
I *fast* and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

FAST, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakspeare.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've paid,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fear. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by affecting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Aubrey.*

Nor pray'st nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse refrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST, *adj.* [*fæst*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains.
Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milton.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adventures, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser.*

3. Fixed.

Lodronius, with the breaking in and force of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being sore wounded, and almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the utmost of that his last endeavour, he yielded himself. *Knight.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Templ.*

4. Deep; found.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a *most fast* sleep. *Shakespeare.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconflant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friends, nor fearful to foes. *Milton.*

6. [from *fajst*, Welch, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth in their hands. *Ezra v. i.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Dryden.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon.*

7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast* and *lose* each with other, giving and receiving richens. *Sidney.*

If he perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes he heard him, sometimes stoop'd his ear,
And play'd *fast* and *lose* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*
The fully and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast*
and *lose* with God Almighty! *L'Estrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms
they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast* and *lose*, without ever confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakespeare.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakespeare.*

2. Closely; nearly.

Barbarossa leit fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tackling, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the caille *fast* by. *Knelley.*

Fast by the oracle of God, that flow'd
Milton.

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'r meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast* by,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryden.*

Fast by the throne obsequious lame resides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides,
Well known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope.*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast* beside him once-fer'd Edward sleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou can'st. *Shakespeare.*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face. *Daniel.*

The heavest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fast* when most leud is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered. *Hammond.*

To *FASTEN.* *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immovably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Ex.*

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Ombius bore. *Dryden.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone, *Dunne.*

To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one.

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties with very different ideas *fasten'd* to them. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare.*

5. To settle; to confirm.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise. *Deacy of Piety.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

To *FASTEN.* *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he durst heaven. *Shakespeare.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Lake.*

FASTENER. *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.

FASTER. *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food. *Angl.*

FASTHENDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; close-handed; clofely; covetous.

Nº LIII.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princess Catharine. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Latin; *fastidiusus*, *fastidiosus*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; inolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, less thou for them. *R. Johnson.*

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindliness of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, on any one who want them; concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at the knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTIGIATED. *adv.* [*fastigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrow-ed up to the top. *Ditt.*

FASTINGDAY. *n. f.* [*fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of sins. *Taylor.*

FASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *fast*.]

1. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king any dislike, did content by their forwardness to shew it was but theirs *fastness* to the former government, and that those alterations ended with the time. *Bacon's History of Great Britain.*

2. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola. *Davies.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chafe. *Dryden.*

3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts.*

4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Alchem.*

FASTUOUS. *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Latin; *fastueux*, *fr.*] Proud; haughty. *Ditt.*

FAT. *adj.* [FAT, Saxon.]

1. Fullfed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor flag, and the *fattest*, I think, i' the forest. *Shakespeare.*

Let our wives

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis a fine thing to be fat and smooth. *L'Estrange.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being fat: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a fat man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow fat. *Arbutnot.*

2. Coarse; gross; dull. [*fat*, French.]

O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-growing on the ground. *Dryden.*

3. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

A fat beneficence is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in efficacies of eating and drinking. *Swift.*

FAT. *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some the vessels of the membrana adiposa are so full, that the fat is an inch or more thick; and in others they are almost flat, containing little or no fat. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, which is easily melted, called pinguedo; another firm, white, brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called sebum, suet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the mofs upon the skull of a dead man unburied, 8 Y and

F A T

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot.*

FAT. *n. f.* [*fat*, Saxon; *waite*, Dutch. This is generally written *fat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Jarl.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, or cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shakespeare.*

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites *Shakespeare.*

With this slave's offal.
They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Albion.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shakespeare.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old fox *fats* as well, and is as good as a young one. *Montaigne's Husbandry.*

FATAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is enow'd
With Phrygian, Lætan, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tilleyson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Flaccus.*

Had circled his full orb.
It was *fatal* course. *Alfons.*

Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophesy'd of old,
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden.*

O race divine!
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FATALITY. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obdurate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Watts.*

FATALITY. *n. f.* [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; predetermination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The Stoicks held a *fatalité*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatalité* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's pre-arrangement could not secure the son from the *fatalité* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatalité*. *Bro.*

FATALITY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

F A T

FATALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fat*. *Alfons.*

There is a necessity in *fat*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate, *Dryden.*

You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fat*? *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood suit appears,
A watchful *fat* o'erfrees its rising years. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fat*,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk!
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shakespeare.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd 'd till in the common *fat*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feels alone his family'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fat*,
Waiting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fat*? *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow rings,
And bears thy *fat*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and fampires. *Dryden.*

FATED. *adj.* [from *fat*.]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

Thy *fated* fly
Gives us free hope. *Shakespeare.*

FATHER. *n. f.* [*pater*, Saxon; *ater*, Euse. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Beniamin, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Isaiah.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Matth.*

2. The first ancestor.

It should not stand in thy politeness;
But that myself should be the root and *father* *Shakespeare.*

Of many kings.
Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Isaiah.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in predicting
Epiphany; Epiphany, a lawyer, said in tears, Tell me,
father, when doth the sun change? The old man answered,
When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Comenius.*

4. The title of any man revered for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Shakespeare.*

5. One who has given origin to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Genesis.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallibility; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Erasm.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Genesis.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his pious and exemplary life; and in it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Isaiah.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glooms of majestic Rome. *Denham.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal son of God esteemed of his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.
We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*

Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW, *n. f.* [from *father*.] The fathers of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison.*

To FATHER, *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

And rather *father* thee than mother thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply with a father.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakespeare.*
How light and potable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow;
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To adopt a composition.

Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hester.*
My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FATHERHOOD, *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, fix whole books should by their *fatherhood* of Tient be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hull.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FATHERLESS, *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ezodus.*

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*

The *fatherless* had no friend.
He caught his death the last county-fissions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison.*

FATHERLINESS, *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FATHERLY, *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*

The part which defends the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FATHERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* dispos'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FATHOM, *n. f.* [from *fædm*, Saxon.]

1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers or either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Shakeſp.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare.*

To FATHOM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his thoughts. *Fulton.*

Our depths who *fathoms*?
To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as,
I cannot *fathom* his design. *Pope.*

FATHOMLESS, *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare.*

FATIDICAL, *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Hevel.*

FATIGEROUS, *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dicit.*

FATIGABLE, *adj.* [*fatiga*, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FATIGATE, *v. a.* [*fatiga*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in *fatiga* was *fatiga*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare.*

FATIGUE, *n. f.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatiga*, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

To FATIGUE, *v. a.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatiga*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatiga left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKIDNEYED, *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidneyed* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep. *Shakespeare.*

FATLING, *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah.*

FATNER, *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was well, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbutnot.*

FATNESS, *n. f.* [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his sile rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess.

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genesis.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended flaid, and left unmoit
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley.*

To FATTEN, *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of fluff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Lendinensis.*

Touch aught of mine;
This falchion elle, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden.*

3. To feed grossly; to increase.

Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fatten* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FATTEN, *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Orway.*

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fat'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long descending healthful progeny. *Dryden.*

Tygers

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honestly in courts we find. *Grauville.*

FATUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
We pry or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glan.*
2. Impotent; without force; illusory: alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth, *Denham.*
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. Foolish-
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy. *Foolish-*
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy. *Foolish-*
It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme
fatuity of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their re-
quest. *King Charles.*

Their symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort
of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbuthnot.*

FATUITY. *adj.* [*fat* and *uit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.
Thou art so *fatuit* with drinking old sack, and unbun-
tasting thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakespeare.*

FATTY. *adj.* [*from fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;
partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not
because it thicketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,
and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon.*

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with reluctant fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the mariatric scurvy are, a
saline taste in the *funicle*, and a laxative urine, sometimes with
a *fatty* substance like a thin *Ben-a-top*. *Arbuthnot.*

FACET, *n. f.* [*facet*, French; *facies*, Latin.] The pipe
inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up
by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written
facet.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a
cause between an orange-wife and a *facet*-seller, and adjourned
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakspeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not
run, blow strongly into the *facet*, and it will immediately
pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

FACUCHION. *n. f.* [*See FALCHION*.] A crooked sword.
But good *Aeneas* order'd on the floor

A *fatally* tomb, whose top a trumpet bore; *Dryden.*

A soldier's *facuchion*, and a seaman's oar.

FAUFEL. *n. f.* [*French*.] The fruit of a species of the palm-
tree. See *PALM*.

FAYVILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fangous particles
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifies a moist air
about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous*
particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FA'ULCON. } See { *FALCON*.

FA'ULCONRY. } See { *FALCONRY*.

FAULT. *n. f.* [*faul*, *fente*, Fr. *faturo*, to be deficient, Spanish.

The *f* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In con-
versation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or ob-
jection.

The prophet chusef rather to charge them with the *fault*
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-
gressing a law which God had made. *Hawley.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,
but that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*;

Then what must he expect that still proceeds *Dryden.*

To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which can-
not bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly emulate the nature of criticism, who think
its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*

'To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every
thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from
being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and
indispensible duty. *Asterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,

And each exalted stanza reems with thought.

Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,

For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never com-
plain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a

better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed
too. *Shakespeare.*

There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say
unto us, make brick; and behold, thy servants are beaten;
but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Ezekiel.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.

To *FAULT*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise
to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it
faultheth.

To *FAULT*. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,

But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER. *n. f.* [*from fault*.] An offender; one who commits
a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;

This hand committed that suppos'd offence. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an ob-
jector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [*from faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly;
defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [*from faulty*.]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faul-*
ness by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who
coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether
it be a thing or no to be echevered. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faul-*
ness of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [*from fault*.] Without fault; perfect; com-
pletely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faulthless* suffered pain,

There where he dy'd, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy *faulthless* figure thus deface? *Dryden.*

Whoever thinks a *faulthless* piece to be.

Thinks what he's not, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*faulty*, French; *from fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Samuel.*

Can thus

Th' image of God in man, created once

So goodly and etecl, though *faulty* since,

To such unlighty sufferings be debas'd! *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is
three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in
Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that
ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multi-
tude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as
things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in
truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by
Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Holer.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was
stricken into the mouth at the first court, so that he died pre-
sently. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favore*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;
to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged fies

Was none more favourable, nor more fair,

Whilft heaven did *favore* his felicities,

Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir *Spenser.*

Of Mucarol.

The self-fame gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,

May *favore* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shakespeare.*

Men *favore* wonders. *Bacon.*

Fortune fo *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming
surrendered unto him. *Knight.*

The good *Aeneas* am I call'd; a name,

While fortune *favours* d, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *favours* d of the Kie's,

Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favore* an
Addison.

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his
master. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favore*, Latin; *favours*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks

Of *favours* from myself, and all our house. *Shakespeare.*

The child Samuel was in *favours* both with the Lord and

also with men. *1 Samuel.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favours* to men of
skill. *Ecclef. ix. 11.*

- His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*
This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden.*
At play, among flangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another. *Swift.*
2. Support; defence; vindication.
The pleasures which the Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*
3. Kindness granted.
All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*
O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.
I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon.
Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
—Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakespeare.*
Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if it might be inquired
What the constitution of these arms would be. *B. Johnson.*
They got not the land by their own sword; but by right hand and thune arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms.*
Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*
6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.
All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works to wondrous he ordain'd. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
And every one his love suit will advance
Unto his several mistresses, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakespeare.*
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon.*
A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Spettatur.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.
Here, Flauden, wear that his *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap: when Alanfin and myself were down together, I pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shakespeare.*
9. Feature; countenance.
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*
Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakespeare.*
There's no goodness in thy face: if Anthony
Be free and healthful, why lo t'art a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shakespeare.*
Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shaksfp.*
A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their *favours*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
- FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favourable*, French; *favourabilis*, Latin.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.
Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests. *Shakespeare.*
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.
None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, to health, and long life. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient.
Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.
Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
- FAVOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *favourable*.] Kindness; benignity.
FAVOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard
Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for
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themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them.

She giveth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Hester.*
The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favourably*, or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*
We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURER. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindness.
Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope.*
2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which the daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Spenser.*
FA'VOURER. *adv.* [from *favour*.] Always joined with *well*, or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.
If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hosker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shakespeare.*
Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakespeare.*
Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel.*

All the *favourers* of magic were the most profest and bitter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison.*
FA'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorita*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by his superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*
I was a Theban gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies!
The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shaksfp.*

Did her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeyuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbidden to the enter like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of fatuity. *Watson.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; without patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.
Of that goddess I have fought the fight,
Yet no where can her kind; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*. *Spenser.*

FA'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.
He left the waves to wash;

The wave sprung entrails, about which *fansens* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman.*

FA'USEBBAYE. *n. f.* A small mound of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenance; supporter.

I am neither author or *fauter* of any sect; I will have no man addit himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Bea. Johnson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fauters* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FA'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautre*'s still. *Clayton.*

He comes from banishment to the *fautrest* of liberty,
The barbarous to the polite. *Garth.*

FAWN.

FAWN. *n. f.* [*fawn*, French, from *faun*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where, where I saw her face,
Whole image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser.*
The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a *Shakspere.*

pricket.
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*,
and so the calf. *Bacon.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original.] Perhaps a contraction of the French *faufan*, a term of fraudulence for children.

1. To court by flinking before one: as a dog.
The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old know-
ledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakspere.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.
Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,

As he her wrong'd innocence did weep. *Spenser.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an
ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a
cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee?

So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shakspere.*

And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou

Once *fawn'd*, and cringing'd, and servile ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Whom Aeneas follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Dextrous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays
servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appella-
tion of *fawners*. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *fax*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now ob-
solete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with
stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden.*

FAY. *n. f.* [*fai*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-fleets, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *fai*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

They plainly to *fai*: of shepherds; most what,
Bad is the best, this English is *fai*;

Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY. *n. f.* A gooseberry

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*Feague* uses *To feige*, free to censure; *fe-*
gen, German, to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip;

to chastise; to beat. In Scottish *feake*, to flutter; to be idly
or officiously busy.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulte*, French.] Duty due to a superior
lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *falty* to the new-made king. *Shakspere.*

Let my sovereign

Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *falty* and love. *Shakspere.*

Man disobedient,

Disloyal, breaks his *falty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beast behold

After their kinds. I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *falty*

With low subjection. *Milton.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *falty* from God, or to disturb

Conjugal love.

FEAR. *n. f.* [*feazan*, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *fealtre*, Erfc.]

1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of
future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe the throw'd him might. *Sp.*

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those
countries. *Ezra.*

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?

Must we not will, for *fear* of withing ill? *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we
are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of
evil. *Rever.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or
thing. *Rever.*

And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon
every beast. *Genes.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Mac.*

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side:

Thy demons, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,

Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shakspere.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had
been with me. *Genes.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the
pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall
be taken in the snare. *Isaiah.*

FEAR. *n. f.* [*foera*, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

But fair Charilla to a lovely *fear*

Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Spenser.*

To FEAR. *v. a.* [*feazan*, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be
afraid of.

Now, for my life Hortensio *fears* his widow.

—Then never trust me if I be afraid.

—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;

I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspere.*

To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,

Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Shakspere.*

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *fear'd* above
all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdras.*

When I view the beauties of thy face,

I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards' landing
and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carver.*

If he be taken, he shall never more

Be *fear'd* of doing harm: make your own purpose
How in my strength you please. *Shakspere.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakspere.*

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Deane.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in horror; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.

—Safar than trust too far:

Let me fill take away the harms I *fear*,

Not *fear* still to be harm'd. *Shakspere.*

2. To be anxious.

If any such be here, if any *fear*

Leaves for his person than an ill report;

If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shakspere.*

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*

For his ill-gotten gain;

And pray to gods that will not hear,

While the debating winds, and billows bear

His wealth into the main. *Dryden.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,

Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:

So much the *fears* for William's life,

That Mary's fate the dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *ful*.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakspere.*

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the
English. *Davies.*

I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither
Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises. *Exodus.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe.

Against such monsters God maintain'd his own, by *fearful*

execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Holzer.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not
any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just dis-
pleasure. *Holzer.*

All torment, trouble, wonder and amazement
Inhabits here: some heavenly power guide us

Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakspere.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Holzer.*

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous
thunders

thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FEARFULLY, *adv.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night

Did Thibe *fearfully* o'trip the dew,

And saw the lion's shadow.

Shakespeare.

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head

Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep.

Shakespeare.

FEARFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timoroufness; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask anything, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error. *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders. *South.*

FEARLESSLY, *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror.

'Tis matter of the greatest affrontment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FEARLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessly* in danger.

FEARLESS, *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

From the ground the *fearless* doth arise,

And walked forth without suspect of crime.

Spenser.

The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone

Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.

Milton.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other.

Temple.

FEASIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable.

Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FEASIBLE, *adj.* [from *feasible*, French.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*.

Glanville.

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them.

South.

FEASIBLY, *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST, *n. f.* [from *feire*, French; *festum*, Latin.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest.

—If he had been forgotten,

It had been as a gap in our great *feast*.

Shakespeare.

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants.

Gen. xl. 20.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,

And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;

When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,

With fudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train.

Dry.

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a fast.

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian.

Shakespeare.

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others.

Locke.

TO FEAST, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,

Did *feast* together.

Shakespeare.

The parish funds, indeed; but our church-wardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the furnishings.

Gay.

TO FEAST, *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently:

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour.

Hayward.

2. To delight; to pamper.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,

Whole taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.

Dryden.

FEASTER, *n. f.* [from *feast*.]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna.

Taylor.

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, *adj.* [*feast* and *full*.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days

Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing

His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,

From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

Milton.

Therefore be sure

Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends;

Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,

Haft gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.

Alfion.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The sutor train

Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r

His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour.

Pope.

FEASTRITE, *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,

Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train

Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,

Revives the *feastrites* old.

Phillips.

FEAT, *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far

For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;

Full oft approved in many a cruel war.

Spenser.

Tarquin's felt he met,

And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,

When he might act the woman in the scene,

He prov'd th' best man i' the field.

Shakespeare.

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express.

Adams.

2. A trick; a festive or ludicrous performance

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards.

Bacon.

FEAT, *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *bono factus ad unguem*.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had

A page so kind, so dutious, diligent;

So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feast*, so nurse like.

Shakespeare.

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feast* man at controversy.

Stillingfleet.

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments fit upon me,

Much *feast*er than before.

Shakespeare.

FEATEOUS, *adj.* [from *feast*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously.

And with fine fingers crop full *feateously*

The tender stalks on high.

Spenser.

FEATHER, *n. f.* [*feðer*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The skin of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face.

Shakespeare.

The brave eagle does with sorrow see

The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,

Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,

Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;

She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,

But bears them boldly on her wings away.

Waller.

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail.

Newton.

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.

Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

The proud insulting queen,

With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,

And of their *feather* many more proud birds,

Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax.

Shakespeare.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off

My friend, when he most needs me.

Shakespeare.

3. An ornament; an empty title.

[Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn.

Farrer's Dict.

TO FEATHER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Parlet was the sovereign of his heart;

Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,

He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day.

Dryden.

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.

Bacon.

5. **TO FEATHER ONE'S NEST**. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to get riches together.

FEATHERED, *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,

And meets his wife, which brings her *feathered*.

Danne.

FEATHERDRIVER, *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with th fine dust or down of feathers.

Darham.

FEATHERED, *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Cloathed

be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demerit in any land, but the prince in right of his crown; for though he that has fee has *ius perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called fee-simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail: fee-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever; fee-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. Cowel.

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell fee-simples in his matter's name. *Spenser.*
Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for
entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?

The general cause; or is it a fee-grief,
Due to some single breach? *Shakespeare.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a fee. *Halberd.*

Not helping, death's my fee;

But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends

Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shakespeare.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not
know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for
a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property fees. *Tusser.*

FE'FARM. *n. f.* [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are
held from a superior lord

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them
back again, to hold in *feffarm*; which brought him into such
hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possessed with fear. *Davies.*

FE'FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs
if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for heliobore the patient craves,
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryden.*

2. To bribe.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet
her; feed every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give
me sight of her. *Shakespeare.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a fervent fee'd. *Shakespeare.*

FE'BLE. *adj.* [feible, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly;
infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men earned all the feeble upon asses to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But feeble are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue;

My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal
soul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we
aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exalta-
tion of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

A crutch that helps the weak alone,

Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

FE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble;
to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a cattle reared high and round,

By subtle engines and malicious sight

Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and feeble quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be feeble here,

That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Shakespeare.*

FE'BLEMINDED. *adj.* [feible and mind.] Weak of mind;
defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, sup-
port the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Thessalonians.*

FE'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from feeble.] Weakness; imbecility; in-
firmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,

Than his that shakes for age and feebleness. *Shakespeare.*

Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their

limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'BLELY. *adv.* [from feeble.] Weakly; without strength.

N° LIV.

Like mine, thy gentle number's feckly creep;
Thy tragick mule gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*
FEED. *v. a.* [fædan, Gothic; fætan, poëtan, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which
time it eat more than its own weight. *A bathurst.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke arises from the warm springs that feed
the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the
length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it
may not feed them too fast. *Mortimer.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you cannot
get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to
feed it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

'How oft from pomp and state did I remove,

To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily
feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knox.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, feeds and
relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

'To feed were best at home;
From thence the fawce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;

Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost. *Shakespeare.*

You cry against the noble senate, who,

Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else

Would feed on one another. *Shakespeare.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by

milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He feeds on fruits, which, of their own accord,

The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields

and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy

Th' undesired blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his

beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make

restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the
best feed, with a shuffling kind of tremor through all her
principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their feed

is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed

Are now on sale. *Shakespeare.*

FE'EDER. *n. f.* [from feed.]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,

Not to his master's but his feeder's hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,

Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,

The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shakespeare.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder. *Shakespeare.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the

missel-thrush, or feeder upon mistletoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriously.

But that our feasts

In every mess have folly, and the feeders

Jest with it as a custom, I should blush

To see you so attired. *Shakespeare.*

But such fine feeders are no guest for me;

Riot agrees not with frugality:

Then, that unfashionable man am I,

With me they starve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

FEEL. *pret. felt*; *part pass. felt*. *v. n.* [fælan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension,
shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except co-
lours. *Addison.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who feels for all mankind, *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. v. a.

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judge.*

2. To try; to found.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shak.*

3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight

In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*? *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to 'scape, who *feel*

Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Greene's Juvenal.*

The well fung woes shall footh my pensive ghost;

He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,

E'er *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

4. To be affected by.

Would I had never trod this English earth,

Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shakespeare.*

5. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happier upon him;

For then, and not 'till then, he *felt* himself, *Shakespeare.*

And found the blessedness of being little.

FEEL. n. f. [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even,

flatulent, and springy. *Sharp.*

FEELER. n. f. [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,

Whose ev'ry touch would force the *feeler's* foul

To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as anten-

nae; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching be-

fore them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that

besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may

be admitted. *Derham.*

FEELING. participial adj. [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!

O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration

Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision. *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,

They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney.*

Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears

Moist it again; and frame some *feeling* line,

That may discover such integrity. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,

Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare.*

I had a *feeling* sense

Of all your royal favours; but this last

Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

FEELING. n. f. [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the fight

To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?

So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,

And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,

That the might look at will through ev'ry pore. *Milton.*

2. Sensibility; tenderness.

The apprehension of the good,

Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shakespeare.*

Their king out of a princely *feeling*, was spating and com-

passionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

3. Perception.

Great persons had need to borrow other mens opinions to

think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*,

they cannot find it. *Bacon.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of

sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward con-

sciousness, which may be called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FEELINGLY. adv. [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The prince might judge that he meant himself, who spoke

so *feelingly*. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if

there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here *feel* we but the penalty of Adam,

The season's difference; as the icy phang,

And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,

Which when it bites and blows upon my body,

Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,

This is no flattery: these are counsellors,

That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shakespeare.*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET. n. f. The plural of *foot*.

His brothers image to his mind appears,

inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fear. *Pope's Statius.*

FEETLESS. adj. [from *feet*.] Without feet.

Geoffrey of Bouillon broched three *feetless* birds, called Al-

lerions, upon his arrow. *Comden.*

To FEIGN. v. a. [*feindre*, French; *feign*, Latin.]

1. To invent.

And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing

and the doer; the thing *feigned*, the feigning and the *feigner*

to the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Bacon.*

No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest*

them out of thine own heart. *Nichols.*

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy sculcent,

Above the water were on high extent,

And *feigned* to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser.*

3. To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,

Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;

But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,

As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;

Yet both to strive their fearfulness to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEIGN. v. n. To relate falsely; to image from the invention.

Therefore the poet

Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;

Since nought so flockish, hard and full of rage,

But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shaksp.*

FEIGNEDLY. adv. [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly* in some of

the heathens. *Bacon.*

FEIGNER. n. f. [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing

and the doer; the thing *feigned*, the feigning and the *feigner*

to the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Bacon.*

FEINT. participial adj. [from *feign*, for *feigned*, or *feint*, Fr.]

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid

truth, and is reconciled infensibly to any thing that can be but

dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. n. f. [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spenser.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares

For well bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. n. f. Worms in hawks.

FE'LDFARE. n. f. See FIELDFARE.

To FELICITATE. v. a. [*felicitare*, French; *felicitare*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess

Myself an enemy to all other joys;

And find I am alone *felicitate*

In your dear highness's love. *Shakespeare.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and

felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, *felicitating* the

good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown's Pastor Err.*

FELICITATION. n. f. [French, from *felicitare*.] Congratulation.FELICITOUS. adj. [*felix*, Latin.] Happy.FELICITOUSLY. adv. [from *felicitatus*.] Happily.FELICITY. n. f. [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.] Happiness;

prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,

And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,

Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,

May live for ever in *felicité*. *Spenser.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicité*;

But virtue join'd with riches and long life,

In corporal pleasure lie, and careless ease. *Milton.*

So the *felicités* of her wonderful reign may be complete.

How great, how glorious a *felicité*, how adequate to the

desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the

gospel! *Atterbury's Sermon.*

FELINE. adj. [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in

his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *felinus*,

or a long taper. *Green.*

FELL. adj. [*pelle*, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness fell,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax.*

So *fell*st foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shak.*

That infant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E're since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.
I know thee, love I wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain.
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *fell*st of the *fell*. *Thomson.*

FELL. *n. f.* [*felle*, *saxon.*] The skin; the hide.
Wipe thine eye;
The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare.*

The time has been in fens would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shakespeare.*

Fe *FELL*. *v. a.* [*fell*en, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakespeare.*
Up and down he travels his ground;
Now wards a *fel*ing blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck
him on the head with the stock, and *fell*ed him. *Raleigh.*
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all
minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was
*fell*ed. *Howell.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*
Whom with such force he struck, he *fell'd* him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
I *fell'd* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryden.*

2. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he seem a farmer that would sell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Spenser.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The pretense of *To fall*.
None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thousands, angel or archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FELLER. *n. f.* [*from fell*.] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us.
Jl. xiv. 8.

FELLIFLUOUS. *adj.* [*fell* and *flu*, Latin.] Flowing with
gall. *Diell.*

FELLMONGER. *n. f.* [*from fell*.] A dealer in hides.

FELLESS. *n. f.* [*from fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.
When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fall, and all his armour steep,
For every *fellness* loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*

FELLOE. *n. f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a
wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *jelly*.
Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods,
In general iynod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *felles* from her wheel,
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Their axle-trees, naves, *felles*, and spokes were all molten.
1 Kings vii. 33.

FELLOW. *n. f.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minshaw*; from *fe*, faith,
and *lag*, bound, *Saxon*; *Janus*; *follow*, *Scottish*.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.
In youth I had twelve *fellow*s like unto myself, but not one
of them came to a good end. *Ascham.*

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow*'s hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls. *Dryden.*

3. One of the same kind.
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injury'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellow*s prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd once his favourite dog: he fed him with his own
hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellow*s.
L'Estrange.

4. Equal; peer.

Chiefstain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellow*s laie, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax.*
So you are to be hereafter *fellow*s, and no longer ser-
vants. *Sidney.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been
prepared for the reception of vice: the soul and the body do
not seem to be *fellow*s. *Armin.*

6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, some-
times with esteem; but generally with some degree of con-
tempt.
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakespeare.*

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his
wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he
had been crucified, but that he saved himself upon his horns.
Bacon, Apophthegm 4.

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fell*ows
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch;
the sorry rascal.
Thou great *fell*ow scornfully receiving them, as foolish
birds fallen into their net, it pleas'd the eternal justice to make
them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Roderigo, and *fellow*s that are 'scap'd:
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead. *Shakespeare.*

I have great comfort from this *fell*ow: methinks he hath
no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect
gallows. *Shakespeare.*

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me loyal to possession;
And left me in reputels banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakespeare.*

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had it not shewn been by,
A *fell*ow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakespeare.*

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some surly *fell*ow. *Shakespeare.*

The *fell*ow had taken more fish than he could feed while
they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian feed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fell*ow, as this Mr.
Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch asks the monk,
Or, cozier like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.
The provost commanded his men to hang him on the
nearest tree: then the *fell*ow cried out that he was not the
miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues.
Fe *FELLOW*. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.

Fellow is often used in composition to mark community of
nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow*'st nothing. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*
1. One who has the same right of common.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the con-
sent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines
with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.
Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief
eminencies whereby we are raised above our *fellow-creatures* the
brutes in this lower world. *Watts.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheri-
tance.
The Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.*

FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the
same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellow-helpers*
to the truth. *3 Joh.*

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same
design.
My *fellow-labourers* have likewise commissioned me to per-
form in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master. *Not*

- Nor let's think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*
Fair *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*
Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same
heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dis-
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their
surviving children. *Atterbury.*
- FELLOW-SOLDIER.** *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their
men. *Shakefp.*
Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakefp.*
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and
fellow-soldier. *Phil.*
- FELLOW-STUDENT.** *n. f.* One who studies in company with
another.
I pray thee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*;
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shakefp.*
If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it over with your
acquaintance. *Watts.*
- FELLOW-SUBJECT.** *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-
vernment.
The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects* was a feather
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*
- FELLOW-SUFFERER.** *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.
How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace
was made their *fellow-sufferer*? And how glorious for you, that
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?
Dryden's Fables.
- We in some measure shares the necessities of the poor at the
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only
their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*. *Addison.*
- FELLOW-WRITER.** *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or
one the same subject.
Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their
fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*
- FELLOWFEELING.** *n. f.* [*fellow and feeling.*]
1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeel-*
ing of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*
2. Combination; joint interest.
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fellow-*
feeling. *Arbutnot.*
- FELLOWLIKE.** *adj.* [*fellow and like.*] Like a companion;
FELLOWLY. *adj.* on equal terms; companionable.
All which good parts he graciously with a good *fellowlike*,
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew.*
One need for another, to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tupper.*
- FELLOWSHIP.** *n. f.* [*from fellow.*]
1. Companionship; comfort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
Burkneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*. *Shakefp.*
From blissful bows,
Of amaranth shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they stay
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hailed. *Milton.*
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are
made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy.*
God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have
fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-
ment of society. *Locke.*
2. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That tears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakefp.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,
although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solem-
n agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to do.
Hooker.
Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the
fellowship of that war. *Knutley.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton.*
O love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*
5. Company; state of being together.
The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a sail!
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.
In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not
that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon.*

7. Fitness and fondness for fætal entertainments, with good pre-
fix'd.
He had by his excessive good *fellowships*, which was grateful to
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of
the army. *Clarendon.*
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.
Corofodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went up to
London. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby
we balance accounts, depending between divers persons,
having put together a general stock, so that they may every
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional
part of loss. *Cocker.*
10. A rule in arithmetic, by which two or more independent
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.
It is so called, because the more common and useful application
thereof is in the division of gain, losses, or other things,
among partners in company. *Malmesbury.*
- FELLY.** *adv.* [*from fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; *barbarously.*
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a pyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast, doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser.*
- FELON-DESE.** *n. f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by
murdering himself.
- FELON.** *n. f.* [*from felon, French; fel, low Latin; fel, Saxon.*]
1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakefp.*
And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amidst the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felon*, where they did the murderous deed. *Dryden.*
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-
vesting membrane, very painful.
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a
felon. *W. Jones.*
- FELON.** *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breed,
Might be the cause of so impetuous pligh!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath turned up so malicious despite!
Then bids prepare thy hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Spenser.*
- FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; vil-
lanous; malignant; pernicious; destructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the
motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Watts.*
O thievesight night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up thy flars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*
- FELONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from felonious.*] In a felonious way.
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [*from felon.*] Wicked; felonious.
I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spenser.*
- FELONY.** *n. f.* [*from felon, Fr. felonie, low Latin, from fel.*] A
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.
I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shakefp.*
- FELT.** *n. f.* [*from felt.*] The pretence of **FELT**, which see.
FELT. *n. f.* [*from felt.*] A crime; a felony.
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakefp.*
2. A hide or skin.
To know whether sheep are found or not, see that the *felt*
be loose. *Alvins.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To unite without weaving.
The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into keisey. *Hale.*
TO FELTRE. *v. a.* [*from felt.*] To clot together like felt.
His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*
- FELUCCA.** *n. f.* [*from felca, Fr. feltan, Arab.*] A small open boat
with six oars. *D. H.*
- FEMALE.** *n. f.* [*from femelle, French; femella, Latin.*] A she;
one of the sex which brings young.
God created man in his own image, male and female created
he them. *Genesis.*
Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are matters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakefp.*
- FEMALE.** *adj.*
1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.
If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had ta'en been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*
2. **FEMALE.**

2. **FEMALE Rhymes.** Double rhymes so called, because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e weak* or feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;

We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the *Alarique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of their later poems. *Dryden.*

FEMME COURT. *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEMME SOLA. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINATIVITY. *n. f.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature. If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FEMININE. *adj.* [femininus, Latin.]

1. Of that sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaff the god of wine

With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so incorporate. *Cleveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form

Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine

and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh.*

FEMININE. *n. f.* A the; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last

This novelty on earth, this fair defect

Of nature? And not fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without feminin? *Milton.*

FEMORAL. *adj.* [femorali, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

FEN. *n. f.* [Fenn, Saxon; venne, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or fen. *Abbot.*

I go alone,

Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen

Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*

Yon common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,

As reek o' th' rotten fen. *Shakespeare.*

The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodward.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;

A long canal the muddy fen divides;

And with a clear unflood'd current glides. *Addison.*

FENBERRY. *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. f.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; security; outward; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppressors. *Dracon of Pity.*

There no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us hear this awful corps to Caesar,

And lay it in his sight, that it may stand

A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invade th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fencies overlap,

And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Shall I mention make

Of the vast mound that binds the Luerine lake?

Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,

Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,

To pals the fencies, and surprize the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruied my skiu th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fen e. *Shakespeare.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,

Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain

Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;

In fenced towers bestowen is their grain;

Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax.*

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass, and set dark-

ness in my paths. *Job.*

Nº LIV.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews. *Job.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was fenced about with walls. *2 Ma.*

See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent wall, or other inclosure. *Aspliff.*

2. To guard.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,

To fence my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,

Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one another. *Lucie.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art.

If a throttle ling, he falls strait a capering:

He will fence with his own shadow. *Shakespeare.*

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;

The flopping warriors, aiming head to head,

Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound

The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;

They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,

Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullics and gamblers company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgelplying. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

FENCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without inclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,

And love in their weak bosoms is a rage

As terrible as hate, and as destructive:

So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,

And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,

Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rever.*

FENCER. *n. f.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;

As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FENCEABLE. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencing-school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,

With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FENDER. *n. f.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. *n. f.* [feneratio, Latin.] Fury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and stupidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfecundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [fenugreek, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whole empalement rises the pommel, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Milner.*

FENNEL. *n. f.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose: each flower is succeeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chaucled on one side, and plain on the other. *Milner.*

A fav'ry odour breath, more pleas'd my sense Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teas

Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* A plant.

FENNELGIANT. *n. f.* A plant.

It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spongy, and filled with pith: the flowers consist of many leaves, expanded in form of a rose, growing in an umbel: each flower is succeeded by two large oval-shaped flat seeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like those of fenel. *Miller.*

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marthy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Maxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hilling snake, *Prior.*

Lurk in the trouble'd stream and *fenny* brake.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake, *Shakespeare.*

In the caudron boil and bake.

FERNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

FERNUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *uck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,

You *fenuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun. *Shakespeare.*

FEOD. *n. f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Di. l.*

FEODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feod*.] Held from another.

FEODARY. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of fuit and service to a superior lord. *Hanmer.*

FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feof*, *feffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.]

To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. f.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *feiff*, French.] One put in possession

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffer* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the estate of his lands. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER. *n. f.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing. See **FEOFFMENT**.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. f.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the *feoffor*, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feffutatus*. The proper difference between a *feoffer* and a donor is, that the *feoffer* gives in fee simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowell.*

The act of parliament cut off and frustrated all such conveyances as had, by the space of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compass whereof the fraudulent *feoffment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traitors, were contained. *Spenser.*

FERACITY. *n. f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Di. l.*

FERAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Di. l.*

FERATION. *n. f.* [*feratio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FERINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves and bears. *Hale.*

FERINENESS. *n. f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FERTY. *n. f.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferty* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward.*

FERMENT. *v. a.* [*ferment*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.]

To exalt or raise by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous twins! I while you *ferment* your blood,

And puer spirits swell the sprightly flood,

Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,

Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. *n. f.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *ferments*. *Flyger on the Humours.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*

2. The intestine motion; tumult.

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital activity and fermental faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTATION. *n. f.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A flow

motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *ferment* *ardens* *Hydro.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentum*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Calver.*

The sap, in fluent dance,

And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads

All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Flaminius.*

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatick spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arct.*

FERN. *n. f.* [earn, Saxon.] A plant.

The male *fern* is common on the stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnales, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnales are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet drinks have been used in diarrhoeic disorders and obstructions. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech & blood,

Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;

Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair

To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest lair. *Dryden.*

FEROCIOUS. *adj.* [*ferax*, Latin; *ferus*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfecundation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;

Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,

And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FEROCITY. *n. f.* [*feracitas*, Lat. *ferocitas*, Fr. from *ferous*.]

Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Di. l.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were

Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philop.*

FERPOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferrous* or magnetic nature. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FERRET. *n. f.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, French; *ferra*, Sans.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having discerning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while the snake as yet seemed to threaten her chin. *Lucy.*

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,

As we have seen him. *Shakespeare.*

Coney are destroyed or taken either by *ferrets* or pure nets. *Montes.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of hiding places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Hill.*

FERRETER. *n. f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRICK. *n. f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.]

Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretic, *ferruginous*, &c.

line, petrefying and bituminous.

FERRULE. *n. f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron rod put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers end are strengthened with nails, as we *ferret*

the ends of our slaves or folk with iron hoops or *ferret*. *Rogers.*

To FERREY. *v. a.* [Saxon, to pais, Saxon; *fere*, German; *fere*, Latin.] I do not love Latin

passage. *Stinner* imagines that this whole family of words

may be deduced from the Latin *veh*. I do not love Latin

originals; but if such must be fought, may not these words

be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried? To

carry over in a boat. *Cyprian.*

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were abroad,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Spenser.*
FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.
Thence hurried back to fire,
They ferry over this Lethæan found
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton.*
FERRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers
are carried over water.
By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage fought:
Him needed not long call, the loon to hand
Her ferry brought. *Spenser.*
There went a ferryboat to carry over the king's household.

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare.*
I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry. *Addison.*
2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.
FERRYMAN. *n. f.* [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry;
one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the
water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakespeare.*
The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the
ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*
The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roscommon.*

FERTH, or fath. Common terminations are the same as in
English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gilson.*
FERTILE. *adj.* [fertile, French; fertilis, Latin.]
1. Fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakespeare.*
I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile,
that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*
I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, left to
nature, without any improvement, a thousand acres yield the
needy inhabitants as many conveniences of life as ten acres
of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackmore.*
2. With of before the thing produced.
The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Camden.*
So his happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above,
so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*
FERTILNESS. *n. f.* [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.
FERTILITATE. *v. a.* [from fertilis.] To fecundate;
to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or
cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FERTILITY. *n. f.* [fertilis, Latin.] Fecundity; abun-
dance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.
I will go root away
The noisom weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakespeare.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these
places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh.*
To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and
the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty
crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*
TO FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [fertiliser, French.] To make fruit-
ful; to make plentiful; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter
that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of
vegetables. *Woodward.*
FERTILY. *adv.* [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plentifully; plen-
tifully; abundantly.

FERVENCY. *n. f.* [fervens, Latin.]
1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.
Your diver
Did hang a fishskin on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
We have on all sides lost much of our first fervency towards
God. *Hooker.*
There must be zeal and fervency in him which propoeth
for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their
joyful exclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency,
and with perseverance. *Wake.*
FERVENT. *adj.* [fervens, Lat. fervens, Fr.]
1. Hot; boiling.
From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent
blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Watson.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.
They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the
most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.
This man being fervent in the spirit, taught diligently the
things of the Lord. *Acts.*
So spake the fervent angel; but his zeal
None seconded, as out of icalion judg'd,
Or singular and rash. *Milton.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be
carried on with fervent petitions to God, that he would dis-
pose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a
good life. *South.*

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from fervens.]
1. Eagerly; vehemently.
I hey all that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Spenser.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal
Epaphras saluteth you, labouring fervently for you in
prayers. *Calephum.*
He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and
be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he
may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FERVID. *adj.* [fervidus, Latin.]
1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from fervid.]
1. Heat.
2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dist.*
FERVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal;
passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek
lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the
servidness of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was
of. *Bentley.*

FERULA. *n. f.* [ferule, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An
instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten
on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel
were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and ferule. *Shaw.*
TO FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FERVOUR. *n. f.* [feror, Lat. fervor, Fr.]
1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour pro-
ceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the
opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Like bright Aurora, whose resurgent ray
Foretels the fervour of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat. *Waller.*
These silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the fervour of the day;
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal; ardour of devotion.
Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all
had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great
as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear
them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in fervour of zeal
they had removed such things. *Hooker.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with fervour of her love, she's flown
To her dear'd Polthumus. *Shakespeare.*
There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of
the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes
continues in its present fervour. *Addison.*

FESQUE. *n. f.* [fesse, Dutch; fessu, French.] A small wire by
which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of
his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify
some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger
of the right hand, or by any kind of *fesque*. *Holder.*

Teach them how many passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fesques* to each thinning part. *Dr. den.*

FESSELS. *n. f.* A kind of bafe grain.
Didst not fessels or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *Maj.*

FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]
The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or
girdle, possessing the third part of the elcutcheon over the
middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if
with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you
must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six,
eight, or ten, you must say barwife, or barry of six, eight,
or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry
of eight. *Penham.*

TO FESSTER. *v. n.* [fesse, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted,
famius.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the force
which had deeply festered within me. *Sidney.*
How

How should our *fettered* sores be cured?

Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *fettering* sore did rankle yet within.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart

To hear themselves remember'd.

—Well might they *fetter* 'gainst ingratitude,

And tent themselves with death.

Mind that their souls

May make a peaceful and a sweet retire

From off their fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies

Must lie and *fetter*.

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *fettering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect.

Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it *fetter*.

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. A word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like.

FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither.

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men.

FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,

As is the night before some *festival*,

To an impatient child that hath new robes,

And may not wear them.

Th' invited *festivals* with their graces blest

Their *festivals*.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd

Through each high street.

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,

Come celebrate this *festival*,

And merrily sing, and sport, and play;

For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day.

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival*.

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection, a judgment to come.

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls

To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Lat. from *festivus*.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity,

and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the

sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast.

2. Gaity; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than

the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.

FESTUON. *n. f.* [*feston*, French.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly.

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or

pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper.

FESTUCUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn

over with oil.

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,

The sooner the easier carriage to get.

He in a chair was *fet*,

Tossing and turning them withouten end;

But for he was unable them to *fet*,

A little boy did on him still attend.

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoikim, who

flew him with the sword.

F. T. n. f. [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion]

A piece.

The bottom clear,

Now laid with many a *fet*

Hooker.

Spenser.

Shakespeare.

Wotton.

South.

Shakespeare.

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Of feed-pearl, ere the bath'd her there

Was known as black as jet.

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* *preter. fet had*, anciently *fet*, which is raised

came from *To fet* [feccan, fecran, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean

How he her chamber-window will ascend,

And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down.

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people.

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids.

The feat of empire, where the Irish come,

And the unwilling Scotch, to *fet* b their doom.

Draw forth the monst'ers of th' abyss profound,

Or *fet* b th' aerial eagle to the ground.

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,

Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof.

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvement, are

the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen

in ordnance and muskets.

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*

men again, when they swoon.

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the

encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch* up to its per-

fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age

or two in other countries.

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what

our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of

the ordinance.

6. To produce by some kind of force.

I these ways, if there were any secret excellence among

them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunity to ad-

vance itself by.

An human soul without education is like marble in the

quarry, which shews none of its beauties till the fall of the

polisher *fetches* out the colours.

7. To perform any excursion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pining

The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king

Hath charg'd you should not speak together.

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my sound

Over the mount, and all this hollow ground.

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles

on the right hand through a forest.

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.

The fox *fetches* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious

cluster of grapes.

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her

beauty by the fall-mox, she *fetches* a deep sigh.

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and freight we *fetch*

The tyrens life; a spleenless life so sweet

Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.

It needs not thy belief,

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day

Travelling East; and with her part averfe

From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part

Still luminous by his ray.

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,

I can *fet* b up the tortoise when I please.

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fet* b as

much as the silver in bullion.

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,

It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about.

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any

thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems at-

tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,

His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:

His *fet* b is to flatter, to get what he can;

His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than.

It is a *fet* b of wit;

You laying these slight follies on my son,

As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks

Straight cast about to over-reach

Th' unwary conspirator with a *fetch*.

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath play'd me.

The fox had a *fet* b in't.

From these instances and *fet* b

Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,

1

Quoth

Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean

That Alma is a mecer machine.

Prior.

FETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidi*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either fetid or mouldy.

Bacon.

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions.

Arbutnot.

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,

Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,

From fluted Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.

Thomson.

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fet and lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane, that grows behind the pastern-joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

Farrers D.D.

Their wounded steeds

Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakespeare.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,

And on his front a snowy star he bore.

Dryden.

FETTER. *n. f.* [*fetter*, Latin.] A flink; a ftench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetter* may discover itself by sweat and humour.

Brown.

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetter* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acceffent fubftances, and none better than whey.

Arbutnot.

FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fettters*.

[from *fet* & *petere*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Dulcine unto foot, is as *fettters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.

Ecclij.

Drawing after me the chains and *fettters* whereunto I have been thirteen years tied, I have by other means errors failed.

Raleigh.

Passion's too fierce to be in *fettters* bound,

And nature flies him like enchantment ground.

Dryden.

The wretch in double *fettters* bound,

Your potent mercy may release.

Prior.

I thought her pride

Had broke your *fettters*, and assur'd your freedom.

A. Phil.

FETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his kindness.

Simsy.

My confidence! thou art *fetter'd*

More than my thanks and wriths.

Shakespeare.

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;

Charm aches with air, and agony with words.

Shakespeare.

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come,

yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move?

Bramhall.

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;

By artifice imposed, by fear obey'd.

Prior.

FETTER. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling business; to play the hands without labour.

When your matter is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fetter* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he hung the bell.

Swift.

FETUS. *n. f.* [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippocrates, which some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respire in the womb.

Boyle.

FETTER. *n. f.* [*feud*, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*

In fluting of their publick goods,

Hudibras.

In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in the isle of Great Britain.

Addison.

Scythia mourns

Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions

Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.

Addison.

FUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, fens, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,

having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England.

Hale.

FUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feud*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be true to that enterprise, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

Bacon.

FEVER. *n. f.* [*fevere*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

No LIV.

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flexure and low bending?

Shakspeare.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.

Shakspeare.

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,

Because it long has rag'd within my blood?

Dryden.

He had never dream'd in his life, till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of.

Locke.

To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!

Shake to look on't.

Shakspeare.

FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance.

Ayliffe.

FEVEREW. *n. f.* [*februi* and *fuge*, Latin.]

It has a fibrore root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.

The species are nine; but the first, called common *feverew*, is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gardens.

Miller.

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,

And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire.

Crauch.

When an animal that gives flocks turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow.

A. L. L.

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me.

Swift.

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toils and turn about our *feverish* will,

When all our ease must come by lying still;

For all the happiness mankind can gain

Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.

Dryden.

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woe,

Four nights the moon beeld th' inefficient fire;

It seem'd as if the stars more tickly role,

And farther from the *feverish* north retire

Dryden.

FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the seventh kind.

FEVEROUS. *adj.* [*fevreux*, French; from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world

Were *feverous*; and did tremble.

Shakspeare.

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.

Milton.

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, with-ut-rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain, not

Bacon.

FEVERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Disaffected with a fever.

O Rome, thy head

Is d'own'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*.

Ben. Johnson.

FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I include the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

Jerron in Pope.

FEUILLE-MORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *thimot*.

FLUTTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [yew, yepa, Saxon; *few*, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many.

Jeremiah.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;

So many would be great, so *few* be good;

For who would vie for her self regard,

Or wed without the portion of reward?

Dryden.

On winter seas we *fewer* storm: behold,

Than foul diseases that infect the fold.

Dryden.

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.

Locke.

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.

Pope.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few.

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few* who, in any age, have come up to that character.

Beckley.

2. Sometimes, elliptically, not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.

Locke.

9 C

- So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
 Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton.*
 Thus Jupiter in *few* unfold the charge. *Dryden.*
 The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*
- FÉWEL.** *n. f.* [*few*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.
 If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils? *Hucker.*
 Other may give the *fewel* of the fire;
 But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Danham.*
 A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley.*
- TO FÉWEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.
 Never, alas! the dreadful name,
 That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*
- FÉWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *few*.]
 1. Paucity; smallness of number.
 'I hebe, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers of the rest with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*
 2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness. *Shakespeare.*
Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.
- TO FEY.** *v. a.* [*veighen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.
 Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
 That all a dry summer no water will yield,
 By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*
- FIB.** *n. f.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.
 Destroy his *fib* or sophistry, in vain,
 The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*
 I so often lie.
- Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I. *Pope.*
- FI.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.
 If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fi*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell me. *Arbutnot.*
- FIBER.** *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
- FIBRE.** *n. f.* [*fière*, French; *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.
 Now sliding streams the thrifty plants renew,
 And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*
 2. A *fi*bre, in physics, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexile, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all those some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense: some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of some or all of those parts, the more compound organs are framed; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs, and arms, the sum of all which make up the body. *Quincy.*
 My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
 And every slacken'd *fi*bre drops its hold,
 Like nature letting down the springs of life:
 The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*
- FIBRIL.** *n. f.* [*fièvre*, French.] A small fibre or string.
 The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibri*ls bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne.*
- FIBROUS.** *adj.* [*fibrosus*, French; from *fibra*.] Composed of fibres or lamina.
 The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*
 I saw Petrus's arms employ'd around
 A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
 This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
 The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden.*
 The *fibres* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbutnot.*
- FIBULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*
- FICKLE.** *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon.]
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

- Remember where we are,
 In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shakespeare.*
 A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
 Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shakespeare.*
 Or likeliest hovering dreams,
 The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus's train.
 They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
 Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*
 We in vain the *fickle* lex pursue,
 Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*
 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.
 He would be loth
 Us to abolish; left the adversary
 Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
 Most favours! *Milton.*
- FICKLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.
 Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fether his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Bascha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*
 Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
 In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Spenser.*
 I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,
 Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakespeare.*
 Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Adams.*
 Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what the *lido* one day the disliked another. *Adams.*
- FICKLY.** *adj.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.
 Do not now,
 Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
 Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
 To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
 By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Saturn.*
- FICO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.
 Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fi* to all that his adversaries can by siege, force, or famine attempt against him. *Carver.*
- FICTILE.** *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.
 The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragile than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*
- FICTION.** *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *ficción*, French.]
 1. The act of feigning or inventing.
 If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fictio* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it? *Stillingfleet.*
Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fictio*. *Dryden.*
 2. The thing feigned or invented.
 If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
 By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;
 If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
 While that my soul, she, she, lives in affliction. *Sidney.*
 So also was the *fictio* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*
 3. A falsehood; a lie.
- FICTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictivus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.
 With fancy's rules and arbitrary laws
 Matter and motion man restrains,
 And study'd lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior.*
- FICTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictivus*, Latin.]
 1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
 Draw him strictly so,
 That all who view the piece may know
 He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*
 2. Feigned; imaginary.
 The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*
 3. Not real; not true.
 Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Adams.*
- FICTITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fictivus*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.
 These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown.*
- FID.** *n. f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which women untwist their cords. *Sidney.*
- FIDDLE.** *n. f.* [*fiðele*, Saxon; *viðel*, Dutch; *fid*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiðul*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. *Id.*

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*

Is sung; but breaks off in the middle.

Hudibras.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay.

Adisson.

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

Bacon.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,

Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senators dance.

Pope.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.

Arbutnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and her uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature.

Spettator.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bubble about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no fawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude,

Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss.

Ben. Johnson.

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death for being more skilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor.

These will appear such chits in story,

'Twill turn all politics to jest,

To be repeated like John Dory,

Dryden.

When *fiddlers* sing at feasts.

When mirth delights in her spinnet,

Swift.

A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

FIDDLYSTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grizzly beard was long and thick,

Hudibras.

With which he strung his *fiddlestick*.

FIDDLYSTRING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

Arbutnot.

FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fideltas*, Latin; *fideli*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fideli*.

Hacker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fideli*.

Clarke.

To FIDGET. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and

To FIDGET. } irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble in;

You wriggle, *fidger*, and make a rout,

Put all your brother puppets out;

Run on in a perpetual round;

Swift.

To tease, perplex, disturb, confound.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt. That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiducial* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.

Wate.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiducial* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.

Hawd.

FIEF. *n. f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,

For painture near adjoining lay,

A plentiful province and alluring prey;

A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,

And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, the claim'd.

Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands

were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at fea.

Arbutnot.

FIELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited, not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,

And we will all the pleasure prove,

That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,

And all the craggy mountains yield.

Releigh.

By the civil law the corps of persons deceased were buried but of the city in the *fields*.

Ayiffe.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain

In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain.

Pope.

4. The open country: opposed to quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,

I have seen her rise from her bed.

Shakespeare.

5. The ground of battle.

What though the *field* be loft,

Milton.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it.

Lake.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several *saitions*;

And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,

You are disputing of your general.

Shakespeare.

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;

Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,

Purg'd from the pondrous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

Ask of yonder ardent *field* above,

Why Jove's fatalities are less than Jove.

Pope.

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten,

if I should display all the advantages of peace.

Smairidge.

Who can this *field* of miracies survey;

And not with Gales all in rapture say,

Behold a God, above space on which figures are drawn.

Blair's Mosa.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn. Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pray thee, make us quick in work;

That we with smoking sword, may march from hence,

To help our *fielded* friends.

Shakespeare.

FIELD-BASE. *n. f.* [*field* and *base*.] A plant with a lobated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, roundish, and generally split in two; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three segments: these flowers are disposed in whorles round the stalks, and are succeeded by oblong seeds.

Willer.

FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good-night; I'll to my trucklebed,

This *fielded* is too cold for me to sleep.

Shakespeare.

FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *farian*, Saxon, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*feld* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.

Dryden.

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters.

Mortimer.

FIELDOFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPICCE. *n. f.* [*field* and *picce*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The *balla* planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the north side, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants.

Kneller.

FIEND. *n. f.* [*fiend*, *fjend*, Saxon, a foe]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*.

Shakespeare.

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,

Coming from hell; what *fiend* would with should be,

And Hannibal could not have with'd to see.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,

Puffe their prey, and seek their wanted food;

The *fiend* remounts his course.

Dryden.

O woman!

FIG

what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick interest, and the advancement of a private.

- For her concordance nations *fighted*, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell.
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.
One shall undertake to *fight* against another.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl.
3. To act as a soldier in any case.

- Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fighted* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.
Greatly unfortunate, he *fighted* the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome.
4. It has with before the person opposed.
5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*.
To *FIGHT*. v. a. To war against; to combat against.
Himself alone, an equal match he boasts.
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Aulonian hosts.

FIGHT. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single *fight* I flew,
Whom with three lives Eronia did endure;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbling foul return'd no more.

3. Something to fence the combatants in ships.
FIGHTER. n. f. [from *fight*.] Warrior; duellist.
I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct
of the lady: I am no *fighter*.

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *fighter*!

FIGHTING. participial *adj.* [from *fight*.]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands.
2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *fighting* fields, as far the spear I throw
As flus the arrow from the well-drawn bow.

FIGHTMENT. n. f. [from *fightment*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *fightment* of Briareus,
who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of
those times assigned him in an hundred hands.
The most frightful passages, probably so strange as to be
hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *fightment*
and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it, than
of truth and reality.

FIGPECKER. n. f. [fig and peck.] A bird.

FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figuati*, Latin.] Made of potters
clay.

FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.] Capable of being
brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is
figurable, but not water.

The differences of imprefible and not imprefible, *figurable*
and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian no-
tions.

FIGURABILITY. n. f. [from *figurable*.] The quality of being
capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figura*.]
1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the
figural resemblances of several regions.

2. *FIGURAL Numbers*. Such numbers as do or may represent
some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always
considered, and are either linear, superficial, or solid.

FIGURATE. *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate
bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread
and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then
is determined.

2. Refembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate*
stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed
by the deluge.

3. *FIGURATE Counterpoint*. [In musick.] That wherein there
is a mixture of discords along with the concords.

5. *FIGURATE Descant*. [In musick.] That wherein discords
are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords;
and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of
musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties
of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and
whatever else is capable of adorning the composition.

FIGURATION. n. f. [from *figura*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with
motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate
figurations of the air in variety of words.

2. The act of giving a certain form.

N. LV.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification
and *figuration* in living creatures perfect.

FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [from *figurativus*, fr. from *figura*, Latin.]
1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's
appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting
glory of a more divine sanctity; wherein Christ being long
since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations
should rather cease.

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning;
not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words
in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood
without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and
reason.

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in
a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary
intention.

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes
from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublime and
with the most *figurative* expressions.

FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a
sense different from that which words originally imply; not
literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to him-
self, in the first person, what belongs to others.

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for
therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias.

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are repre-
hended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most
part, *figuratively* and occulently.

FIGURE. n. f. [from *figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers
are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single
muskroses, single pinks and gillflowers, &c. which have five
leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglaze, &c. which
have four leaves.

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water,
so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what
shape one pleases.

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space
is not any where terminated, nor can be; whether there be or
be not body in it, it is uniformly continued.

2. Shape; form; semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing
in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion.

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant,
mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
E'er I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and deli-
very, as well as with his discourses.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit
at first sight to the choice of either.

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arm support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame.

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the
knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye,
and keep up his credit in the country.

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either
as a maid, a wife, or a widow.

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for mak-
ing another kind of *figure*, time will witness.

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who
before were the favourites of the people.

5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of
somewhat else.

The several statues, which seemed at a distance to be made
of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures*
in snow.

6. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to em-
ploy the fineness of his art; for in them consists the principal
beauty of his work.

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger.

7. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the
middle term with the parts of the question.

8. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Anthony.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a
great

FIG

great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves.

9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: the works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and dawbry beyond our element.

He fet a *figure* to discover

If you were fled to Rye or Dover.

Figure flingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves.

10. [In theology.] Type representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come.

11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,

Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,

Figures pedantical, these fummer castles,

Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray.

They have been taught rhetoric, but yet never taught to express themselves in the language they are always to use; as if the names of the *figures* that embellish the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well.

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*. *v. a.* [*figura*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order.

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold.

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse

Europa like a bull, and on his back

Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,

That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween.

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,

O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye.

3. To cover or adorn with figures.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,

My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,

My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,

My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,

Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd

Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n

Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end.

There is a history in all mens lives;

Figuring the nature of the times deceased.

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:

Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough

Figure our loves?

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams.

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear

No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare.

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect fun,

In this the heaven *figures* some event.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.

FIGURE-FLINGER. *n. f.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it.

FIL

FRGWORT. *n. f.* [*fig* and *wort*] A plant.

It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of one leaf, gaping at both sides, and generally globular, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two small leaves. *Mill.* **FILA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*from filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime-trees: it is the fluke that maketh the *filaceus* matter common, and sometimes the down that groweth above.

FILACER. *n. f.* [*filarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt.

FILAMENT. *n. f.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Erazm.* The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of watered veins and *filaments*.

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray

On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,

Which form the springy texture of the air,

And those still strike the next, 'till to the light

The quick vibration propagates the light.

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay,

and as such combustible.

FILBERT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Steuier* from the long beards or huffs, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *fall of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it, and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel-nut with a thin shell.

In August come fruit of all sorts; as plums, pears, apricot, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkfishes of all colours.

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!

On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?

Yet in a *filbert* I have often known

Maggot survive, when all the kernel's gone.

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell.

To **FILCH.** *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The

French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late

production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal;

to take by theft; to pilfer; to pilage; to rob; to take by

robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have life being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen.

The champion robbeth by night,

And prowleth and *filcheth* by day.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed.

His thefts were too open; his *filching* was like an unskillful

finger, he kept no time.

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee

did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filch-*

ing wasps, others as drones.

What made thee venture to betray,

And *filch* the lady's heart away.

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched*

away his neighbour's goods.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,

While unresist'd those happy gluttons prey.

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,

Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care.

FILCHER. *n. f.* [*from filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *n. f.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread.

But let me resume the *file* of my relation, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted.

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's

attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually let apart an hour in a day to peruse them, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters.

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;

From *files* a random recipe they take,

And many deaths of one prescription make.

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present troubles grow upon the *file*

To five and twenty thousand men of choice.

The val'd *file*

Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muskets of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*
So saying, on he led his radiant files,
Dazzling the moon. *Milten.*

5. [Ætol, Saxon; *vijls*, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-tooth'd file, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-tooth'd file is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough file made: the fine toothed file is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes the bastard file made; and the smooth file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine file made. *Moxon.*
Yet they had a file for the mattocks and for the coulters.

Sam. xiii. 21.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their side,
And nails for loofen'd spears, and thongs for shields provide.

Dryden's Tals.

FILE-CUTTER. *n. f.* [*file* and *cut*.] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: filecutters use it to make their chisels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To bring upon a thread or wire. Whence to file a bill is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was filed, he began to collect reports.

2. [from *Æolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less.

Hoster.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue fierd, and his eye ambitious. *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by filing or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Roy.*

3. [from *filan*.] To foul; to fully; to pollute. This fence is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I fi'd my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakspeare.*

His weeds, divinely fashioned,
All fi'd and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and filed off. *Tatler.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the cell
Of chance file off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore's Creation.*

FILEMOT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to with for are blue or filemot, turned up with red.

FILER. *n. f.* [from *fil*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILELAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his filial piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sadley.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milten.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the filial godhead answ'ring spoke.
Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of life leaf erect their filial heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a rebenfing face the daughter buds arife. *Prior.*

FILIA-TION. *n. f.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and filiation, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation arifeth were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FILINGS. *n. f.* [without a singular; from *fil*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The filings of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose at all.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors.*

The chippings and filings of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [*filan*, Saxon.]

1. To store 'till no more can be admitted.

Fill thine horn with oil. *Sam. xvi. 1.*

Fill the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim. *Jo. ii. 7.*

The earth is filled with violence through them. *Gen. vi. 11.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas. *Gen.*

3. To satisfy; to content.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Chagne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakspeare.*

5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness fits to loose about,
That he wants majesty to fill them out. *Dryden.*

7. To FILL up. [Up is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
'Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. *Pope.*

8. To FILL up. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which the hath fill'd, fill to her double. *Rev. xviii.*
We fill to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss, *Shakspeare.*

2. To grow full.

To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more filling, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To FILL up. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization.

Sharp's Surgery.

FILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might suck their fill. *Spenser.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your fill? *2 Esd. i. 20.*

Mean while enjoy
Your fill, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milten.*

Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spar'd not. *Milten.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That fo you might have room to entertain
Your fill of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*

Your barbarity, which I have heard so long exclaimed
against in town and country, may have its fill of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FILLER. *n. f.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They commonly have three, four, five or six hewers or diggers to four fillers, being proportioned fo as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FILLET. *n. f.* [*fillet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath insinuating, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he slides. *Now*

- Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs, *Dryden*.
 And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.
 She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
 A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope*.
2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
 The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
 On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
 These morfels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
 They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden*.
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
Fillet of a fenny snake, *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.
 In the cauldron boil and bake.
 The mixture thus, by chymick art
 United close in every part,
 In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
 Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift*.
 4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the orna-
 ments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *lifel*. *Harrii*.
To FILLET. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
 2. To adorn with an astringal.
 He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters
 and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*
To FILLIP. v. a. [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the
 sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and there-
 fore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some
 combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike
 with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion, *Shakspeare*.
 I'll do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
 Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Filip the stars: then let the mutinous winds *Shakspeare*.
 Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery fun.
 We see, that if you *filip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or
 treble. *Bacon's Natural History*.
FILLIP. n. f. [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from
 the thumb.
FILLY. n. f. [*filie*, Welsh; *filie*, French.]
 1. A young horse or mare.
 Geld *filies*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,
 They did else of gelding, or gelders do rage:
 Young *filies* so likely of bulk and of bone,
 Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tass. Husband*.
 A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end,
 when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling*.
 2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.
 I jelt to Oberon, and make him smile,
 When I a fat and bean-fed hegg beguile, *Shakspeare*.
 Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
 I am joined in wedlock, for my fims, to one of those *filies*
 who are defcrib'd in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator*.
FILM. n. f. [*pylmeja*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.
 While the silver needle did work upon the fight of his eye,
 to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing
 more clear and perfect than that white needle. *Bacon*.
 Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
 Which that false fruit that promis'd clearest light
 Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept
 from grating or offending it. *Gruant's Bill of Mortality*.
 There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve
 the phenomena of fight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleet-
 ing superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons*.
 He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
 And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah*.
To FILM. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or
 thin skin.
 It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
 Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
 Infects unseen. *Shakspeare. Hamlet*.
FILMY. adj. [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or
 pellicles.
 So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
 Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
 And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
 Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden*.
 They with fruitless toil
 Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate
 Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
 Bereave them of their worthless fool; such doom
 Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips*.
 Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
 Thin glit'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
 Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope*.
To FILTER. v. a. [*filtru*, low Latin; *per flum trabere*.]
 1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
 2. To strain; to percolate.
 Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper,
 and so evaporate it. *Grew's Muscum*.
FILTER. n. f. [*filtrum*, Latin.]
 1. A piece of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor
 to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. See NEW DISPEN-
 SATORY.

2. A strainer; a searce.
 That the water, passing through the veins of the earth,
 should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any
 percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass
 through a tenfold *filter*. *Roy on the Creation*.
FILTH. n. f. [*filth*, Saxon.]
 1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.
 When we in our viciousness grow hard,
 The wife gods seal our eyes;
 In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakspeare*.
 Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth favour but themselves. *Shakspeare. King Lear*.
 Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are
 commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must
 needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon*.
 How perfect then is man? From head to foot
 Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root.
 Though perhaps among the rout
 He wildly sings his *filth* about;
 He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift*.
 2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.
 Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion,
 by purifying our souls from the drofs and *filth* of sensual desires. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
FILTHILY. adv. [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.
 It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and
 theskive, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should
 be left defenceless. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
FILTHINESS. n. f. [from *filthy*.]
 1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
 Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should disco-
 ver the other's *filthiness*. *Sidney*.
 2. Corruption; pollution.
 They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
 Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
 That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
 And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
 All were they born of her own native time. *Fairy Queen*.
 They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but
 gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life
 imaginable. *South's Sermons*.
FILTHY. adj. [from *filth*.]
 1. Nasty; foul; dirty.
 Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
 Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.
 2. Gross; polluted.
 As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a
 tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both
 of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immo-
 ral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Discourse*.
To FILTRATE. v. a. [from *filtru*.] To strain; to percolate;
 to filter.
 The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to
 ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a very
 salt. *Arbuthnot on Acids*.
FILTRATION. n. f. [from *filtrate*.] A method by which
 liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in it is
 straining a liquor through paper, which, by the fineness of
 its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the
 rest behind. *Quincy*.
 We took then common nitre, and having by the usual way
 of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals,
 we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new cru-
 cible. *Boyle*.
FIMBLE Hemp. n. f.
 The season of pulling of it is first about Lammas, when good
 part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp, that
 bears seed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer's History*.
 Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
 In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
 And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need.
 The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her feed. *Tass. Elyth*.
FIN. n. f. [*fan*, Saxon; *vinc*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish;
 the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the
 water.
 He that depends
 Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
 And hews down oaks with rustics. *Shakspeare. Othello*.
 Their *fins* consist of a number of grizzly bones, long and slender,
 der, like pins and needles. *Alcock*.
 Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea
 Returns, and wins upon the shore;
 The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
 Rest on their *fins* awhile, and flays.
 Then backward take their wond'ring way.
 Still at his oar the industrious Libys plies;
 But as he plies, each busy arm thrinks in,
 And by degrees is fashioned to a *fin*. *Dryden*.
FIN-TOE. n. f.

FIN-FEETED. *adj.* [*fin* and *feet*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is derisively like sippides, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-feet'd*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FINABLE. *adj.* [*from fin*.] That admits a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that he *finable*. *Bacon.*
He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*

FINAL. *adj.* [*finalis*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon's Essays.*
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Spenser.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hobbes.*

By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. *Ray.*
Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*

FINALLY. *adv.* [*from final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no means left to answer for but their own. *Saunders's Sermons.*

FINANCE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the ecclesiastical and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*

FINANCIER. *n. f.* [*French*.] One who collects or farms the public revenue.

FINERY. *n. f.* [*from To fine*.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Ditt.*

FINCH. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. *Mat. vii. 7.*

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou found of all thy household stuff? *Gen. xxxi. 37.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. *Luke, xv. 5.*

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I lost found both. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

3. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodley's Miscell.*
In woods and forests thou art found. *Cowley.*
The bad mult mis, the good unfought shall find. *Pope.*

4. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes find to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowley.

5. To discover by study.

Physicians

With sharpen'd fight some remedies may find. *Dryden.*

Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,

Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

6. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who found the ore.

Cowley.

7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they find,

'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental endeavour.

If we for happiness could leisure find,

And wand'ring time into a method bind,

We should not then the great men's favour need. *Cowley.*

Something to blame, and something to commend.

Pope.

9. To remark; to observe.

Beauty or wit in all I find. *Cowley.*

10. To detect; to reprehend; to catch.

When first found in a he, talk to him of it as a strange mon-

strous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*

11. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave. *Job, iii. 22.*

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,

Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

12. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,

In ill their business and their glory find. *Cowley.*

13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men

The marks of old and catholic would find. *Cowley.*

14. To determine by judicial verdict.

His peers, upon this evidence,

Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakspeare.*

15. To supply; to furnish; as, he finds me in money and in victuals.

16. [*In law*.] To approve; as, to find a bill.

17. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or

pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor. *L'Estr.*

18. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.

The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the

mind. *Ecclesiast. xiii. 26.*

19. To FIND out. To discover something hidden.

Can't thou by searching find out God? Can't thou find out

the Almighty unto perfection? *Job, ii. 7.*

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of

bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the

business of experimental philosophy to find them out. *Newton.*

What hinders them, but that thou find her out,

And hurry her away by manly force! *Addison's Cato.*

20. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly

to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*

21. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out

every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

22. The particle out is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While the proudly march'd about,

Greater conquests to find out,

She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the

character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features

either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason

he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of

plain sense than much learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

FINDER. *n. f.* [*from find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a

finder of mad men. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost.

Some lewd squeaking cryer,

Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare goat for hire,

May like a devil roar through every street,

And gull the finder's conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye

This roving wanton hath defery,

Let the finder surely know

Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe

The winged wand'rer. *Grayson.*

FINDFAULT. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that

follows our places, stops the mouth of all findfaults. *Shakspeare.*

FINDRY. *adj.* [*find*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid.

Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,

Makes the barn fat and findry;

means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*

FINE. *adj.* [*fin*, French; *fin*, Dutch and Esfe, perhaps from *finius*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse.

Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this so curious network might compare. *Spenser.*
He was arrayed in purple and fine linen. *Luke.*

2. Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. *Exra.* vii. 27.

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.

4. Refined; subtly excoigated.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends,
and peace in the end; but these things were too *fine* to be for-
tunate, and succeeded in all parts. *Bacon.*

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw
it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I
will not determine. *Temple.*

4. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be
wrought upon by the *fine* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.

Are they not senseless then, that think the foul

Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Davies.*

The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine*,

when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in

working they take off a thin shaving. *Mason.*

8. At full; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is
rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs,
than solid and downright counsels to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fiaulent; fly; knavishly subtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,

He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale.*

10. Elegant; with elevation.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dry.*

11. Applied to person, it means behaviour with dignity.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of

the *finest* scholars. *Fulton on the Classics.*

13. Showy; splendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are

duplicated at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The fair part of mankind will needs believe, that it is

not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; some-
thing worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad

devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed

frenzy. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath: to dwell in houses,

To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:

A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips's Briton.*

FINE. *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irish man was not punished by our law, as

as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or

pecuniary punishment, called an erick. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.

Er'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,

Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakspeare. King John.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the

devil have him not in free-temple, with *fine* and recovery, he

will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again.

Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Beside *fine* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they

have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addis.*

How vain that second life in others breath,

Th' estate which wits inherit after death!

Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,

Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope.*

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *finis*, French.] The end; conclu-
sion. It is seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*.

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what pleased

Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.*

His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of

things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh

mention one way or other. *Hobbes.*

Still the *fine*'s the crown;

Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakspeare.*

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,

Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;

In fine, delivers me to fill the time,

Herself most chally absent. *Shakspeare.*

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily

advantages of strength and health; but the superlative

blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him found,

With force and tickness beaueg'd round. *Dryden.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and

the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where

they *fine* it. *Job.* xlviii. 1.

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,

To *fine* his title with some fiew of truth,

Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Langare. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make less coarse.

It *fines* the graft, but makes it short, though thick. *Adm.*

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for

the *fining* of wine. *Mrs. Prim's Hb. and v.*

5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime

committed, seems very hard. *Luke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who

By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To FINE DRA'W. *v. a.* [*fin* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent with

so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE DRA'WER. *n. f.* [from *fin* and *draw*.] One whose business is

to sow up rents.

FINE FINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exqui-
site.

The most *fine-finger'd* workman on the ground,

Arachne, by his means was vanquish'd. *Spenser.*

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself

to hate even his enemies; because, says he, if you in ulte this

passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others

to hate even his enemies; because, says he, if you in ulte this

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FIN

FINESSÉ. *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finis*.

FINER. *n. f.* [from *fin*.] One who purifies metals.

I take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov.*

FINGER. *n. f.* [Saxons, from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *finger* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the last, where the nail are. The order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third phalanx: the first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone on each *finger* has a little sinus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses, parted by a small protuberance; and the lower extremity of the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances, divided by a small sinus: the two protuberances are received into the two finises of the upper extremity of the second and third bones; and the small finis receives the little protuberance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrist and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved sideways only upon their first joint. Besides these there are some small bones, called *ossa sesamoides*, because they resemble sesamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they serve a pulleys. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one found a particular note. *Ke'l.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were fore. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small measure of extension.
Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or even at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryd.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.
Fool, that forgets her stubborn look
This subtleties from *finger* took. *Waller.*

TO FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, yet you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *finger*ing them to anger me. *Shakespeare.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meek fight and *finger*ing of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Greuv.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thieftily.
His ambition would needs be *finger*ing the scepter, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South.*

3. To touch an instrument of music.
She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her the mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *finger*ing. *Shakespeare.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.
Not any skill'd in loops of *finger* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a builetique word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the lightest *finglefangle*. *Hudibras.*

FINICAL. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorlson, gallingazing, superfluous, finical rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* top romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

FIN

FINICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppish.

TO FINISH. *v. a.* [from *finir*, French; *finis*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.
For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke.*

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Corinthians.*

A poet uses epifodes; but epifodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.
Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;

It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finish'd* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finish'd* than the rest. *Pope.*

3. To end; to put an end on.

FINISHER. *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Reformer; accomplisher.
He that of great works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakespeare.*

a. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the plain conclusion of those times; the whole world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Holzer.*

3. One that completes or perfects.
The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton.*

FINITE. *adj.* [from *finis*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never to remote afulness, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

FINITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.
It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FINITELY. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finutely* distant from us. *Stillington.*

FINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things: to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Chyren.*

FINLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Without fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakespeare.*

FINLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,
And untaw Indian, on the ream did glide;
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

FINNED. *a. j.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

I hey plow up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mort.*

FINNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* couriers guides;
Protus his name. *Dryd n.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their ozzy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryd.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* shoals. *Blackm.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FINNED. *adj.* [*fin* and *fin*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *finned*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray.*

FINNOCHIO.

FIREHOOD. *n. f.* See **FENNEL**, of which plant it is a species.

FIPPLE. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that stratheth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound.

FIR. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welsh; *fyrh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. See **PINE-TREE**.

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *King.*

The *fir* ng *fir* and stately box adorn. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Saxon; *fiur*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,

Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakspeare.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,

They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakspeare.*

So contraries on Etna's top conspire;

Here h'ary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*.

I though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,

Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,

A *fire* may come, and it may be

Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your *fires*!

Let not night see my black and deep desires! *Shakspeare.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,

To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire* &c. *Prior.*

6. Punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Who

among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isaiah.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shakspeare.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and,

upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed

Upon thy rev'rend head,

Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,

But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words,

and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good

oratory and poetry to them. *Felton.*

He brings

The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*;

Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,

The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,

It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*;

Like that of incense on the altar laid;

But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;

A *fire* which every windy passion blows,

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,

Like what is kindled in brush-wood,

But for a moment burns. *Shakspeare.*

The god of love retires;

Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms shall still increase desire,

And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moor.*

11. Eruptions or impollutions: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. To set *fire* on, or set on *fire*. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermofilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set *fire*

also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Kneller.*

He that set a *fire* on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and

the plane-tree set on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay

all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

FIREARMS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their

efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to supply their few *firearms*;

horses they had, and officers they had, which made all their

shew. *Clarendon.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope

for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FIREBALL. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with

combustibles, and burstling where it is thrown.

Judge of those insistent boasts of conscience, which, like

so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenades, are thrown at our

church. *South's Sermon.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his

coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FIREBRUSH. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs

by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the

ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift.*

FIREBRAKE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brake*.] A fiery serpent; I sup-

pose the pteron.

By the hissing of the snake,

The rustling of the *firebrake*,

I charge thee thou shalt place footstake,

Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Dryden.*

FIRENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New from the forge; new

from the melting house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,

A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight; *Shakspeare.*

Some excellent jest, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the we ding-day I put m. self, according to custom,

in another suit *firenew*, w. th silver buttons to it. *Addison.*

FIREPAN. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.] Vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepan*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of

brass. *Exodus.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-water

and vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FIREER. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.

Others burned Moulfel, and the rest marched as a guard

for defence of these *fireers*. *Corvus.*

FIRESEDE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney;

the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deposed, and

ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fireside*. *Bacon.*

By his *fireside* he starts the hare,

And turns her in his wicker chair:

His feet, however lame, you find,

Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to fit up city

at thy own *fireside*. *Archibald.*

FIRESTICK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, more and whirle

them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and

represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Dijis.*

FIREWORK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical

performances.

The king would have me present the prince's with some

delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Sted.*

We represent also ordinance, and new mixtures of gun-

powder, wildfres burning in water and unquenchable; and

also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by

their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* gave him leave to vent his spite;

Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he

thought would be very amusing. *Addison.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Twier.*

TO FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of

those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage

of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall

of a sudden shower of rain. *Heyward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,

And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,

Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,

A beauteous prince's, w. th a crown in dow'r,

So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

Het at parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n

And *fire* us hence. *Shakspeare.*

TO FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have cast my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own

house on a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes

mischiefs.

'I roy must not be, nor goodly lion stand;

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakspeare.*

He lent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels,

who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated

them, and took alive John Chamber their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FIRECKEES.

FIRECROSS. *n. f.* [*fire and cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.

FIRELOCK. *n. f.* [*fire and lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fallen well the flake. *Gay.*

FIREMAN. *n. f.* [*fire and man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms; A leather caque his ventrous head defends, Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions. I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tatler.*

FIRPAN. *n. f.* [*fire and pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRSHIP. *n. f.* [*fire and ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *firship*, by cutting the spiritual tackle. *Wychman.*

FIRESHOVEL. *n. f.* [*fire and shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Haroloph are sworn brothers in fitching; and in Calais they stole a *fireshovel*. *Shakespeare.*

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryden.*

FIRESTONE. *n. f.* [*fire and stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several maties. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish glass-kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or coppers is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill.*

Firestone is a kind of stone called also Rygate stone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearth, ovens, and stoves. *Builder's Dict.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer.*

FIREWOOD. *n. f.* [*fire and wood*.] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] Firing.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

To **FIRE.** *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. Besides, it is not only poppish, But vile, idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To *fire* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

FIRIN. *n. f.* [from *ferre*, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons. Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small vessel. You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder, Which made the lye so much the louder; Now list to another, that miracle's brother, Which was done with a *firin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job.*

Love's artillery then checks The breakwaters of the *firmest* sex. *Cleveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon.*

He straight obeys; And *firm* believes. *Milton.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson.*

The man that's resolute and just, *Firm* to his principles and truth, N° LV.

Nor hopes nor fears can blind.

To **FIRM.** *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had seen to be true, they by another secret and speedy messenger advertised Solymán again thereof, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knutley.*

'Tis satisfy'd above by every god, And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

The pow'r's, said he, To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be, And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dryden.*

Oh thou, who free't me from my doubtful state, Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate! Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made. *Pope.*

2. To fix without wandering. He on his card and compass *firm*s his eye, The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*

FIRMAMENT. *n. f.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting thrill Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakespeare.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*. *Kaleigh.*

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure, Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great round. *Milton.*

The floods climb up the first ascent with pain; And when the middle *firmament* they gain, If downward from the heavens my head I bow, And see the earth and ocean hang below, Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison.*

What an immeasurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars, lesser and lesser, and consequently farther and farther off, are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In *firmament* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly; impetuously; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force, Though thou art *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock. *Milton.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton.*

2. Steadily; constantly. Himself to be the man the fates require; I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucuque can beat five Florentines. *Addison.*

FIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *firm*.]

1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability. Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Asterbury.*

3. Certainty; soundness. In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. That thou shouldst it my *firmness* doubt To God, or thee, because we have a foe May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse, Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *Roscommon.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Asterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [*first*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*. *Shakespeare.*

—A third is like the former. In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Genesis.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

2. Earliest in time. The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb. ix. 1.*

I find,

9 F

- I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *fish* off'nd, will *fish* complain. *Prior.*
3. Highest in dignity.
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *fish*. *Daniel.*
Fish with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spect.*
4. Great; excellent.
My *fish* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespeare.*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.
He, not unmindful of his usual art,
Fish in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*
Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
Fish recommended Gunkard to my choice. *Dryden.*
Heav'n, sure, has kept this f'or of earth uncurst,
To show how all things were created *fish*. *Prior.*
2. Before any other consideration.
Fish, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they
are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean;
whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon.*

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.
At fish the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures
that can provide for themselves *at fish*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley.*

4. FIRST or *ast*. At one hour or other.
But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *fish* or *ast*. *Dryden.*
- FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. f.* [from *fish* and *begot*.] The eldest
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } of children.

- His *fish-begot*, we know; and fore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton.*
- FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [*fish* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.

- Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *fish-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton.*
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *fish-born*. *Milton.*
The *fish-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law
of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Lalor.*

- FIRST-FRUIT. *n. f.* [*fish* and *fruit*.]
1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind.
A swasty reaper from his tillage brought
Fish-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have
been confirmed by most noble *fish-fruits*, and his life is going
on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.
Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops,
because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon
themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he
might not lose the profits of the *fish-fruits*, which by that
course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.
See, Father, what *fish fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*
- FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *fish*.] That which is first produced
or brought forth.

- All the *fishling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy
flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deuter.*

- FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.]

1. The first produce or offspring.
A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *fishlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton.*
The tender *fishlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden.*
The *fishlings* of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*

2. The thing first thought or done.
Our play

- Leaps o'er the vault and *fishlings* of these broils,
Gimning i' th' middle. *Shakespeare.*

- The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *fishlings* of my heart shall be
The *fishlings* of my hand. *Shakespeare.*

- FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fish*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer;
revenue.

- War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long
maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

- FISH. *n. f.* [*fish*, Saxon; *wijch*, Dutch.] An animal that
inhabits the water.

- The beasts, the *fish*, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subject. *Shakespeare.*

- I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*. *Shakespeare.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Crash.*
There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to
the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants
of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is
so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-
days. *Lucie.*

- To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fishes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion,
I, with great truth, catch meek simplicity. *Shakespeare.*

- To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing
else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men
of wit. *Swift.*

Of, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,
The godless favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope.*

- FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [*fish* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which
fish are caught.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish*-
hook. *Greene.*

- FISH-POND. *n. f.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of water boggy
lands. *Arden.*

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were level'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After what I have said of the great value the Romans put
upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Marius should
sell his *fish-ponds* for quadrages H. S. 32,191 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Fishermen in China.

- FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching
fish.

In our fight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:

At length another had seiz'd on us,
And would have rest the *fishers* of their prey,
Had not they been very flow of sail. *Shakespeare.*

We know that town is but with *fishers* taught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Shakespeare.*

Left he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Deane.*

A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears;

Each shape he varies. *Pope.*

- FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in
catching fish.

- FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment
and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakespeare.*

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies.

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess!
You might have bought the *fisherman* for less. *Deane.*

- FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by
fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that *fisherman* Made-
hole. *Greene.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Greene.*

- FISHERS-COAT. *n. f.* [*fishers* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a
fisher.

When Simon-Peter heard that it was the Lord, he got his
fishers-coat unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself
into the sea. *John.*

- FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery*
will not be disturbed by privateers. *Arden.*

- FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with
fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in spirit,
My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Greene.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious
for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with plea-
sant, *fishful* and navigable rivers. *Greene.*

- To FISHERY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cast
word.

Here comes Romeo
—Without his roe, like a dried herring?

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishied*!

- FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.

Here also would be planted a good town, having both a
good haven and a plentiful *fishings*. *Shakespeare.*

- FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long
for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyp-
tians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a *fish*-
kettle, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Greene.*

FISHNET.

FIT

Simmer calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchet*, and the *stinking ferret* a float.

'Tis each another *fatchew*! marry, a persum'd one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare.*

The *fit-bat*, the fulmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton.*
FITFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disorder'd by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
 After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well. *Shakespeare.*
FIT'LV. *adv.* (from *fit*.)
 1. Properly; jultly; reasonably.

Mutinous parts
 That envied his receipt, even fo *moft fitly*
 As you malign our fenfators. *Shakespeare.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ftage. *Bacon.*
 I cannot *fitly* compare marriage to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may fucceed, and may mifs; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty ftore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreffed *moft fitly* by departing from evil. *Lillofon.*
 An animal, in order to be moveable, muft be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of feperate and fmall folid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbutnot.*

2. Commodioufly; meetly.
 To take a latitude,
 Sun or ftars are *fitly* view'd
 At their brighteft; but to conclude
 Of longitudes, what other way have we
 But to mark when, and where the dark ecliptics be. *Denn.*

FITNESS. *n. f.* (from *fit*.)
 1. Property; meeknefs; juftnefs; reafonableneff.
 In things the *fitnefs* whereof is not of itfelf apparent, nor eafy to be made fufficiently manifelt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hosker.*

The queen being abfent, 'tis a needful *fitnefs*
 That we adjourn this court. *Shakespeare.*

We're't my *fitnefs*
 To let thefe hands obey my boiling blood,
 They're apt enough to dillicate and tear
 Thy flefh and bones. *Shakespeare.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the ftate of being fit.
 Nor time nor place
 Did them cohere, and yet you would make both:
 They've made themfelves, and that their *fitnefs* now
 Does unmake you. *Shakespeare.*

FITMENT. *n. f.* (from *fit*.) Something adapted to a particular purpofe.

Poor befecming: 'twas a *fitment* for
 The purpofe I then follow'd. *Shakespeare.*

FITTER. *n. f.* (from *fit*.)
 1. The perfon or thing that confers fitness for any thing.
 Sowing the fandry gravelly land in Devonfhire and Cornwal with French furze-fee'd, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A fmall piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. *Simmer.*

FITZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *fitz*, a fon, Fr.] A fon. Only ufed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the fon of Herbert; *Fitzhumar*, the fon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the fon of the king. It is commonly ufed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [Fr., Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.
 And *five* of them were wife, and *five* were foolifh. *Mat.*
 No perfon, no incident, but muft be of ufe to carry on the main defign: all things elfe are like fix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is fuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paltures fill'd;
 His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd.
 Our Britifh youth lofe their figure by that time
 They are *five* and twenty. *Dryden.*

FIVELEAVED GRASS. *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a fpecies of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*
 1. A kind of play with a bowl.
 2. A difc of horfes.

His horfe fped with fpavins, rayed with the yellows, paff cure of the *fixes*, and ftark fpotted with the flaggers. *Shakespeare.*
 To **FIX.** *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make faft, firm, or ftable.
 Hell heard the unfufferable noife, hell faw
 Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
 Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
 Her dark foundations; and too faft had bound. *Milton.*

2. To fettle; to eftablifh invariably.
 Brighteft fcrap! tell
 In which of all thefe orbs hath man

His *fix'd* feat, or *fix'd* feat hath none,
 But all thefe fhining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milton.*
 One loves *fix'd* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temp.*
 When cuftom hath *fix'd* his eating to certain ftated periods, his ftomach will expect vituals at the ufual hour. *Lact.*

3. To direct without variation.
 Why are thine eyes fix'd to the fullen earth,
 Gazing at that which feems to dieth thy fight! *Shakespeare.*
 Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and furprize. *Dryden.*

4. To deprive of volatility.
 We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fix'd*. *Lucret.*

5. To pierce; to tranfix. A fenfe purely Latin.
 While from the raging fword he vainly flies,
 A bow of fteel fhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.
 To **FIX.** *v. n.*
 1. To fettle the opinion; to determine the refolution.
 If we would be happy, we muft *fix* upon fome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eftange.*

He made himfelf their prey,
 T'impofe on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obftinately bent
 To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; *refolv'd* to try,
 She *fix'd* on this her utmoft remedy;
 Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*
 In moft bodies, not propagated by feed, it is the colour we muft *fix* on, and are moft led by. *Lact.*

2. To refte; to ceafe to wander.
 Your kindnefs banifhes your fear,
Refolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Wall.*

3. To lofe volatility, fo as to be malleable.
 In the midft of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickfilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickfilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmnefs; readinefs.
 Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceffary for your foul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.
 To light, created in the firft day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raifing.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excufion.
 They are fubject to errors from a narrownefs of foul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deftruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obferved; the colour, the fragility or pliantnefs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the fimple bodies. *Bacon.*
 It is more difficult to make gold of other metals lefs ponderous and lefs materiate, than, *vice verfa*, to make filver of lead or quickfilver, both which are more ponderous than filver; fo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmnefs.
 Salt diffolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Gwyn.*

FIXEDLY. *adv.* (from *fix'd*.) Certainly; firmly; in a manner fetled and eftablifhed.

If we pretend that the diftinction of fpecies, or forts, is *fixedly* eftablifhed by the real and feeret conftitutions of things. *Lact.*

FIXEDNESS. *n. f.* (from *fix'd*.)

1. Stability; firmnefs.
 2. Want or lofs of volatility.

Fixednefs, or a power to remain in the fire unconfumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea fignified by the word gold. *Lact.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.
 All matter is either fluid or folid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixednefs* and coherency, and the moft rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Beault.*

4. Steadinefs; fetled opinion or refolution.
 A *fixednefs* in religion will not give my confidence leave to confent to innovations. *King Charles.*

FIX'DITY. *n. f.* (from *fix'd*.) Coherence of parts, oppofed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are fo combined by the firft operation of the fire, that itfelf doth fcarce afterwards feperate them. *Boyle.*

FIXITY. *n. f.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, oppofed to volatility.

And are not the fun and fixed ftars great earths vehemently hot, whole heat is conferved by the greatnefs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whole parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alfo by the vaft weight and denfity of the atmofpheres incumbent upon them? *Newton.*

FIRE n. f. [from *fix*.]

1. Peltion.

'The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art.

Shaksfp.

2. Stable preface.

'The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion
to thy ga t.

Shakspeare.

3. Firancess; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,

Diver't and crack, rend and decarinate

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from the *fixure*.

Shakspeare.

FIZZO n. f. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY. adj. [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and

black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres.

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop

Her *flabby* dug, and down they drop. *

Swift.

FLA'BLE. adj. [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

Ditt.

FLA'CCID. adj. [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great
flower of the sun; the cause I take to be, that the part
against which the sun beateh waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in
the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. Bacon.

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pro-
nounce the letter r.

Holder.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres
are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and
produce callosities.

Arbutnot.

FLACCIDITY. n. f. [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of firmness.

'There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with
intensity. Hifman.

To FLAG. v. n. [*flaggeret*, Dutch; *pleoan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, nor far
from the ground; in the which *flagging* down in the middle,
men, wives and children lie together.

Abbot.

The jades

That drag the tragic melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings

Clip dead men's graves.

Shaksfp.

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched
out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and
weight, would fly or curl.

Boyle.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,

The promise of a storm; the shifting gases

Forfake by us, and fill the *flagging* sails.

Dryden.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,

Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along

As if she were a body in a body:

My senses too are dull and stupify'd,

Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.

Dryd.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid,
giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen.

Swift.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the
words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle,
there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin,

flagging, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews
like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run
into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice,
they lose their good.

Ben. Jonson.

His stomach will expect visuals at the usual hour, and grow
peevish if he passes it; either fretting itself into a troublesome
excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.

Locke.

There must be a noble train of actions to preserve his fame
in life and motion; for, when it is once at a stand, it naturally
flags and languishes.

Addison.

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the stary vault I raise,

Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and sutter in the dust.

Arbutnot.

He fees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only
watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when
to devour us.

Swift.

To FLAG. v. a.

1. To let fall; to suffer to drop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies space;

As well as Cupid, Time is blind:

Sown must those glories of thy face

The fate of vulgar beauty find:

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,

Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.

Prior.

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The fides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. Sand.

No LV.

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.

Woodward.

FLAG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, so
called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the
river's brink.

Exodus.

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?

Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow?

Sandy.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or
stones.

Walton's Angler.

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.

Mori.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, by which
signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the
field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,

Before the eye and prospect of your town,

Have hither march'd to your endamageant.

Shak.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he decketh vessels; square,
if ships; if galleys, pendants.

Sandy.

Let him be girt

With all the grisly legions that troop

Under the footy *flag* of Acheron,

Harpies and hydrae, or all the monstrous forms

'T'wixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,

And force him to restore his purchase back,

Or drag him by the curls to a foul death.

Milton.

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear.

Waller.

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground
at pleasure for opening a war.

Temple.

In either *flag* the golden serpents bear,

Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,

And mingle friendly hidings in the air.

Dryden.

Then they, whose mothers, frantic with their fear,

In woods and wilds the *flags* of Baccus bear,

And lead his dances with dishevel'd hair.

Dryden.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flachs*, old
French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the
other.

Woodward.

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed
into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many
strata.

Woodward.

FLAG-BROOM. n. f. [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for
sweeping *flags* or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs,
or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. n. f. [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a
squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*.

Addison.

FLAG-SHIP. n. f. [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the com-
mander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. n. f. [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry
places among *flags* or felge.

He will in the three not months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a
green gentie.

Walton's Angler.

FLA'GELT. n. f. [*flagellit*, French.] A small flute; a small
instrument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your *flagellit*.

More.

FLAGELLATION. n. f. [from *flagellit*, Latin.] The use of the
scourge.

By Bridewell all defend,

As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end.

Garrick.

FLAGGINESS. n. f. [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want
of tension.

FLA'GGY. adj. [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,

Were like two falls, in which the hollow wind

Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.

Fairly Queen.

That basking in the sun thy bee may lye,

And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.

Dryden.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it
will bear a great *flaggy* apple.

Bacon.

FLAGITIOUS. adj. [from *flagitius*, Latin.] Wicked; villi-
nious; atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but
upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that

a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. South.

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by
kindness and discipline.

L'Estrange.

First, those *flagitious* times,

Pregnant with unknown crimes,

Conspire to violate the nuptial bed.

Rafsmann.

Perjury is a crime of the *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too
careful in avoiding every approach towards it.

Addison.

But if in noble minds home drugs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and loud disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a death in these *flagitious* times.

Pope.

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FLAGGINESS.

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FLAGITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *flagitius*.] Wickedness; villainy.

FLAGON. *n. f.* [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flask*, Danish; *flaca*, French; *flajo*, Italian; *flasca*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once.

More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*.

Did they coin pipets, bowls, and *flagons*?

Int' officers of horse and dragons?

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,

Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think

They either change, or flint him of his drink.

FLAGRANCY. *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Lust caught a *flagrancy* in the eye; as the fight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts.

FLAGRANT. *adj.* [*flagrant*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, flurth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,

And issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:

So morning insects, that in muck begun,

Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the fetting fun.

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadle's lath still *flagrant* on their back.

4. Notorious; flaming.

When a fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation.

With equal poize let steady justice sway,

And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;

But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay.

FLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLAGSTAFF. *n. f.* [*flag and staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,

On wings of all the winds to combat flies:

His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,

And bloody crochets on his *flagstaff* rise.

FLAIL. *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *fiegel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the threshing.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,

Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.

When in one night, ere glimpe of morn,

His shadowy *flail* hath thrill'd the corn,

That ten day-labourers could not end.

In this pile should reign a mighty prince,

Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms, nor make them less able in the arts of war and government.

The threshing, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*.

FLAKE. *n. f.* [*flaccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest.

And from his wide devouring oven sent

A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,

Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice.

Small drops of a milking rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of foam rising up.

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,

As not to be divorced by a wound.

A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make.

3. FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow.

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminae; to part in loose bodies.

FLAKE. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flakey* darkness breaks within the east.

The trumpet roars, long *flakey* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd the *flakey* texture keep,

The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.

FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more fenelids than the rogery

Of old arsupiny and augtry.

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion.

What are most of the histories of the world but lies? Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and sin upon posterity.

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie.

Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,
To damn ourselves 't'avoid being damn'd.

God is not to be *flam'd* off with lies, who knows exactly what thou can't do, and what not.

FLAMBEAU. *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the Sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and but him to death.

FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame.

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is express'd,

Lofty and bold, but negligently dress'd.

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with flame.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire

To her aspire.

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove

All the extremities of love.

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:

I lov'd the moment I beheld.

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire

ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this?

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky

To bottomless perdition.

Hell all around

As one great furnace *flam'd*.

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;

Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing fable for the peaceful night.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame and colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* stockings.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment.

FLAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;

Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.

FLAMINATION.

FLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [*flammabilis*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

In the sulphur of bodies torrifed, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

FLAMMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*flammiſſer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*flumina* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLAMY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in found. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLANK. *n. f.* [*flank*, French, according to *Herault*, from *λαγών*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. *Peach.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He laid, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the galleries that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The other half of the battle, and the whole *flank* of the rear, was closed by the carriages. *Hayward.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milnes.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harri.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to secure on the side.

With fates averse, against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden.*

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey:
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLANKER. *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with a loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

To FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanker*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL. *n. f.* [*gwalanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.]

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakespeare.*

FLAP. *n. f.* [Heppel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A discale in horses.

When a horse is said to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: you must, to cure it, cut some flashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrer's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that thinks and flings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And striking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and *fluttering* away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

The darts *flapping* on the shield of Tutanus, and *fluttering* about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*

FLAPDRAGON. *n. f.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch railins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quots well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

To FLAPDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Low cant.*

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorson, beetleheaded, *flap-eared* knave. *Shakspeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flodern*, to flare, Dutch, *Shinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, rings. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milnes.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. *n. f.* [*φάεξ*, *Minikew*.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakspeare.*

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History.*

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smoke brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*

And as Aegeon, when with heaven he strove,
Dely'd the forkly lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryden.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
Your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That let us all at odds. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flashed*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Spenser.*

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

FLA'SHER, *n. f.* [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Ditt.*

FLA'SHILY, *adv.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY, *adj.* [from *flashy*.] Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Fla'gy* with cannot fashion the whole extent of a large discourse. *Dight on the Dial, Dedication.*

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs Grate on their crannell pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy; Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Stinner*.] Inapud; without force or spirit. Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon's Essays.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish or *flashy*. *Bacon.*

FLASK, *n. f.* [*flasque*, French.] 1. A bottle; a vessel. Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn. Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask* Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'SKET, *n. f.* [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served. Another plac'd The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope.*

FLAT, *adj.* [*plat*, French.] 1. Horizontally level without inclination. Thou all-flaking thunder, Strike flat the thick rotundity of 'th' world. *Shakespeare.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances. In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Without elevation. Cease I admire, and beauty's plumes Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy, At every sudden flighting quite abash'd. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground. In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt, What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so, What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat. *Milton.*

That Church-church stands above ground, and that the Church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along. The wood-born people fall before her *flat*, And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Fairy Queen.*

That lamentable wound, Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures. Tasteless; insipid; dead. He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shakespeare.*

Taste to divine! that what of sweet before Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields, Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit Of beauteous form produce; pleading to fight, But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things and not so much noted. *Bacon's Essays.*

Some short excursions of a broken woe He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless. How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unfavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright. His horse, with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete stays make speedy journey. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ire'land.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, to they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start awry, And lend no ear unto my purposes; Those prisoners you shall keep: —I will, that's *flat*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Thus repul'd, our final hope Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate

'Tis 'Almighty Victor to spend all his rage, And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness, Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;

Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness: But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story:

He makes *flat* war with God; and doth defy With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky. *Hicet.*

You had broke and robb'd his house, And stole his talismanique loafe;

And all his new-found odd inventions, With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hicet.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound. If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no rings but a *flat* noise or rattle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The upper end of the windpipe is ended with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp. *Key on the Cracian.*

FLAT, *n. f.* 1. A level; an extended plane. The strings of a lute, viol, or virginal, give a far greater found, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expole flesh or fish, both upon a flake of wood some bright above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Hutton's Antiquities.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous. Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead, 'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made, T' o'er top old Pelion, or the skyish head Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long, Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*, Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. The ocean, overpeering of his list, Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste, Than young Laertes, in a riotous head, O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the fun sucks up From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Half my pow'r this night, Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide; 'Tis Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shakespeare.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships. I should not see the sandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Reland's Essay.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamenable contructions, we are now on the fudden turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton on Education.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand, And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay, Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land, And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

The sea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere *flat* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Boswell.*

5. The broad side of a blade. A darted mandate came From that great will which moves this mighty frame, Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair, To guard thee from the demons of the air; My flaming sword above 'em to display, All keen and ground upon the edge of day, The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind, The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language. Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences. Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lashing hills. *Boswell's Sermons.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and flat them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes he does her sons expose,
Diffends their swelling lips, and flat their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat flattened. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To obstruct; to retard; to hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. *adv.* [flat and long.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?

—An it had not fallen flatting. *Shakespeare.*

FLATLY. *adv.* [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dull; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had flatly refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, thou say'st,

Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as flatly deny the being of God; but of them that, believing his existence, do yet exclude him from directing the affairs of the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS. *n. f.* [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the colour looked on the flatness of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidity.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer.*

4. Dejection of state.

The emperor of Russia was my father:

Oh, that he were alive, and there beholding

His daughter's trial! that he did but see

The flatness of my misery! *Shakespeare.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and peripatency into our discourses. *Collier.*

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to thinness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN. *v. a.* [flatir, French, from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTER. *n. f.* [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER. *v. a.* [flater, French.]

1. To flatter with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shakespeare.*

His nature is too noble for the world;

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,

Or Jove for his power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;

What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent. *Shakespeare.*

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs.*

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He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Proverbs.*

After this way of flatterer, their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Dray of Poetry.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend.

They flatter'd every day, and some days eat. *Pope.*

I scorn to flatter you or any man. *Newton's Dred. its Milit.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age

Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to soothe. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flatters them. *Dryden.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He always vacant, always amiable,

Hopes thee of flatter'ing gables

Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLATTERER. *n. f.* [from flatter.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing flatteries.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perforce. *Bacon.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,

Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend. *Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddess, the husband sees her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

The publick should know this of your ladyship; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flatterer. *Swift.*

FLATTERY. *n. f.* [from flatter; flaterie, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,

And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery. *Rom.*

See pride for flattery makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lye. *Young.*

FLATTERISH. *adj.* [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape. *Woodward.*

FLATULENCY. *n. f.* [from flatulent.]

1. Windiness; fullness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency. *Arbutnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions. *Glasville.*

FLATULENT. *adj.* [flatulentus, flatur, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbutnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again: these are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwise incommodious than by their lightness or bulk. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity. *Glasville.*

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Lyden.*

FLATUOSITY. *n. f.* [flatuosité, French; from flatur, Latin.]

Windiness; fullness of air.

The cause is flatulency; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLATUOUS. *adj.* [from flatur, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and it sendeth it to the mesenteric veins, and being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon.*

FLATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore dissipated by warm aromatics. *Quincy.*

FLATWISE. *adj.* [flat and wise: so it should be written, not flatways.] With the flat downwards, not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was repositied. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove

With flaunting honeyfuckle.

Milton.

Their courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient, to flaunt it out, being frequently enough fain to immortalize their own desires to their vanity.

Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purise, we go,

For useless ornament and flaunting show :

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,

And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

Dryden.

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.

Arbutnot.

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has some small difference made ;

One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.

*Pope.*FLAUNT. *n. f.* Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,

Wildly bound up, what would he say ! or how

Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold

The sternness of his presence !

*Shakespeare.*FLAVOUR. *n. f.*

2. To power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.

Addison.

2. Sweetness to the smell ; odour ; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,

With bending heaps, to high their bloom disclose,

Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows.

*Dry.*FLAVOUROUS. *adj.* [from flavour.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd

From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind.

Dryden.

2. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

FLAW. *n. f.* [*Flaw*, to break ; *plow*, Saxon, a fragment ;*flaw*, Dutch, broken in mind.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws,

Or ere I weep.

Shakespeare.

Wool, new-thorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bungle hole open.

Bacon.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw.

Beyle.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found ;

'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.

Dryden.

As if great Atlas, from his height,

Should sink beneath his heavenly weight ;

And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shall,

Should gape immense, and, rushing down, o'erwhelm this

neither ball.

Dryden.

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,

Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw.

Pope.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.

Swift.

2. A fault ; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws ; for that the scribes and brokers do value unfound men to serve their own turn.

Bacon.

Traditions were a proof alone,

Could we be certain such they were, so known :

But since some flaws in long descents may be,

'Tis make not truth, but probability.

Dryden.

And laid her dowry out in law,

To null her jointure with a flaw.

Hudibras.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires.

Addison.

So many flaws had this vow in its first conception.

Atterb.

3. A sudden gust ; a violent blast. [from
- fla*
- , Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint ; his

As humorous as Winter, and as fudden

As flares congealed in the spring of day.

Shakespeare.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the winter in awe,

Should patch a wall, 't' expel the winter's flaw.

Shak.

As a huge fish, laid

Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north flaw

Shoots back ; so, sent against the ground,

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Chapman.

Burfling their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice, And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw, Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argætes loud,

And Thralcias rend the woods, and seas upturn.

Milton.

I heard the rack,

As earth and sky would mingle ; but myself

Was distant ; and these flaws, though mortals fear them,

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,

Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,

Are to the main inconsiderable.

Milton.

4. A tumult ; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,

Until the golden circuit on my head

Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw.

Shak.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,

The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,

And deluges of armies from the town

Came pouring in : I heard the mighty flaw,

When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw

Which choak'd the passage.

Dryden.

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts,

Impostors to true fear, would become

A woman's story at a winter's fire.

*Shakespeare.*To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break ; to crack ; to damage with fissure.

But his flaw'd heart,

Alack, too weak the conflict to support,

'T'wixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,

Burst smilingly.

Shakespeare.

The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks,

that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.

Boyle.

The brazen caldrons with the froils are flaw'd,

The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.

Dryden.

2. To break ; to violate. Out of use.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attack'd

Our merchants goods.

*Shakespeare.*FLAWLESS. *adj.* [from flaw.] Without cracks ; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more flawless, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.

*Boyle.*FLAWN. *n. f.* [*flena*, Saxon ; *flaw*, French ; *vlaag*, Dutch.]

A fort of cutlard ; a pie baked in a dish.

*Dial.*To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.*Ascham.*FLAWY. *adj.* [from flaw.] Full of flaws.

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

The leaves, for the most part, grow alternately on branches : the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top : the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gillflower : the ovary, which rises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almost globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and composed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain ineffect seeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the other. The species are six. The first sort is that which is cultivated for use in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It should be cultivated.

Milkr.

2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch home flax, and whites of eggs,

T' apply to thy bleeding face.

Shakespeare.

Then on the rock a scanty measure place

Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace,

And turning fang.

*Dryden.*FLAXCOMBS. *n. f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with

which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the better parts.

FLAXDRESSER. *n. f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax

for the spinner.

FLAXEN. *adj.* [from flax.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly task,

With penfive labour draws the flaxen thread.

Trimp.

The best materials for making ligatures are the flaxen thread

that shoemakers use.

Shak.

2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine flaxen long wig, that cost me thirty guineas.

*Addison.*FLAXWEED. *n. f.* A plant.To FLAY. *v. a.* [*ad flana*, Icelandic ; *flar*, Danish ; *vlaag*, Dut.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have suffered famine, been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been flayed alive.

South.

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices.

Then give command the sacrifice to haste ;

Let the flay'd victims in the plains be cast ;

And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd

To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.

Pope.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They flay their skin from off them, break their bones, and

chop them in pieces.

Alcibiades.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting

scraws, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground,

to cover cabins, or make up their ditches.

*Swift.*FLAYER. *n. f.* [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any

thing.

FLEA. *n. f.* [*lea*, Saxon ; *vloeg*, Dutch ; *fleaich*, Scottish.] A

small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which

sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath feed get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make flea to refrain :

Wheat

Where chamber is sweep'd, and wormwood is strown,
No flea for his life dare abide to be known. *Tu'er.*
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath
been a little moisture. *Bacon.*

A valiant flea, that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a
lion. *Shakespeare.*

TO FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. f.* [*flea and bane.*] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLEABITE. } *n. f.* [*flea and bite.*]

FLEABITING. }

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out
all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wifeman.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the
feet, are but *fleabites* to pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *flea-
biting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLEABITTEN. *adj.* [*flea and bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woodcock clergy by their side. *Claveland.*

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from *flacus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small
lock, thread, or twirl.

The busineses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks*
or threads of hemp and flax. *More.*

FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Φλεβότομος*, the instrument used
in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which
is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLEAWORT. *n. f.* [*flea and wort.*] A plant.

This plant agrees with plantain and buckthorn-plantain in
every respect, excepting that this rises up with leafy stalks,
and divides into many branches; whereas both the others pro-
duce their flowers upon naked pedicles. *Miller.*

TO FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, *Stimmer*: perhaps
it is derived from *fleat*, or *flete*, an old word for a grate, hur-
dle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandic
flake.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to
variegate.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandy.*

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Dryden.*

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

TO FLECKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with
strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red
whiskers.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And darkness *fleck'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakespeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of *fly*, to use
the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

The truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *2 Esdras.*

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *adj.* [*fledgen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able
to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*

Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton.*

TO FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with
wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were as not yet *fledged* enough to shift for them-
selves. *L'Estrange.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and
fed by the old ones 'till they be *fledged*, and come almost to
full bigness at once a fortnight, seems to be an argument of
providence. *Ray.*

The fandals of celestial mould,
Fledge'd with ambrical plumes, and rich with gold, *Pope.*
Surround her feet.

TO FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost univer-
sally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, *pleoan*, is to move
with wings, and *flee*, I lean, is to run away. They are now con-
founded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Genesis.*

We're men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*

Like simple birds into a net,
So grossly woven and ill set? *Wallis.*
There are none of us fall into those circumstances of dan-
ger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but
from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tilghm.*

FLEECE. *n. f.* [*ply*, *pler*, Saxon; *vlies*, Dutch.] As much
wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase

Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*. *Spenser.*

So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I shall *fleece* the *fleece*. *Shakespeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not *fleece* the *fleece* that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

Her funny locks

Hang on her temples like a golden *fleece*. *Shakespeare.*

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleece* of wool on the
sides of their ships, towards the water, and they have cruised
fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon.*

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen
manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*. *Swift.*

TO FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the *fleece* off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his
wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are
tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

FLEECE'D. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having *fleece* of wool.

As when two rams, stirred with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich *fleece'd* flock,

Their horned fronts to fierce on either side

Do meet, that with the terror of the flock

Astonish both stand *fleeceful* as a block. *Spenser.*

FLEECEY. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleecey* wealth

That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought

To that my errand. *Milton.*

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the *fleecey* star, that bears

Andromeda far off Atlantick seas. *Milton.*

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;

Let *fleecey* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

The good shepherd tends his *fleecey* care,

Seeks fresheth pasture, and the purest air;

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs. *Pope.*

TO FLEER. *v. n.* [*pleoan*, to trifle, Saxon; *steoradan*, Scot-
tish. *Stimmer* thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Calcas, and to such a man

That is no *fleeing* tell-tale. *Shakespeare.*

Dares the slave

Come hither, with an antic face,

To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakespeare.*

Do I, like the female tribe,

Think it well to *flee* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility:

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *flee* upon
every man they meet! *Burton.*

FLEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks:

Encave yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakespeare.*

2. A deceitful game of civility.

If a man will but observe such persons exactly, he shall ge-
nerally spy such false lines, and such a fly treacherous *flee* upon
their face, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to
warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to be-
tray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Dodd.*

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *fleoet*,
which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*lora*, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy.

Our prayers are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go

As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*fleet*, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A
creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the
Fleet prison, and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands
that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which
make a kind of small creek. *Martineau.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*flistur*, Islandic.] Swift of pace; quick; nim-
ble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;

There by his master left, when late he far'd

In Phædris's feet bark. *Spenser.*

I take him for the better dog:

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,

I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakespeare.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleets*/horses in England. *Clar.*

His fear was greater than his haste;

For

- For fear, though *flee* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*
So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *flee*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*
He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *flee* fair high and sport in air. *Gay.*
Ten thousand thousand *flee* ideas
Croud fast in the mind. *Thomson.*
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially
fruitful.
Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it
is very *flee* for pasture. *Mortimer.*
3. Skimming the surface.
Those lands must be plowed *flee*. *Mortimer.*
- TO FLEET. *v. n.* [flotan, saxon.]
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.
How all the other passions *flee* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraces despair! *Shakesp.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell foul *flee*. *Shakesp.*
2. To be in a transient state; the same with *fit*.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add
something else to this *flee*ing and unremarkable superficies,
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*
O *flee*ing joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milton.*
While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay;
That powerful noise
Calls my *flee*ing soul away. *Waller.*
As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *flee*ing forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*
- TO FLEET. *v. a.*
1. To skim the water.
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *flee*,
Doth not, I woen, so many evils meet. *Spenser.*
2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *flee*
the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakesp.*
3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream:
whence the word *flee*tingdish.
- FLEE'TINGDISH. *n. f.* [from *flee* and *disb.*] A skimming
bowl.
- FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *flee*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift
pace.
- FLEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] Swiftness of course; nimble-
ness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.
- FLESH. *n. f.* [lece, plear, saxon; *velsch*, Dutch; *fesh*, Erfc.]
1. The body distinguished from the soul.
As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brafs impregnable. *Shakesp.*
A diuine that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakesp.*
And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of shine own form diuine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Darwin.*
2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.
A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testament.*
3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.
Flesh should be torborne as long as he is in coats, or at least
'till he is two or three years old. *Luce.*
Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaliescent
a diet. *Arbutnot.*
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the
nurse. *Arbutnot.*
4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from
fishes.
There is another indilment upon thee, for suffering *flesh*
to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakesp.*
We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish; and think we
fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
5. Animal nature.
The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Genesis.*
6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakesp.*
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts
thereof. *Smalridge.*
7. A carnal state; worldly disposition.
They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Romans.*
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the
flesh. *Galatians.*
8. Near relation.
Let not our hand be upon him, for he is our *flesh*. *Gen.*
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thy-
self from thine own *flesh*. *Isaiah.*
9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the
immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the
flesh, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. This is
frequent in St. Paul.
Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John.*

TO FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportman's practice of feeding his
hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or train-
ing them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.
Good-man boy, if you please; come, I'll *flesh* ye. *Shak.*
Every puny swordman will think him a good tame quarry
to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often
feeding on any thing.
These princes finding them so *flesh*ed in cruelty, as not to be
reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone.
The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so
*flesh*ed in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she
gave any truce to her cruelty. *Shakespeare.*
3. To glut; to satiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night
he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare.*
The kindred of him hath been *flesh*'d upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare.*
Full bravely hath thou *flesh*'d
Thy maiden fword. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHHOATH. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *breath*.] Breath made by
decocting *flesh*.
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *flesh*-
breath, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wierman.*
- FLESHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of *flesh*.
A complication of ideas together make up the single com-
plex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *flesh*-colour in
England is one. *Locke.*
A loose earth of a pale *flesh*-colour, that is, white with a
blush of red, is found in small fissures of a brown sort those in
the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Wainward.*
- FLESHFLY. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon *flesh*,
and deposits her eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *flesh*-fly blow my mouth. *Shakespeare.*
It is a wonderful thing in *flesh*-flies, that a fly-maggot, in
five days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full grown and
perfect magnitude. *Lin.*
- FLESHHOOK. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw *flesh*
from the caldron.
All that the *flesh*-hook brought up the priest took. *Samuel.*
- FLESHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without *flesh*.
FLESHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Carnal passion or ap-
petites.
When strong passions or weak *flesh*-lines
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong to keep. *Shakespeare.*
- Corrupt manners in living breed false judgment in doct-
rine: sin and *flesh*-lines bring forth sects and heresies. *Johnson.*
- FLESHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]
1. Corporeal.
Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds from slumber keep,
When from their *flesh*-ly bondage they are free. *Daniel.*
2. Carnal; lascivious.
From amid'st them rose
Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensuallest; and, after Asmodeus,
The *flesh*-liest incubus. *Milton.*
3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all the shows, and all the hides,
If men with *flesh*-ly mortals must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dante.*
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.
Else never could the force of *flesh*-ly arm
Ne molten metal in his *flesh* embrace.
What time th' eternal Lord in *flesh*-ly thine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime.
Much ostentation, vain of *flesh*-ly arm,
And of frail arms, most instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton.*
- FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the *flesh*
of animals prepared for food.
The most convenient diet is that of *flesh*-meat.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and death of *flesh*-
creatures, *flesh*-meat is monstrously dear. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a suc-
cessful initiation.
He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *flesh*-ment of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare.*

FLESHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakespeare.*

FLESHPOOT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *poet*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpoet*, he can also alter the appetite. *Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor of the body; a word formed by *Johnson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours;
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the flars. *Ben. Johnson.*

FLE'SHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.

All Ethiopians are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* lile when there is much periphrales and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnson.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by exprossion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLET. *participle passive of To flect.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They teach them to drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil.
O'er the world of war *Hermes flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope.*

FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hamm.*

FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare.*

FLEXAMINOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Dist.*

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*flexibilitas*, French, from *flexibile*.]

The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Advise me to resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakespeare.*

Take a stock-gillyflower and tie it upon a stick, and put them both into a sloop glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered; after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEXIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose enbafed *flexibility* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibility* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibility* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

Nº LVI. 2

FLEXILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson.*

FLEXION. *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes *tears*, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Ben.*

FLE'XOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arist.*

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby.*

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon.*

FLEXURE. *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which anything is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds; our knees bent forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandy.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakespeare.*

TO FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *fliectionen*, Saxon.]

To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

Under th' allowance of your grand aspect,
Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,
On *flattering* Phœbus' front. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *stick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dry.*

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flucting* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Can't thou from where they made the stand?
— I did;
Though you, it seems, came from the *fierr*. *Shakespeare.*

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fierr*. *Shakespeare.*

Now the *fierr* is from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *fierr*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could feet'. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the flight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble flight.
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryden.*

As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her flight; her flight increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. Removal to another place.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her flight. *Dryden.*

3. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser.*

Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite. *Dryden.*

4. Removal.

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bath flown

His cloyster'd, *ight*.

The tows shall take their *flight* away together.

Fourty, by winter force d, to fake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands.

5. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest.

They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited unto it by the infinite *flights* of birds that come up to the high grounds

I can at will, doubt not,

Command a table in this wilderness;
And call *swift flights* of angels ministrant,

Array'd in glory, on my cup I attend.

6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.

7. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first *flight* of arrows feist,

Full threecore Scots they flew.

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and beside they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs.

8. The *f*, ease pass by flying.

9. Heat of imagination; fully of the soul.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,

When on that gale his wings are stretcht.

He flew all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was but because he was tempted every thing.

Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* he had;

Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,

When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail.

10. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness.

It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly, to deride their things.

11. The power of flying.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*

The self-same way.

FLIGHTY, *adj.* [from *flight*.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:

The *fl*, by purpose never is o'ertook,

Unless the deed go with it.

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY, *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines.

TO FLIN, *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner*.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining.

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disturb no more money.

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property

Of what I spoke, unpunished let me die.

FLINCHER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

TO FLING, *preter. flung*; *part. flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* [from *fige*, Latin, *Slancir*: according to others from *flying*; so to *fling* is to *set flying*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,

Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs

Upon him.

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as the *flings*,

Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.

2. To dart, to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd

Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among

A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.

3. To scatter.

Every beam new transient colours *flings*,

Colours that change when'er they wave their wings.

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds.

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open.

6. To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee *fling* away ambition;

By that sin fell the angels.

7. To cast reproach.

I know thy gen'rous temper:

Flung but th' appearance of dishonour on it,

It straight takes fire.

8. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*,

Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.

9. *TO FLING* *down*. To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from railing mountains, that they over-

turn and *fling* down some of those which were before *flung*.

10. *TO FLING* *off*. To baffle in the chase; to defeat at a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be

flung off by any false steps or doubles.

- TO FLING*, *v. n.*

1. To bounce; to wince; to fly into violent and impetuous motions.

The angry beast

Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,

As if he had been beside his sense.

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them

wince and *fling* as if they had some mende.

2. *TO FLING* *out*. To grow unruly or outrageous; from the act of any angry horic that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horics,

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,

Contending 'gainst obedience.

FLING, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little fribbler is of wit to bare,

But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair.

I, who love to have a *fling*

Both at senate-house and king,

Thought no method more commodious

Than to show their vices odious.

FLINGER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT, *n. f.* [*flintz*, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debris, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, but free veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough; in fact various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking.

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found

This paper.

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;

A *flint* will break upon a featherbed.

There is the same force and the same refreshing force to fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.

Take this, and lay your *flint* edge'd weapon by.

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood.

And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the load.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*

Might tender make.

Throw my heart

Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault.

FLINTY, *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of *flint*; strong.

Tyrant custom

Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war

My thrice-driven bed of down.

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,

Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of *flints* in *flinty* ground, and laying them

on heaps, is no good husbandry.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

I did him a desired office,

Dear almost as his life; which gratified,

Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would sweep forth

And answer thanks.

FLIPP, *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in *flipping*

by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawlin and swabber is selling at Malaga, with

some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flipp*.

FLIPPANT, *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flipp*.]

FLI

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison*.
2. Pert; talkative.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson*.
- FLIPFANTLY**. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing parting way.
- FLIRT**. *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the found.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift*.
2. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset*.
- FLIRT**. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elastic motion.
In unurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison*.
Before you pass th' imaginary lights,
While the spread fan o'erblazes your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope*.
2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shift. *Ben. Johnson*.
3. A pert young huffly.
Scurvey knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakespeare*.
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to call us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*.
- FLIRTATION**. *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion.
A cant word among women.
A mullin rounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope*.
- FLIT**. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *fitter*, Danish, to remove.]
1. To fly away.
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is flit,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser*.
His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail feth; at last it flitted is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Spenser*.
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.
So hardly he the flitted life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Spenser*.
It became a received opinion that the souls of men, departing this life, did *fit* out of one body into some other. *Hosier*.
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove;
Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the flitting bird. *Dryden*.
Fear the just Gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *fit* in air. *Pope*.
4. To be flux or unstable.
Himself up high he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *fitting* parts, and element unbound. *Spenser*.
He slept at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden*.
- FLIT**. *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick.
And in his hand two darts exceeding *fit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight
In poison and in blood, of malice and despoight. *Spenser*.
- FLITCH**. *n. f.* [flitche, Saxon; *fische*, Danish; *fische*, *fische*, French. *S. inner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a tumpuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *fit* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden*.
While he from out the chimney took
A *fit* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift*.
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *fit* of bacon. *Addison*.
- FLITTERMOUSE**. *n. f.* The bat.
- FLITTING**. *n. f.* [flitz, Saxon; scandal.] An offence; a fault.
Thou tellest my *flittings*; put my tears into thy bottle. *Palm lvi.*
- FLIX**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair.
With his toll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *fix*: up as the lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away.

FLO

- And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden*.
FLITWOOD. *n. f.* See **FLIDGE-MUSTARD**.
TO FLOAT. *v. n.* [float, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shakespeare*.
His ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton*.
That men, being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brewster*.
Three blue-ring nights, born by the southern blast
I *float*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden*.
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the foot. *Dryden*.
On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumbrous mail, with love of farther shore. *Philips*.
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer*.
- 2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine moulders, O ye gods, were these
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryden*.
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* up-n the wind. *Pope*.
- 3. To pass with a light irregular course.
Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave
In the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke*.
- TO FLOAT**. *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Psicolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden*.
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *float*
by a deluge. *Addison*.
Now smoke with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope*.
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope*.
- FLOAT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are
now at their highest *float*. *Hosier*.
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflux of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*.
- 2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange*.
A passage for the weary people make;
With olier *floats* the standing water flow,
Of malty stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden*.
- 3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walton*.
- 4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square, and one deep. *Meritimer*.
- FLOATY**. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.
The huncrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*.
- FLOCK**. *n. f.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakespeare*.
- 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herd*, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton*.
France has a sheep by her, not only as a sacrifice, but to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison*.
- 3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. *2 Mac.*
- 4. [From *flocui*.] A lock of wool.
A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can cheer my sheep. *Dryden*.
- TO FLOCK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.
Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shakespeare*.
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Kestlin*.
Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. *2 Acts*.
Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see

For some strange beast; no, faith he, it is to see a man which
Dioegenes fought with his lantern at noon-day. *Hazen.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion,
upon its resistance they *flack* from other parts of the body
to overcome it. *Digby on Bediet.*

I he wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flack'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Swift.*

Friends daily *flack*. *Dryden.*

The Trojan nation to the captive *flack*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flack* to courts so much for their majesties
service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

To *FLOG*, *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip;
to chastise. *Swift.*

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*
FLOG, *particip. passive*, from *To flog*, used by *Spenser*. See
FLOG.

FLOOD, *n. f.* [*flob*, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood? *Shak.*
His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and
from the *flod* unto the world's end. *Psalms lxxii. 2.*

Or thence from Niger flood to Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremien, *Milton.*

All dwellings elc
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton.*
Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. *Dryden.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.
When went there by an age since the great flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shaksp.*
You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*
By sudden floods, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shaksp.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by
rain or inland flood.
We see to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause of th' ebbs and floods of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.
Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being
delivered, escape by means of their floods revelling the hu-
mours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

To *FLOOD*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with
waters.
Where meadows are flooded late in Spring, roll them with a
large barley-roller. *Mr. timer.*

FLOODGATE, *n. f.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which
the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmune had opened
some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not
abide the violent issue, the sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel fluid not; but only bare
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate. *Spenser.*
His youth, and want of experience in maritime service,
had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices
and floodgates of popular liberty, were yet set open. *Watson.*
The rain defended for forty days, the cataracts or flood-
gates of heaven being opened. *Barnet.*

FLOOK, *n. f.* [*pfing*, a plow, German.] The broad part of the
anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, *n. f.* [*flor*, *flone*, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor
of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.
His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit afflic-
tion, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber. *Sidon.*

He rent that iron door
With furious force, and indignation fell;
Where entered in, his foot could find no floor.
But all a deep descent is dark as hell. *Spenser.*

Look how the floor of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quivering to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*
The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a floor is
usually strewn with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.
He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Johnson.*
To *FLOOR*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with
a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses. *Chen.*

FLOORING, *n. f.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground
to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Auldin.*

To *FLOP*, *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise;
to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flou-
ing* kite that she saw over her head. *L'Estrange.*
FLORAL, *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to *Flora*, or to
flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play,
Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLORENCE, *n. f.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of
cloth. *Dich.*

FLOREN, *n. f.* [so named, says *Camden*, because made by *Flu-
rentines*.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLORET, *n. f.* [*flouette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and
when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change
it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*,
when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing *flou-
et*. *Arden.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions;
for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul,
by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORIDITY, *n. f.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of
the red part of the blood. *Prior.*

FLORIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his
floridness, yet he may take a care that he disfigure them not by
flatness. *Bryce.*

FLORIFEROUS, *adj.* [*floriferus*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, *n. f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Floren-
tines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain
4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 1 s. 6 d.
that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have bill a *flou-
taxed* and allowed them for every substantial receipt. *Boyle.*

FLORIST, *n. f.* [*floriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least. *Danaud.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *flou* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomson.*

FLORULENT, *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; flourish-
ing.

FLOSCULOUS, *adj.* [*flouculus*, Latin.] Composed of flowers;
having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnosous covering, and the
second a dry and *flouculous* coat. *Brown's Vulgar Error.*

To *FLOTE*, *v. a.* [See *To float*.] To skim.

Such cheefes, good Cissy, ye *flou* too nigh. *Tyler.*

FLOUTSON, *n. f.* [from *flout*.] Goods that float without an
owner on the sea.

FLOUTEN, *part.* [from *flout*.] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To *FLOUNCE*, *v. n.* [*plunfen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to dash or
dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flou* in the waves. *Aldin.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouing* Flanders mares *Prior.*

Are e'en as good as any two of theirs.

When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flou* a. *South.*

To *FLOUNCE*, *v. a.* To deck with flourishes.

She was *flou* and furbelowed from head to foot; every
ribbon was wrinkled, and every part of her garments *flou*. *Aldin.*

They have got into the fashion of *flou*ing the person in
very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of larding. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the pa-
ment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nays, oft in d. came invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow.

A mulish *flounce*, made very full, would be very *flou-
able*.

FLOUNDER, *n. f.* [*flynder*, Danish; *flou*, Scottish.] The name
of a small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Cond.*

Flounder, will both thrive and breed in my pond. *Arden.*

To *FLOUNDER*, *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with ro-
lent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courier stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flou*ing throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *floundring* in the mud. *Dryden.*
He champs the bir, impatient of his loſe,
And flarrs alide, and *flounders* at the croſs. *Dryden.*
He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then wit and *flounder'd* on, in mere deſpair. *Page.*

TO FLOURISH. *v. n.* [*ſhore, ſurfice, Latin.*]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.
The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree. *Pſalm.*
Where e'er you tread, the bluſhing flow'r's ſhall riſe,
And all things *flouriſh* where you turn your eyes. *Page.*

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.
If I could find example

Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't: but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villainy itſelf forſwear't. *Shakſpeare.*

Harry, that prophetic'd thou ſhould'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh*. *Shakſp.*
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſh'd*
in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to
my fortune. *Dryden.*

3. To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs
and elegance.

Whileſt Cicero adſ the part of a rhetorician, he diſſutes and
flouriſhes, and gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker.*
You ſhould not affect to *flouriſh* in a copious harangue and
a diffuſive ſtyle in company. *Watts.*

They dilate ſometimes, and *flouriſh* long upon little incidents,
and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the drier part
of their theme. *Watts.*

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in
wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread
The ſteam, and ſmoking, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*
4. To boalt; to brag.

6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

TO FLOURISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With ſhadowy verdure *flouriſh'd* high,

A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe
wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flouriſh'd*
into large works. *Bacon.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of
ſhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt'd their flaming brands. *Cra.*
Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh. *Dryden.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with
eloquence offentiaſly diffuſive.

We ſhould add the labours of Hercules, though *flouriſh'd*
with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably ſet forth the
content of all nations and ages in the approbation of the ex-
ticipating and debellating giants, monſters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no fin,
Siſt that the juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakſpeare.*

FLOURISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty.

I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakſpeare.*

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſſaw.*

2. An offentiaſy embellishment; ambitious copiouſneſs; far-
ſetched elegance.

This is a *flouriſh*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*
We can excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only
beſtow the *flouriſh* of poetry thereon, or thoſe commendatory
conceits which popularly ſet forth the eminence of this creature.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply rivetted into my mind, that
ſuch rhetorical *flouriſhes* cannot at all looſen or bruſh it out.
Mare.

Villanies have not the ſame countenance, when there are
great intereſts, pleaſible colours, and *flouriſhes* of wit and rhetoric
interpoſed between the light and the object. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former
ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, tho' leaſt
believed by them. *South.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangue;

'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou; what to be praiſ'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and
painted, and takes ſome pleaſure in beholding the neat cha-
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acters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature,
like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing,
but are made only to delight the eye. *Mare.*
FLOURISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh*.] One that is in print or in
proſperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or
in his flow'r;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r.

TO FLOUT. *v. a.* [*ſluten, Dutch; flouten, Friſick.*] 'To
mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muſt *flout* my inſufficientcy. *Shakſpeare.*

The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakſpeare.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;

Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakſpeare.*

She rail'd at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodest to write
to one ſhe knew would *flout* her. *Shakſpeare.*

Phyllida *flouts* me. *Walter.*

TO FLOUT. *v. n.* To pracliſe mockery; to behave with contempt;
to mock.

I though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath
not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shak.*

With talents well endu'd

To be ſcurrilous and rude;

When you perſly raiſe your ſnout,

Flter and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word
or act of contempt.

He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table,

Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,

With many a ſmile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter *flout*;

Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this
repentance? How ſhall I anſwer ſuch an old acquaintance
when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy.*

FLOUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

TO FLOW. *v. n.* [Flopan, Saxon.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.

The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*

Around theſe fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden.*

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,

Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run; to oppoſed to ſtanding waters.

With other ſoats the ſtanding water *flow*; and

Of maſly ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. To riſe; not to ebb.

This river hath three *flows*, no ebb between. *Shakſp.*

3. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldſt rent the heavens, that the mountains
might *flow* down at thy preſence. *Iſ. lxxiv. 1.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

I'll ſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't,

I ſhall do good. *Shakſpeare.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another
kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

5. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period.

This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in
it, ſew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* elo-
quence. *Hatwell.*

6. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.

Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

Did ſweeter ſounds adorn my *flowing* tongue

Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel ſung. *Prior.*

7. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

8. To be copious; to be full.

Then ſhall our names,

Be in their *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd. *Shakſpeare.*

There e'ry eye with ſlum'rous chains the bound,

And daſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope.*

9. To hang looſe and waving.

He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green filk, inter-
woven with flowers. *Spenser.*

TO FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great advantage
to hops; but it is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a
ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Merrimer.*

FLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth,
endeavour to ſolve the *flows* and motions of theſe ſeaſ, illuſtrating
the ſame by water in a bowl, that riſes or falls according
to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ebb of tides, and their myſterious *flow*,

We as arts elements ſhall underſtand. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of ſuffering bravely is as far above that
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of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *P. ps.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *Scath.*

FLOWER. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *floris*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many *foeculi*, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one intire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fittular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariloftochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and cordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus, &c. but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeuliculate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Coriaceous; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carunculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are either, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose *foeculi* are set together to clofe, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fittular, which is compounded of many long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called stameneous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the july, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cat-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives

Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying ere they ficken. *Shakspeare.*

With *flow'r* inwoven tresses torn,

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we spread

Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays

Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,

We praise the stronger effort of his power,

And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetoric in it, threw him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Haleswell.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:

In *flow'r* of age you perish for a long. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flowers*, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser.*

I can make my audit up, that all

From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,

And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest flour,
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quittance.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalm do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Heber.*

Thou hast slain

The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakspeare.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Adieu.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. He is not the *flower* of courtesy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakspeare.*

FLOWER DE LUCE. *n. f.* A bulbous iris.

It hath a lily flower of one leaf, shaped like that of the common iris: the pointal has three leaves, and the empointment turns to a fruit shaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. *Milner* specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the *flower de lues* in your arms;

Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakspeare.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Palm.*

TO FLOW'ER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly fort,

To take the solace of the open air,

And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Spenser.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,

Is, as it were, for endless memory

Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,

For ever with a flowering garland crown'd. *Spenser.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flow'r'd*,

Opening their various colours. *Milner.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,

If odorous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dray.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,

And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when *flow'r'd* my youthful days,

Like swallow swift, I there and there; *Spenser.*

For heat of headless lust me did so fling,

That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,

Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shakspeare.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer *flow'r'd* best:

A little; whereas that under water did not, though it was fresh. *Re.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so leechy

that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flow'ring*. *Re.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which here

flow'r'd off, and are, as it were, the burning of many tedious and contemplative years, I here give you them in dispose of. *Re.*

TO FLOW'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with florid or imitated flowers.

FLOW'ERAGE. *n. f.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLOW'ERET. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would agild

With gaudy garlands, or fresh *flow'rets* dight, *Spenser.*

About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.

No more shall trenching war channel her fields,

Nor bruise her *flow'rets* with the armed hoofs *Shakspeare.*

Of hostile pack.

That same dew, which sometime on the bud

Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,

Stood now within the pretty *flower's* eyes, *Shakspeare.*

Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail.

So to the sylvan lodge

They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd, *Milner.*

With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smil'd.

'Tis laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* cover'd,

And lavishly perfumes the fields around;

But no substantial nourishment receives, *Drake.*

Infirm the stalks, unfold are the leaves.

FLOW'ERGARDEN. *n. f.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated,

Observing that this manner produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in his flower-garden, and never saw better carnations or flowers. *Milner.*

FLOW'ERINESS. *n. f.* [from *flower*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBRUSH. *n. f.* A plant.

The leaves are triangular and grassy, the stalks naked, and the flowers disposed in an umbella upon the top of the stalk, each consisting of six leaves: three of them are large, and three small, which are expanded in form of a rose. *Miller.*

FLOWERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the fiends three,
Amidst the flow'ry kind's Naïades. *Milton.*

Day's harbingers
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veil he threw,
To her the shady grove, the flow'ry field, *Pope.*

The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *n. f.* [see *flow*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish. Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

FLOWKWOOT. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flie*, they being confounded.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the fons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

FLUCTUANT. *adj.* [from *fluere*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand with- ing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? *L'Estrange.*

FLUCTUATE. *v. n.* [from *fluere*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and v. in water in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hovering there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates diffus'd. *Milton.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an
unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or fluctu-
ating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres
and tenements. *Addison.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUATION. *n. f.* [from *fluere*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluere*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds,
storms, shores, shelves, and every interagency irregulates. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water
in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a profelyte of a person,
that loves fluctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to
be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

FLUZ. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, un-
less it be derived from *flue* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUELLIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWILL.

FLUEVENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluere*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harsh-
ness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet,
morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points
of wit. *Garth.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please
those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and
fluency. *King Charles.*

Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their pow'r;
Be their's the maquet, while the tongue is ours:
We reason with such fluency and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most wo-
men, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words;
for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of
ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of
both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease,
Behold him tost on seas. *Sandys.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLUENT. *adj.* [from *fluere*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but stupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration
being absolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow
that because any thing moves this moment, it must necessarily
continue to do so the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have fine natural dispositions, which have better
grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious
speech. *Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most fluent utterance. *Denham.*

FLUENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ulous strive
To cut th' outrageous fluent; in this distress,
E'en in the sight of death. *Philips.*

FLUID. *adj.* [from *fluere*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having par-
tially separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Left it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milton.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by
heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation,
the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is hu-
mid. *Newton.*

FLUID. *n. f.* [In physics.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and
with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the
fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mari. Scrib.*

FLUIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fluere*, Fr. from *fluere*.] The quality in
bodies opposite to solidity; want of adherence between the parts.

Heat promotes fluidity very much, by diminishing the tena-
city of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid
in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenuous liquids; as of
oil, balsam and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.

A disease opposite to this fluidity is too great fluidity. *Arb.*

FLUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fluere*.] That quality in bodies oppo-
site to stability.

What if we should say that fluidity and stability depends
so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of
that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a
fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLUMMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of
wheat-flower or oatmeal.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Komans themselves flung into the river,
when they would revenge themselves. *Addison.*

FLUOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid fate.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly,
and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of
those agitations which keep liquors in a flux, are most easily
separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton.*

2. Catastrophe.

FLURRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overtaken by a sudden flurry from the North. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and
sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the man-
ner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth
suddenly, and all at once, flush up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It flushes violently out of the cock for about a quart, and
then stops. *Martimer.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to flush,
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a
sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the fall of most unrighteous tears
Had left the flushing in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakespeare.*

Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek diffused a flushing glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the sudden flushing and
confusion of a blush? *Collier.*

What

FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*
- At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson.*
4. To shine. Obsolete.
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*
- TO FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden.
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison.*
Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*
2. To elate; to elevate.
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury.*
- FLUSH. *adj.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not preface old rags with plumb. *Cleveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot.*
- FLUSH. *n. f.*
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*
The pulse of the arteries is not only caud by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds. *Reggers.*
2. Cards all of a sort.
TO FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *flusher'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakspere.*
- FLUTE. *n. f.* [*flute*, *flute*, French; *fugate*, Dutch.]
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.
Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* stroke. *Shakspere.*
The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.
TO FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.
TO FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*fluteren*, Saxon; *flutter*, French.]
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle stirrith up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young,
and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him. *Dante.*
- One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-fligh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Craibour.*
They fed, and, *flut'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Greus.*
No rag, no scrap of all the beau wit,
That once so *flut'ter'd*, and that once so writ.
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations:
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flut'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care.
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flut'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope.*
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Hewel's Vocal Persif.*
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in founts of doubtful signification. *Lacks.*
Effem we these, my friend! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutring* dance! *Priss.*
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable knowledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface of things. *Watts.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*
- TO FLUTTER. *v. a.*
1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volcians in Corioli. *Shakspere.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan. *Adison.*
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
3. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUTTERICK. *adj.* [*fluctuatius*, Lat.] Belonging to *flutter*.
FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]
1. The act of flowing; passage.
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby on Bodies.*
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are incessant, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect glow of blackness. *Brown's Valer Errata.*
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Lois.*
- In the confluent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Wadsworth.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling through disuse. *Fair.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter.
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.
Kat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calature. *Hallifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakspere.*
6. Concourse; confluence.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakspere.*
7. The state of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; *flux* maintained by a constant succession of parts.
TO FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.
He might fashionably and genteelly have been *fluxed* or *fluxed* into any world. *South.*
- FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Elasticity of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed *fluxility* of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*
- FLUXION. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, kept upon an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity. *Horric.*
- A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Warren.*
- TO FLY. *pret. flew* or *fled*; *part. fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [*phlegon*, Saxon.] To fly is properly to use wings, and gives rise to *flum*. To *fly* is to escape, or go away, *pleas*, *Saxon*, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.
1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown* *Shakspere.*
His cloister'd flight,
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gowls.*
These men's hallinies the warier sort of you do not commend; ye with they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the eagle had been grown. *Hawes.*
2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Jeh.*
3. To pass away.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Pier.*
4. To pass swiftly.
The scouts with *fling* speed
Return, and through the city spread the news. *Dante.*
Earth rolls back beneath the *fling* flood. *Pope.*

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he brew, thrill'd with remorse;
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master, who, threat'ning enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shak.*
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they
will come forth, and bark and fly at him. *Bacon.*
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being misfe-
rable, when an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take
him by the throat. *South.*

6. To move with rapidity.

Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall fly asunder. *Shakespeare.*
A fair example to his master gave;
He baffles heads, to save his own, made fly;
And now, the Sultan to perceive, must die. *Waller.*

7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

8. To break; to shiver.

9. [clean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to at-
tempt escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *fly*, when
fled is formed; but the following examples shew that they are
confounded.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the flying prey. *Spenser.*
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare.*
Ye shall flee, as ye fled from before the earthquake. *Lechaniab.*

Abiathar escaped, and fled after David.
What wonder if the stied beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion fled.

He oft desir'd to fly from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prier.*
I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

10. To FLY in the face. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good; when
you will either neglect him, or fly in his face; and he must ex-
pect only danger to himself. *Swift.*

11. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:
—But how, if nature fly in my face first?
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden.*

12. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and flying off. *Shakespeare.*

The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison.*

13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *B. Johnson.*
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will fly out into contumely
and neglect. *Collier.*

14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I fly out, my fierce words you command. *Dryden.*
Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the pageantries of
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden's Medal, Ded.*

15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to
recede from the centre, and every moment would fly out in
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley.*

16. To let FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, let fly,
And bursts, unaiming, in the random sky. *Granville.*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.

To FLY. v. a.

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursues. *Shak.*
O Jove, I think
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*

If you fly physick in health altogether, it will be too strange
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon.*

O whether shall I run, or which way fly
The fit of this fo' horrid spectacle? *Milton.*

2. To refuse associat on with.

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his tot'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden.*
Nature flies him like enchanted ground, *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Nº LVII.

Desalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who fall'd in air. *Dryden.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly other
ravens fow, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape:
flew should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-
tinctions are now confounded.

FLY. n. f. [Jeo-e, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,
before they come to think of the fly in their shoe, or the tares
in their corn. *Lack.*
I prevent the fly, some propose to sow alms with the
seed. *Astucimer.*

To heedless flies the window proves

A constant death. *Thomson.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were
easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of the
jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wittius.*

3. FLY, in a compas. That part which points how the wind
blows.

To FLY 'BLow. v. a. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to
fill with maggots.

I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth
it with a design to play tricks, and to juggle my words, to
make others mistake them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a fly-town cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning insects, that in music begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY-BUAT. n. f. [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and
light for sailing.

FLY-CATCHER. n. f. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of uratus in Domitian's days, to re-
deem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a flycatcher. *D. J.*
The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*

FLYER. n. f. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back
of the fly. *Sandys.*

He grieves so many Britons should be lost;

Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the fly than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. I he fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,
whose fore and backides are parallel to each other, and so are
their ends: the second of these flyers stands parallel behind the
first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off
from one another. *Moxon.*

To FLY-FISH. v. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook
baited with a fly.

I shall next give you some other directions for fly-fishing. *Waller's Angler.*

FOAL. n. f. [foal, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use colt for a young
horse, and foal for a young mare; but there was not origi-
nally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind. *F. Quene.*

Twenty the asses and ten foals. *Gen.*

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able hoises. *Shakespeare.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,
Walk proudly. *Mey.*

About September take your mares into the house, whete
keep them 'till they foal. *Mortimer.*

FO'ALBIT. } n. f. Plants.

FO'ALFOOT. } n. f. [foam, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water.
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Defends the billowy foam. *Thomson.*

To FOAM. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare.*
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,
and was speechless. *Shakespeare.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.
Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd straight a man of royal port.
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnatheth with his teeth.
FOAMY, *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace.
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juffer side.
FOB, *n. f.* [*fuppe, fupackel*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *job* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd.
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *job*, not empty'd now alone.
He put his hand into his *job*, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-flopper.
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his *jobs*: they were two large flits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly.
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *job*.
TO FOM, *v. a.* [*fupfen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in it.
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and reclusion that *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick the law.
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobb'd* again with
another story.
2. *TO FOM OFF*. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *foff* off our disgraces with a tale.
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and chil'ren meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd* off so.
They must have wealth and power too.
By a Ravenna viutner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine.
Being a great lover of country-ports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd* off with a
garter.
FOCAL, *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
Focus
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters
them.
FOCIL, *n. f.* [*ficile*, French.] The greater or less bone be-
tween the knee and ankle, or elb-w and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg.
FOCILLATION, *n. f.* [*ficilia*, Lat.] Comfort; support.
FOCUS, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their
refraction by the glass.
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their *focus*.
2. *FOCUS of a Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure,
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or *latus rectum*.
3. *FOCUS of an Ellipsis*. A point toward's each end of the longer
axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that
longer axis.
4. *FOCUS of the Hyperbola*. A point in the principal axis, within
the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines are
drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the dif-
ference will be equal to the principal axis.
FOEDER, *n. f.* [*foëre*, *foëre*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up
for cattle against winter.
Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the
air.
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of
fodder.
Of *grafs* and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs.
TO FODDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the
surf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on.
From winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep.

Pepr.

Rexce.

Mark.

Sidney.

Dryd.

Hudibras.

Dryd.

Addison.

Gulliver's Travels.

Swift.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Shakespeare.

L'Estrange.

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Hudibras.

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Variouly representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milton.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil fail,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*, that
they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Sermons.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.
But I, the comfort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden.*

FOLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gain'd without a complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ludden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakespeare.*
Whosoever overthrow his mate in such sort, as that either
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil*, the temper proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he flood to see his victor fall.
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*,
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Fenille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Spenser.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise
their lustre.
As the a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault;
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shakespeare.*
The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely
itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture
of mallick and burnt ivory. *Grav's Museum.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we are perpetually opposing
the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector
Notes on the Odyssey.

4. [From *failler*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil*
and target. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

FOILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
TO FOIN. *v. n.* [*joindre*, Fr. *Stinner*.] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and lath'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward lo mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife.
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lath, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their comrades, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

FOINING. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.
FOISON. *n. f.* [*joison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of use.
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing feed *foison* to thee. *Tuss. Husb.*
Be wisful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tusser.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare. Temp.*
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; in her plentiful womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To infect by forgery.
Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Den Shoffen.*

FO'ISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foist*.] Fuffiness; mouldiness.
Dreß mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY. *adj.* [see *FUSTY*.] Mouldy; fuffy.

FOLD. *n. f.* [folded, fals, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of sheep.
And this you fee I scarcely drag along,
Who yeanning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meetings, they're diffidly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*. *Crom.*

5. [From *fuld*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution;
one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this tripe of time
Commits a thing to monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a number
of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a surging maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the
folds be large: the parts should be often traversed by the flowing
of the *folds*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than a
human, but in other things not much different. *Arbut. &c.*

6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in
composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *two*
fold, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
some an hundred *fold*, some fifty *fold*, some thirty *fold*. *Matt.*

At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three *fold* the gates: three *folds* were brass,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milton.*
Their martyr's blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*

TO FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the *fold*ing of sheep helps ground, as well by their
warmth as by their compott. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Hæcic.*

2. [*galban*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *fold*ing of the
hands to sleep. *Proverbs, vi. 10.*
They be *fold*en together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth
paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again return
to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Confiscus of its own impotence, it *fold*s its arms in despair,
and sits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their *fold*ed cheeks dismiss the useless air. *Dryden.*

3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will defend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shakespeare.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *fold*ed up. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shakespeare.*

TO FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to
join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *fold*ing, and the two
leaves of the other door were *fold*ing. *1 Kings, vi. 34.*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceus* spar. *Woodward.*

FOLIAGE. *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuille*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the 2^d of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and foliage, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wife
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philipi.*

FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

FOLIATION. *n. f.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FOLIATURE. *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Diff.*

FOLIO. *n. f.* [in *folia*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumbeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over many *folios*. *Watts's Improvement.*

FOLIONORT. *adj.* [*folium nigrum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomel*.

A finny pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exterior context of a *folionort* colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FOLK. *n. f.* [folk, Saxon; *wolk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather hitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time bled, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other folk;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalms lvi. 4.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice half flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's dotting chronicles,
Say it did for a little time before. *Shakespeare.*

Anger is a kind of baleness; as it appears well in the weaknesses of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He din'd and sup'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FOLKNOTE. *n. f.* [from *folk* and *note*.]

The hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folknotes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FOLLICLE. *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Follicle is a term in botany signifying the seed-vesicles, capsula feminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

FO'LLLOW. *v. a.* [polygen, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.

I had rather, forthwith, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.

Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can *follow*. *Irene.*

3. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle. *1 Sam. xvii. 13.*

Such smiling rogues as these foother every passion,

That in the nature of their lords rebels;

As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the mule then flatter lawless ways,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To pursue.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he went that time *following* a merlin. *Quincy.*

Some pious tears the plying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

We *follow* fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To succeed in order of time.

To be consequential, as effects to causes.

To imitate; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for never, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfection of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hatter.*

All patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good ones. *Laure on Education.*

6. To obey; to observe.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent: are no Christians. *Thylo's Preface.*

Most men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Paradise Regain'd.*

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indistinctly.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to a perpetual misery. *Spenser.*

10. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's beliefs for gain, shall fall into futs. *Eccl. xiii. 9.*

FO'LLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

Peter *followed* afar off. *Luke, xiii. 31.*

The welcome shall *follow* close after you. *Job xii. 16.*

Welcome all that lead or *follow*

To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. To be posteriour in time.

To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the mis-
carriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischief cannot be done. *Locke.*

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are, or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Yong.*

This dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow* from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's personal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.

Then shall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Isa.*

FO'LLLOWER. *n. f.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No flop, no stay, but clouds of land arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the *followers*' eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A dependant.

No *followers*, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, canst thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Shakspeare.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The understanding, that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself, and to brings all the inconsequential that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *Swift's Sermons.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coast. *Dryden.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copy; one of the same sort.

Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi.*

The true protection of Christianity invariably engages all *followers* to do good to all men. *Spenser's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his *followers* have.

The studious head or generous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, robe but to refuse
The faith and morals nature gave before. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

FOLLY. *n. f.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it is a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would bluish
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope.*

- To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]
1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virul power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.
- He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Ariburnst.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than
patents do their children. *Watson.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they
themselves infused and fomented in them. *Lack.*

FOMENTATION. *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot fannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation callets forth the humour by vapours; but yet,
in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the
humour out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a
mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the
lotion or fomentations by the nurses. *Ariburnst.*

FOMENTER. *n. f.* [*from foment*.] An encourager; a sup-
porter

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body
politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural
without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous
effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and
fomenters of them had never sprung up in Druiua. *Huvel.*

FON. *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser.*

FOND. *adv.* [*fenn*, Scottish. A word of which I have found
no satisfactory etymology. To *fenne* is in Chaucer to doat, to
be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account
foolishness; but that they ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely
way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not
heard. *Hosker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-
master. *Ajcham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to laugh at them. *Shakespeare.*

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy teply. *Milton.*

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite. *Milton.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those æt's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* tepentance of his happy with. *Waller.*

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden.*

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself.
Tillotson.

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* thekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rare are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolishly *fond* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll thine,
Be fond and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

N° LVII.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero;
who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond* of my well-chosen feast,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to
talk of things with freedom and boldness before they
thoroughly understand them. *Harris.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To treat with great
To FONDLE } indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

Howe't unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it to the forward child of love. *Dryden.*

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms con strains,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to
use any *fondling* expressions. *Gulliver.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat
on.

How will this sadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And the, mistaken, seems to doat on me. *Shakespeare.*

FONDLE. *n. f.* [*from fond*.] One who fondles.

FONDLING. *n. f.* [*from fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled
or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings*
are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least
coddled make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or
action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Lack.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up
under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a ten-
der mother. *Ariburnst.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heirless,
Dress'd like any lady may'rels;
Cock'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FONDLY. *adv.* [*from fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Molt shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man. *Shakespeare.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a
vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man,
and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon.*

The military mound
The British files transfix, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* bray'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd;
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FONDNESS. *n. f.* [*from fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet letters, though they golden be. *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison.*

Hopeless mother!
Whole *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is confur'd into *fondness*. *A. Philips.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to spare;
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness*
to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing
that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended
with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

FONT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in
which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their god's
fathers. *Hosker.*

I have

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakespeare.*
FO'NTANKL. *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions was advised to a *fontanelle* in her arm. *Wife-man.*
FONT'ANGE. *n. f.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

The old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addis.*
FOOD. *n. f.* [*fræan*, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.] 1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shakespeare.*
Much food is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov. xiii. 23.*

Under whose lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton.*

They give us food, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the abient funn supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes
Give me some musick: musick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare.*

O dear son Edgar,
The food of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd lay, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare.*

FOODFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentifulous.

There Titus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the foodful earth. *Dryden.*
FOODY. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine the drew;
And into well few'd sacks pour'd foody meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *n. f.* [*fool*, Welsh; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.] 1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shakespeare.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' interior. *Shakespeare.*

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*
He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Pf. xiv. 1.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.
To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.
Where's my knave, my fool? Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakespeare.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milt.*
If this disguise fit not naturally on to grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*

5. To play the *fool*. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the *fool*. *Sidney.*

6. To play the *fool*. To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we play the *fools* with the time,
And the spirits of the wife sit in the clouds *Shakespeare.*

And mock us.
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to pay the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*

7. To make a *fool*. To disappoint; to defeat
"Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a *fool* of him. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakespeare.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange.*

Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden.*

TO FOOL. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken.
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off? *Shakespeare.*

If it be you that stir their daughters hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lack'st a cause:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben. Jonson.*

Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguild. *Milton.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fool'd* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addis.*

2. To infatuate.

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Celency.*

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Tempe.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOOLBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.
Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shakespeare.*

FOOLERY. *n. f.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the *fool* should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shakespeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Warr.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Relick.*

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understand, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

FOOLHAPPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDINESS. *n. f.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.

A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly. *South.*

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

FOOLHARDISE. *n. f.* [*fool* and *hardie's*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. *Obsolete.*

More huge in strength than wife in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgments; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revild.
Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Hind.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
To expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a main. *Hudibras.*

FOOLTRAP. *n. f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch *fools* in: as a flytrap.

Bets, at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wife
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOOLISH. *adj.* [from *fool*.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *foolish* woman, see'st thou not our mourning? 2 *Eph.*
He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakespeare.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off
6 Like

Like Romans; neither *feishly* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire.

Shakespeare.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *feishly* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself.

2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

Pray do not mock me;

I am a very *feishly* fond old man;

I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

Shakespeare.

What could the head perform alone,

If all their friendly aids were gone?

A *feishly* figure he must make;

Do nothing else but sleep and ake.

Prior.

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. *adv.* [from *feishly*.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our Winter fun looks bright,

And *feishly* are glad to see it as its height;

Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOOLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feishly*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Feishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end.

South.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,

And shape my *feishness* to their desire.

Prior.

FOOLSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves; the five uppermost of which are so disposed as to imitate in some manner a helmet.

Miller.

FOOT. *n. f.* plural *feet*. [*poet*, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fat*, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,

Off'n'er upon her knees than on her feet,

Died ev'ry day the liv'd.

Shakespeare.

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never

deserted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under

feet.

Clarendon.

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buse the clouds,

Must kiss their own feet.

Shakespeare.

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both

the tops and fides and feet of mountains.

Hakewill.

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?

—Nothing; a trifling fun of misery,

New added to the feet of thy account;

Thy wife is seiz'd by force and born away.

Dryden.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land

navigable, and the sea passible by feet.

2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. On FOOT. Walking; without carriage.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on foot.

Ex. xii.

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already

in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

8. Infantry; footmen in arms.

In this sense it has no plural.

Lulus gathered threecore thousand choice men of foot, and

five thousand horsemen.

1 *Mac.* iv. 28.

Himself with all his feet entered the town, his horse being

quartered about it.

Clarendon.

Thrice horse and foot about the fires are led,

And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.

Dryden.

9. State; character; condition.

See on what foot we stand; a scanty store,

The fate behind, our enemies before.

Dryden.

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate

that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow subjects in

England.

Swift.

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which

we treat this part of our species, that we should not put them

upon the common foot of humanity, that we should only set

an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them?

Addis.

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope,

that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot.

Swift.

I ask, whether upon the foot of our constitution, as it stood

in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may

be deposted?

Swift.

11. A state of incipient existence.

If such a tradition were at any time set on foot, it is not

easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but

much more difficult how it should come to be universally pro-

pagated.

Tillotson.

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level,

the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, mens

necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot.

Lucien.

13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be fore signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame.

Afham.

Did'st thou hear these verses?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some of them had in them more feet than the verses would bear.

Shakespeare.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on foot,

Her father hath commanded her to slip

Away with Slender to marry.

Shakespeare.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable.

Grew.

15. A measure containing twelve inches.

When it signifies measure it has often, but viciously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four feet deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten.

Bacon.

16. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.

L'Estrange.

FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror wood,

Brown with the shade of a religious wood;

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,

That feately footed seem'd to skim the ground.

Dryden.

2. To walk not side; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,

Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Sb.*

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it him-

self.

L'Estrange.

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint.

South.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest.

Dryden.

FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick.

You, that did your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold.

Shakespeare.

2. To settle; to fall to fix.

What condesc'ndacy have you with the traitors

Late *footed* in the kingdom?

Shakespeare.

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold;

He met the night-mare, and her name told;

Bid her alight, and her troth plight,

And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.

Shakespeare.

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,

Or shepherd boy, they feately *foot* the green.

Tickell.

FOOTBALL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ball*.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,

That like a football you do spurn me thus?

Shakespeare.

Such a Winter-piece should be beautiful with all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as football, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice.

Feucham.

As when a host of lusty shepherds try

Their force at football, care of victory

Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,

That their encounter seems too rude for jest.

Waller.

One rolls along a foot, all to his loss,

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.

Dryden.

He was sensible the common football was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise.

Archibut.

FOOTBOY. *n. f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,

This honest man, wait like a lowly *footboy*

At chamber-door?

Shakespeare.

Though I had no body to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things.

Boyle.

Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it.

Swift.

FOOTBRIDGE. *n. f.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden.

Saling.

FOOTCLOATH. *n. f.* [*foot* and *clouth*] A fumpter cloath.

Thrice

Three times to-day my *footloath* horse did stumble,
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shakespeare.*
FETTERD. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *foeted* like a goat. *Grew.*
FOOTFIGHT. *n. f.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in
opposition to that on horseback.
So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well en-
tered to blood of both sides. *Sidney.*
FOOTHOLD. *n. f.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot;
space on which one may tread surely.
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it
to little *foetbold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the
ground. *L'Estrange.*
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above
him to aspire to nor any *foetbold* left him to come down by.
L'Estrange.

FOOTING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]

- Ground for the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unlicked salt *footing* of a spear. *Shakespeare.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the
Holder. *Holder.*

NEAT.

- Foundation; basis; support; root.
Cloven flakes; and, wond'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden.*
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here:
the minds flir not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or
reflection have offered. *Locke.*
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how
to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men,
who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

- Place.
Whether their unquiet exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*

- Tread; walk.
I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakespeare.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different found
Of some chafte *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your throuds, within these brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*

- Dance.
Make holiday: your rye straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakespeare.*

- Steps; road; track.
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son
continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser.*
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like
footing up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon.*

- Entrance; beginning; establishment.
Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state
of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing*
in Yorkshire. *Clarendon.*

- No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryden.*

- State; condition; settlement.
Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*
FOOTLICKER. *n. f.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble
fawner; one who licks the foot.

- Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *foetlicker*. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTMAN. *n. f.* [*foot* and *man*.]

- A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen*
three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh.*

- A low menial servant in livery.
He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses
at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*
Like *footmen* running before coaches.

- To tell the inn what loud approaches. *Prior.*

- One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of
a runner.
The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and
committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footman-*
ship. *Hayward.*

Yet says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my
wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estr.*

FOOTPACE. *n. f.* [*foot* and *pace*.]

- Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three
paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs
in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Milner.*

- A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *n. f.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on
foot, not on horseback.

FOOTPATH. *n. f.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which
will not admit horses or carriages.

Know't thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTPOST. *n. f.* [*foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that
travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly ap-
pointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the
horses. *Carew.*

FOOTSTALL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stall.

FOOTSTEP. *n. f.* [*foot* and *step*.]

- Trace; track; impression left by the foot.
Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads. *Dennis.*
A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he
thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *foot-*
steps of others to follow. *Laing.*

- Taken; mark; notice given.
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our fathers, if
there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and
Benediction. *Bacon.*

3. Example.
FOOTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he sits
places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our feet,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shakespeare.*

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Dennis.*

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Raymond.*
By the praise of worshipping his *footstool*, no more a secret
than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Sallustian.*

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore
without etymology.] A simper; a coxcomb; a man of
small understanding and much ostentation; a puerile; a
man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakespeare.*

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Ridgway.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better
than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly fee the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:

The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FOPDIDDLE. *n. f.* [*fop* and *diddle*.] A fool; an insignificant
wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddie,
And handled you like a *fopdiddle*. *Hallam.*

FOPPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]

- Folly; impertinence.
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shakespeare.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not wa-
ries; and yet the guinefins of my mind, the sudden suspect
of my powers, drove the grolleins of the *foppery* into a re-
ceived belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason. *Shakespeare.*

That they were fairies.
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we
are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour,
we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars,
as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakespeare.*

- Affliction of show or importance; showy folly.

- Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affliction.
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fo-*
pries, than to be suffered to break loose from that tedious
which your superstition kept them in. *Shakespeare.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tones, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.

I with I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly about town
graver subjects. *Gravelle.*

- Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;

For wife men are grown *foppish*,

And know not how their wits to wear,

Their manners are so apish.

Shakspeare.

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

The vain are sprightly and the stupid grave;

The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;

The lewd are airy, and the fly discreet.

Garth.

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuth.*

FOPPISHLY *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOPPLING *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate cockcomb.

They works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,

And, with his tailor, share the *foppish* heart.

T. Kell.

FOR *prep.* [from, Saxon; *for*, Dutch.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.

Hooker.

Edward and Richard,

With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,

Are at our backs.

Shakspeare.

Speak, good Cominius;

Leave nothing out *for* length.

Shakspeare.

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels.

Raleigh.

An astrologer saith, it it were not *for* two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment.

Bacon.

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom *for* the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.

Bacon.

The governor, falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* halfe left behind them.

Knutler.

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victual. *Knutler.*

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,

This cannot take her:

If of herself she will not love,

Nothing can make her.

Care not *for* frowns or smiles.

Sackling.

Denham.

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wicked *for* hoping.

Hammond.

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Taylor.

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make use of them.

Ray.

I but revenge my fate; disclaim'd, betray'd,

And suffering death *for* this ungrateful maid.

Dryden.

Sole on the barren sands, the suffering chief

Roar'd out *for* anguish, and indulg'd his grief.

Dryden.

For his long absence church and state did groan,

Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne.

Dryden.

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd

For what befalls at home, or what abroad.

Dryden.

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;

For pity, aggravate my crime no more.

Dryden.

Matrons of renown,

When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,

Shriek'd *for* the downfall in a doleful cry,

For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.

Dryden.

Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault,

find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers.

Locke.

A found mind in a found body is a short but full description of a happy fate in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* any thing else.

Locke.

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests.

Addison.

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,

And *for* thy merry let me sing thy praise.

Prior.

Which best or worst, you could not think;

And you must, *for* want of drink.

Prior.

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt.

Swift.

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something,

which they have in many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.

Swift.

Your sermons would be less valuable, *for* want of time.

Swift.

2. With respect to; with regard to.

N^o LVII.

Rather our state's defective *for* request,
Than we to stretch it out.

Shakspeare.

A paltry ring

That did give me, whose poetry was,

For all the world, like cutters poetry

Upon a knife; Love me and leave me not.

Shakspeare.

For all the world,

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then.

Shakspeare.

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters.

Bacon.

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity

youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps youth will have the

pre-eminence, as age hath *for* the politic.

Bacon.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their

effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour,

Bacon.

produceth what kind of effects.

For me, if there be such a thing as I.

Waller.

He faith these honours consisted in preserving their memo-

ries, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of wor-

ship towards them, he utterly denies it.

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign.

Stillin fleet.

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there

being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

Hale.

For me, no other happiness I own,

Than to have born no ill to the throne.

Dryden.

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,

I to the port of death securely tend.

Dryden.

After death, we spright, have just such natures.

We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures.

Such little wafers, and yet so full of spite;

For bulk more insects, yet in mischief strong.

Tate.

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in

general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually

lops them.

Pope.

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,

For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.

3. In this sense it has often as before it.

Pope.

As for Maramulus the general, they had no just cause to

mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knutler.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth,

without having examined, what is there that he may not em-

brace *for* truth?

Locke.

She thinks you favour'd:

But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman.

A. Phillips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,

This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,

I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter?

Gay.

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,

The gentle York is up.

Shakspeare.

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,

The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.

Milton.

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,

And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:

Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,

He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead.

Dryden.

6. Consider'd as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears

For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,

If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

Milton.

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable

that which pleas'd, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,

For those our critics much confide in;

Though merely writ at first *for* fillings,

To raise the volume's price a shilling.

Swift.

7. In advantage of; *for* the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but is a shrewd thing

in an orchard.

Bacon.

He refused not to die *for* thine that killed him, and shed

his blood *for* some of those that spilt it.

Bayle.

Whether some hero's fate,

In words thus dying *for*, he celebrate.

Cowley.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,

And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,

Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd?

Dryden.

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and conse-

quently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is

for mens health to be temperate.

Tillotson.

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a

mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts,

to find himself a loser by it.

Addison.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru, where we had continued *for* the space

of one whole year, *for* China and Japan, taking with us

victuals *for* twelve months.

Bacon.

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near

Harwich haven.

Hayward.

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Adrian.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tulks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryd.*

11. In proportion to.

As he could see clear, *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon.*

Your understandings are not bright enough *for* the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* Summer; prick him; *for* we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakespeare.*

13. After O an expression of desire.

O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shakespeare.*

14. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*

15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*

16. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Lucie.*

17. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

19. In prevention of;
- for*
- fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuff.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day, *Shakespeare.*

There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; not at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the beach. *Bacon.*

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretson.*

21. In exchange for.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

22. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line, is impossible. *Dryden.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Molt of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

24. Through a certain duration.

Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Rowson.*
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Lucie.*

The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing

Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatsoever they cost. *Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

25. In search of; in quest of.

Some of the philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson.*

26. According to.

Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

27. Notwithstanding.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakespeare.*
If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryden.*

28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engros'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakespeare.*
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Probleme.*
There we shall see, a fight worthy dying *for*, that blessed
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*
He is not dispos'd to be a fool, and to be miserable *for*
company. *Tillotson.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and content'd him his part *for* you. *Dryden.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden.*

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryden.*
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let
any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Feins.*

29. Of tendency to; towards.

It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knight.*

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Saith.*

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in scripture;
but those not against which ye strive. *Huter.*
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad
cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*
He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Swalbridge.*

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice.
They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Dennis.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Speaks that I bear so well her tyranny, *Dennis.*
That she thinks nothing else so fit *for* me. *Dennis.*

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case,
for those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Lucie.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God. *Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and
Mediterranean. *Addison.*

Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and
land. *Dimshaut.*

32. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chase dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*

God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they
are capable of. *Tillotson.*

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courtiers divin', who shed their mallets blood. *Dryden.*

Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for*
their daily imitation. *Lucie.*

The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Lucie.*
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by
means of Hector. *P. 4.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my mankind, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Dennis.*

Jests *for* Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryden.*

His fire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden.*

It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he
does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has
no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

34. Notwithstanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the
self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Huter.*

God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute
supervene. *Dennis.*

Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so,
for any thing that yet is certainly determin'd on either side. *Smith.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may
be a contrivance to fright us. *Saith.*

If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for*
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

35. For

35. FOR *all*. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, for *all* my apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprize.

For *all* the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up.

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the footing found for *all* the flood,

They resolute, for *all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment.

For *all* his exact plot, down was he cast from *all* his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition.

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, for *all* that, to let them govern at home.

Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, for *all* that, expect that I should give you a fuller account.

She might have pass'd over *all* such petty businesses; but the raising of my rable is not to be mumbled up in silence, for *all* her pertness.

36. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill,

The other good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.

In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,

They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood.

In recompense of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done,

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,

I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,

Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

First the wily wizard must be caught;

For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught.

In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall.

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave!

T'oo noble for revenge.

By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,

were it not for the will.

Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God

alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not for God?

In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;

But could not get him for my heart.

I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pass'd upon the walls.

For *to*. In the language used two centuries ago, for was commonly used before the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As, I come for to see you, for I love to see you; in the same sense with the French *pour*. 'Tis it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.

Who shall tell me now

On this idle *for* to wreak my wrong?

A large posterity

Up to your happy palaces may mount,

Of blessed fairs for to increase the count.

These things may serve for to represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain.

For *con*.

1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,

Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues

Do not go forth of us, 'twere all alike

As if we had them not

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,

Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;

For never any man was to be old,

But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit?

For the first matter loves variety less.

'Tis thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world,

ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God.

Because; on this account that.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men.

Jealous souls will not be answer'd to: so

They are not ever jealous for a cause,

But jealous for they're jealous.

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me.

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,

That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;

But, for his great Creator would the fame,

His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame.

Many excellencies of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance.

For as much. In regard that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard; we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of.

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water.

For *why*. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fellows, that a camel might well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; for

why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought no greater pieces of battery with him.

TO FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Lat.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.

Forage, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,

And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,

Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,

Forage for prey.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to forage for them.

Nor dare they stray

When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;

But near the city walls their waiting take,

Nor forage far, but short excursions make.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on his hill

Stood finiling, to behold his lion's whelp

Forage in blood of French nobility.

TO FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the whole land.

FORAGE. *n. f.* [from *forage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band fleet from forage drives

A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,

From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,

Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains

Their booty.

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside,

And some are sent new forage to provide.

3. Provisions in general.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.

FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first creation of the

found, will decaden it; but in the passage of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies.

TO FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbore*; part.

forbarn. [copharnan, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*; or deprivation; as, *forbear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

The wolf, and the lion, and the bear,

When they their prey in pieces tear,

To quarrel with themselves forbear.

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you, tarry; pause a day or two,

Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,

I lose your company; therefore forbear a while.

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He forbore to go forth.

At this he started, and forbore to swear;

Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear.

Who can forbear to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.

4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long forbearing is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone.

TO FORBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure.

So angry bulls the combat do forbear,

When from the wood a lion does appear.

2. To abstain from; to abstain to do.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or fulfilled. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Ephesians.*

4. To withhold.
Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chron. i.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from to foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince u: how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing, or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermittion of frowning.
3. Command of temper.
Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *fo bear*.] An intermitter; inter-ceptor of any thing.

The Well as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tupper.*

TO FORBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forbeban*, Saxon; *verbiiden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.
A witeh, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakespeare.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.
She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience *I forb* d my foul. *Shakespeare.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Juarth.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon.*

The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
Th' sacred fruit *forbidden*! *Milton.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDEN. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.
This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbinder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Other care, perhaps,

May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbinder*! *Milton.*

FORBIDDING. *participle adj.* [from *forbid*.] Railing abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *Hill.*

FORB. *E. n. f.* [*forer*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dune.*

2. Violence.
Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Haller.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.
A testament is of *force* after men are dead.
Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be feald in blood. *Dryden.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.
O thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakespeare.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er preisd d the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *for-es* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
TO FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.
Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Dryden.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Page.*

2. To overpower by strength.
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forc'd* thee from with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden.*

3. To impel; to press.
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.
Stooping, the spear defended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either join:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden.*

5. To enforce; to urge.
Three bluff ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryden.*

6. To drive by violence or power.
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Deacy of Pity.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punicque land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryden.*

7. To gain by violence or power.
My heart was yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* me from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd so high,
Atides might as well have *forc'd* the sky.
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryden.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.
Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.
Here

Here let them lye,

'Till famine and the ague eat them them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them darest, beard to beard. *Shakspeare.*
If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly
sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forc'd*,
then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh.*

11. To *FORCE* out. To extort.

The tricks used in convening synods might *force* out an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from him expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To *FORCE*. v. n. To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in footfrying, as in foot I have none, is both prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *C Camden.*

Forcibly. adv. [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcibly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet.*

Forciful. adj. [*force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forciful* instigation? *Shakspeare.*

Against the steel he threw
His *forciful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Where it by chance, of *forciful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assist'd by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forciful* weapon went. *Pope.*

Forcifully. adv. [from *forciful*.] Violently; impetuously.

Forciless. adj. [from *force*.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. n. f. [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

FORCER. n. f. [from *force*.]

1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins.*

FORCIBLE. adj. [from *force*.]

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.
God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation to *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh.*

Jersey, below'd by all, for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

5. Done by force.
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS. n. f. [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

FORCIBLY. adv. [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.
The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously.
3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Spenser.*

Nº LVIII.

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hommond.*

FORCIPATED. adj. [from *forcip*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Breun's Vulgar Err.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. n. f. [from, Saxon; from *foran*, to pass.]

1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton.*

Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*!

But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dry.*

To FORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh.*

For'dable. adj. [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Scenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. adj. [from, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Chyren.*

FORE. adv. [from, Saxon.]

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers, needing no other addition than a slight spardeck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To FOREADVICE. v. n. [*fore* and *advise*.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit;
And try'd his inclination. *Shakspeare.*

To FOREAPPOINT. [*fore* and *appoint*.] To order beforehand.

To FOREARM. v. a. [*fore* and *arm*.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden.*

To FOREBODE. v. n. [*fore* and *bode*.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate;
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be present of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf; while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryden.*

My soul *forebodes* I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBODER. n. f. [from *forebode*.]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has reputation in the world for a bird of omen; and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. prep. [*fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won,
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *Spenser.*

To FORECAST. v. a. [*fore* and *cast*.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution:

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi.*

2. To adjust; to contrive the time so well.

The feast was *serv'd*; the time so well *forecast*,
That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,
The band's alarm began. *Dryden.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

TO FORECAST. v. n. To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come!
When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy.

Spenser.

FORECAST. n. f. [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was sly finger'd from the deck!
He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-determination of the gods.

Shakespeare.

Addison.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom his life began:
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage:
That pointed back to youth, this on to age.

Pope.

FORECASTER. n. f. [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. n. f. [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

Harri.

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used.

Raleigh.

FORECHOSEN. particip. [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.
FORECITED. part. [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.

Graves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forecasted passage is continued.

Arbutnot.

TO FORECLOSE. v. a. [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain forecasted his trade.

Carver.

2. **TO FORECLOSE a Mortgage**, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. n. f. [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look

For rocky Scylla.

Chapman:

TO FOREDESIGN. v. a. [fore and design.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wise Author of nature.

Chrym.

TO FOREDO. v. a. [from *for* and *do*, not *ferre*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either salves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,
He would at their request prolong her nephew's days.
That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had foredone.

Spenser.

This doth broken,

The corse they follow did with desperate hand

Foredo its own life.

Shakespeare.

This is the night

That either makes me, or foredoes me quite.

Shakespeare.

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snears,

All with weary talk foredone.

Shakespeare.

TO FOREDOOM. v. a. [fore and doom.] To predetermine; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move

To Laïum, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove.

Dryden.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,

Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,

Thou art foredoom'd, to view the Stygian state.

Dryden.

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend

By course of time to their appointed end.

Dryden.

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom

Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.

Pope.

FORE'END. n. f. [fore and end.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid

More pious debts to heaven than in all

The fore-end of my time.

Shakespeare.

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him grew a small green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it a book and a letter.

Bacon.

FOREFA'THER. n. f. [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.

Raleigh.

Conceit is still deriv'd

From some forefather grief; mine is not so.

Shakespeare.

Shall I not be disfraught,
And madly play with my forefathers joints?
Our great forefathers

Shakespeare.

Had left him nought to conquer but his country.
When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way.

Addison.

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace

Reflecting, and reflected in his race.

TO FOREFEND. v. a. [fore and defend.]

Pope.

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;

No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul.

Shakespeare.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,

May bring your youth to some untimely end.

Dryden.

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the noise,

Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away

Of him, that, his particular to forefend,

Smells from the general weal.

Shakespeare.

FOREFINGER. n. f. [fore and finger.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate-flone

On the forefinger of an alderman.

Shakespeare.

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, adding her forces with her forefinger.

Pachon.

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the forefinger.

FOREFOOT. n. f. plur. *forefeet*. [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give.

Shakespeare.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his forefeet.

1 Mac. iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his nose forefeet, which I finish.

Pachon.

TO FOREGO. v. a. [for and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then the may it mend with foil;

If will, then she at will may will forego.

Shakespeare.

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remains to still, he having already neither forgiven nor forego any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them.

Shakespeare.

He is a great adventurer, said he,

That hath his sword through hard ally forego;

And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be

Of that despite, never to wear none.

Spenser.

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to forego meaner for the attainment of higher degrees.

Hume.

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego?

So good, so noble, and so true a matter!

Shakespeare.

Let us not forego

That for a trifle which was bought with blood.

Shakespeare.

How can I live without thee? how forego

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods forlorn!

Milton.

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little

of your repose for the publick benefit.

Dryden.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,

has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoyment.

Locke.

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,

Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. But

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,

and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch.

Left what has been said of differences between true and apparent colours be interpreted in two unlimited a *doublet* upon the two foregoing objections.

This foregoing remark gives the reason why insinuation pleases.

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual.

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstasy of love,

Whose violent property foregoes itself,

And leads the will to desperate undertakings.

Shakespeare.

FOREGOER. n. f. [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,

When rather from our *ado* we them derive

Than our foregoers.

Shakespeare.

2. 11.

FOREGROUND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subjoin on the *foreground* of the picture; the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden*.

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The swiftest and the *forehand* of his host. *Shakespeare*.

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shakespeare*.

FOREHAND. *adj.* [from *fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.
If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehand* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor*.
2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast,
bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapen too.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

FOREHEAD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *head*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead*, when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare*.

Some angled copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And model'd ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden*.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity.

A man of confidence pretheth forward upon every appearance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his management or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and inflexible in their preceptions. *Collier*.

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift*.

FOREHOLDING. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, French; *forano*, Spanish; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestic.

Your fon, that with a fearful fowl
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakespeare*.
The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milt.*
The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestic and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury*.

The parties and divisions amongst us many several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addison*.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign* to my heart. *Addison*.
Fame is a good to wholly *foreign* to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison*.
This design is not *foreign* from some peoples thoughts. *Swift*.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which to grieve'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare*.

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips*.

FOREIGNER. *n. f.* [from *foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham*.

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a fon:
Refume your ancient care. *Dryden*.

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners*. *Addison*.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

FOREIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from *foreign*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Lack.*

TO FOREIMAGINE. [*fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden*.

TO FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have preference of; to foresee.

We *foreknew* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh*.

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew*. *Dryden's Iliad*.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden*.

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Mora*.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Preference; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this world. *Hooker*.

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chafes to speak with you. *Shakspeare*.

If I *foreknew*,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforknown. *Milton*.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope*.

FORELAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft fo steers, and shifts her sails. *Milton*.

TO FORELAY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay*.] To lay wait for; to in-trap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:

The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thicket, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden*;

TO FORELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;

And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Spenser*.

FORELOCK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forehead of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be flaid,
Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser*;

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,

Clustring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton*.

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milton*.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift*.

FOREMAN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person.

He is a very terrible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addison*.

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many particles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addison*.

FOREMOST. *adj.* [from *fore*.]

1. First in place.

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appears;
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden*

I stand astonish'd what, the bold Sempronius,
That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous ev'n to madness! *Addison*.

2. First in dignity.

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Shakspeare*.

These ride *foremost* in the field,
As they the *foremost* rank of honour held. *Dryden*.

FORENAMED.

FORENAMED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are fore ones,

Ben. Johnson.

As Curius, and the *forenam'd* Lentulus.

FORENOON. *n. f.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned

from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian,

to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt;

the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either

the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre,

consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the

position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and

afternoon's diversion. *Arbutnot.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event

before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either

heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer.*

FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of

judicature.

Person is a *forensic* term, appropriating actions and their

merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a

law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends it-
self beyond present existence to what is past, only by coinci-
dence.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers

and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in

matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of

disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make

their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *fore-
nsic* disputes. *Watts.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predetermine;

to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work

of so great importance; by *foreordaining* some short collect

wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FOREPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.] The anterior part.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's

light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh.*

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart*

or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without

danger of fracture. *Roy.*

FOREPAST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damfels, your delights *forepast*;

Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spenser.*

My *forepast* proofs, how'er the matter fall,

Shall tax my fears of little vanity, *Shakespeare.*

Having vainly fear'd too little.

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and

tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion of all *forepast*

finis, and of a new covenant. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSESS'D. *adj.* [*fore* and *possession*.] Preoccupied; pre-

possessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other

classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered,

to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *fore-
possessed* with prejudice. *Sanderfon.*

FORERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;

She is our capital demand, compris'd *Shakespeare.*

Within the *forerank* of our articles.

FORERECITED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enu-

merated before.

Bid him recount

The *forerecited* practices, whereof

We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to in-

troduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;

But heav'n's *fore* us the good event. *Shakespeare.*

The sun

Was set, and twilight from the East came on,

Forerunning night. *Milton.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n's, she pities me!

And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,

As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *fore-
run*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [*from forerun*.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the

approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave;

and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of

Morocco. *Shakespeare.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun,

thenceby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from

the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,

Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:

Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;

'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

Already open prepares the way,

The sure *forerunner* of her gentle way. *Pope.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreboding any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,

Which heav'n by these mute signs in nature, shows

Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner*

of death. *Smith.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the

cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from

that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbutnot.*

TO FORESAW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy;

to foretell.

Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see

what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to fore-

know.

With Cupid the *foreseer* and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Sidney.*

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;

The next, could of things present best advise;

The third, things past could keep in memory. *Spenser.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed

for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest re-

solution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake

The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:

Their fears behold the tempest from afar,

And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden.*

TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to

bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreshaming*

Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie

Without a monument. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESHAW. *v. a.* [*See FORESHOW.*]

FORESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the

ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *fore-*

ship. *Acts xxvii. 30.*

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten

figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear *foreshort*;

and he forbids the *foreshortening*, because they make the parts

appear little. *Dryden.*

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate,

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and re-

surrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets

and Moses had *foreshown*. *Hunter.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,

Whole purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Dryden.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business,

when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent

shifting of the wind *foreshown* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshown*? What

other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hunter.*

FORESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prefcience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent

anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,

Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'st!

As once thou slept'st, whilst the to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wait,

That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skillful and industrious, and

as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Harward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or

avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against

them. *Roy.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *ful*.] Precient; pro-

vident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he

had of his lilly succellor. *Sidney.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken be-

forehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming

the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hunter.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,

They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FORESKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand

And hundred of the faithless foe shall slay

And for a dow'r thy hundred *foreskins* pay, *Cowley.*

Be Michal thy reward.

FORESKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose

part of the coat before. *A thousand*

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!

No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train

Is longer than his *forefirt*.

Shakespeare.

To FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *forefacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land.

Spenser.

To FORESLAW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *law*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *forefaw*

Fairfax.

Thir hasty pace.

Now the illutrious nymph return'd again,

Brings every grace triumphant in her train:

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,

Forefaw her passage, to behold her form.

Dryden.

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it flood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *forefawing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them.

Bacon.

Chremes, how many filters do you know

That rule their boats and use their nets aright,

That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *forefaw*?

Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite

Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan

That few were such, and now these few are none.

Fletcher.

To FORESLAW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,

For yet is hope of life and victory:

Forfaw no longer, make me hence again.

Shakespeare.

To FORESPEAK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to forefay; to forewarn; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forefpeak-*

ing to lie in names.

Cumden.

2. To forbid.

Thou hast *forefpeak* my being in these wars,

And say'st it is not fit.

Shakespeare.

FORESPENT, *adj.* [*fore* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard

A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed.

Shakespeare.

2. Forepaid; paid.

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*?

Spenser.

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,

Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,

Covering discretion with a coat of folly.

Shakespeare.

3. Beilowed before.

We must receive him

According to the honour of his fender;

And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,

We must extend our notice.

Shakespeare.

FORESPELLER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spell*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,

To show how colly Summer was at hand,

As this *forespeller* comes before his lord.

Shakespeare.

FOREST. *n. f.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life.

Hooker.

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

— I hat will never be:

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root?

Shakespeare.

These be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champagnes, but grasses, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shales, as in *forests*.

Bacon.

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head.

Roscommon.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure; which territory of ground is bounded with irremovable marks, and replenished with beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert for their succour and abode: for the preservation of which place, vert, and venison, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, under the broad seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to affect: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the country where the ground lies, that none shall hunt or chase any wild beasts within that precinct, without the king's special licence; after which he

appoints ordinaries, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agilers, regarders, bailiffs, and beaules. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pycpowders to a fair.

Cruil.

To FORESTALL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *stall*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all

That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,

And give men turns of speech: do not *forefistall*

By lavishness thine own and others wit,

As if thou mad'st it thy will.

Harlet.

What need a man *forefistall* his date of grief,

And run to meet what he would most avoid.

Milton.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,

Yet death then would the like mishap *forefistall*.

Spenser.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force

To be *forefistall'd* ere we come to fall,

Or pardon'd being down.

Shakespeare.

This night *forefistall* him of the coming day.

Shakespeare.

But for my tears,

I had *forefistall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,

Ere you with grief had spoke.

Shakespeare.

If thou covest death as utmost end

Of misery, so thinking to evade

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God

Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so

To be *forefistall'd*.

Milton.

I will not *forefistall* your judgment of the rest.

Pope.

3. To feize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spoke, Sir knight, if knight thou be,

Abandon this *forefistall'd* place at erit,

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser.

FORESTALLER. *n. f.* [from *forefistall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his

master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingroglers or *forefistallers* having the teeing and supplying this numerous body of workmen, let the price upon the poor landholder.

Locke.

FORESTOR. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,

And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments

Of desperate studies.

Shakespeare.

FORESTIER. *n. f.* [*forestier*, French, from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forestier, my friend, where is the bush,

That we may stand and play the murderer in?

— Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice.

Shakespeare.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FORESWART. *adj.* [from *fore* and *swart*, from *swart*.] Spent

FORESWART. *adj.* with heat.

Milo and Mopsa, like a couple of *forefweat* mellers, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.

Sidney.

To FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have anticipat of; to have preience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fa

Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,

Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first

Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste.

Milton.

FORETASTE. *n. f.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.

South.

To FORETELL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*

Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?

Shakespeare.

I found

The new-created world, which came in heaven

Long had *foretold*.

Milton.

Mercia's king,

Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,

From point to point, as after it beel.

Dryden.

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,

Dreeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;

Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold.

Pope.

2. To foretold; to foreshow.

To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Abi.*

FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicter; foreshower. Others are propoed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle.*

To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have preience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does forethink thy fall.

Shakespeare.

I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forebought by heav'n.

Shakespeare.

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forebought, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul forebought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*

To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

With this you blot my name, and clear your own;

And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:

What then is thine? Thou couldest deliberate villain!

Thou wilest, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]

1. Preience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETHOUGHT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretold blood. *Daniel.*

FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous foretold of misfortune. *Sidney.*
They mislaid nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretold of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden.*

FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; is the incisor.

The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Roy.*

FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your foretops never press,

Untouch'd your ribbons, fac'd by your dres. *Dryden.*

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree,

That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection

Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare.*

FOREWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.

They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men. *Mac. ix. 11.*

To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Luke.*

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent

Down from the empyrean, to forewarn

Us timely of what might else have been our loss

Unknown. *Milton.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thy pride,

And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,

Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd

Not to be truil'd. *Milton.*

Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of singing wars, yet the

search of nature was free. *Dryden.*

Young Chæribus, who by love was led

To win renown and fair Callandra's bed,

Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;

Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden.*

To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to

destroy. Out of use.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,

Forewast'd all, until Gemina gent

Persuaded him to cease. *Spenser.*

High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,

To think of those her captive parents dear,

And their forewast'd kingdom to repair. *Spenser.*

To FOREWISIT. *part.* [*fore* and *visit*.] To desire beforehand.

The wiser folk ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewisit might in time come to effect. *Knox.*

FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Knox.*

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit*, French; *forfeit*, Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal

Remit thy other forfeit. *Shakespeare.*

'Th' execution leave to high disposal,

And let another hand, not thine, exact

Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,

Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,

And you but wait for words. *Shakespeare.*

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no

greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced

him. *Shakespeare.*

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some fault

of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain

A great estate to him, and his, for ever;

If wilfully he forfeit it again,

Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Denise.*

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeit'd his right to

happinefs. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he

may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer

it. *Locke.*

FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal

seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or

possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were forfeit once;

And he that might the 'vantage best have took,

Found out the remedy. *Shakespeare.*

Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself,

And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,

Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakespeare.*

This now fenceless world,

Forfeit to death. *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhil'd in empty smoke,

And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryden.*

Methought with word's own ease he furrow'd his brow,

His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*

How the murder paid his forfeit breath;

What lands so distant from that scene of death,

But trembling heard the fame! *Pope.*

FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions,

by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French; from *forfeit*.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of

something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and deliver

seizures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and these

would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial

forfeitures should go for good titles. *Boyle.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former

kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their

successors; not forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws

urged rigorously. *Taylor.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,

He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*

To FOREFEIND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hawes.*

FORGAVE. The pretreite of forgivess.

FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common lan-

guage we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but

in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,

In the quick *forge* and working-house of thoughts,

How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shakespeare.*

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*

Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass

Had melted. *Milton.*

Th' over-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,

Th' Æolian forge exhausted of its fire. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, than

to serve God with any set form of common prayer a super-

stitious. *Hawes.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martial,

And Mars himself conducted them; both which being

forg'd of gold,

Must needs have golden furniture.

Chapman.

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find

In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;

But lawless man the anvil dares profane,

And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,

Which carth at first for plough-flares did afford,

Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.

Tate.

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, tideless,

'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name 't' th' fire

Of burning Rome.

Shakespeare.

His heart's his mouth:

What his breast *forgets*, that his tongue must vent. *Shakespeare.*

Those few names that the schools *forgerd*, and put into the

mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into

common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation.

Lisle.

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands:

My more having would be as fauce:

To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*

Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,

Destroying them for wealth.

Shakespeare.

FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no

thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders, there

would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the

means of his own detection. *Wright.*

FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?

And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,

Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing could have been earlier than for the Jews, the ene-

mies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they

been false, to have *shown* their falsehood, and to have convicted

them of *forgery*. *Stephens.*

A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may

prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of

ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same

thing in print, though books fold under a false name are so

many *forgeries*. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,

And weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantine proof.

Milton.

TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*.

[*forgetan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forget*

Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,

I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,

And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention

Of me must more be heard. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,

And I am all *forgotten*. *Shakespeare.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful

of him in thy riches. *Et. luf.*

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot*

our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*,

Pope.

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *for-*

get; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isaiah.*

The mafs of mean *forgotten* things.

Anon.

FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,

So long their punishments and penance last,

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god

Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,

In large *forgetful* draughts to sleep the cares

Of their past labours, and their illsome years. *Dryden.*

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebrews.*

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*

In our long absence. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not love enough to bear with me,

When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,

Makes me *forgetful*?

I, in fact, a real interest have,

Which to my own advantage I would save;

And with the usual courtier's trick, intend

To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,

That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,

And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shakespeare.*

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;

And brings, descending through the silent air,

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forget-*

fulness of her duty. *Hosier.*

FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

TO FORGIVE. *v. a.* [*for-gi-an*, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakespeare.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;

If ever any malice in your heart

Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,

As I would be *forgiven*; I *forgive* all. *Shakespeare.*

Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their in-

iquity. *Isaiah.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loos'd

him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Matt.*

FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [*for-gi-enness*, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Dan.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that

have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manass.*

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;

Mine and my father's death come not on thee,

Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one

who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness,

forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of

the heathens could invent. *Spratt.*

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;

And mild *forgiveness* intercede

To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

FORGOT. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.

FORGOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.*

Great Safford! worthy of that name, though all

Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Devenant.*

The lost ideas of the cheerful note,

Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

TO FORGATE. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *for-gate*, from

for and *gate*.] To harrafs; tear; torment.

All this long tale

Nought catch the care that doth me *for-gate*. *Spenser.*

FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *forch*, Welsh; *forche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or

prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,

And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuff.*

The vicar first, and alter him the crier,

With *forks* and slaves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade

The region of my heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. A point of a fork.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the antients that re-

presented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could

have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning,

and melting. *Addison.*

TO FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as

corn does out of the ground. *The*

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer.*
FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.
 When he was maked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* fool,
 rashly, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare.*
 Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
 And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
 Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
 Have their round haunches gored. *Shakespeare.*

He would have spoke;
 But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue *Milton.*
 To *forked* tongue.
 Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
 Peoples the dark retreats of death,
 Change your fierce hissing into joyful song.

And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Ressemment.*
FORKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.
FORKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD. *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.
 It seizing, no way enter might;
 Eut back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
 Effoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Spenser.*
FORKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
 The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
 Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
 And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope.*

FORKORE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleorpan*, in Dutch *verloren*.] Dejected; forsook; forsaken.
 Such as Diana by the sandy shore
 Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
 Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Spenser.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
 And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Spenser.*
 Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
 The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*. *Fairf.*

FORLORN. *adj.* [from *forleorn*, from *forleorpan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]
 1. Dejected; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
 Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*. *Spenser.*
 Tell me, good Hobbinol, what pangs thee greet?
 What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
 Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet?
 Or art thou of thy loved lads *forloren*? *Spenser.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children;
 every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forloren*. *Knollet.*
 How can I live without thee? how forego
 Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
 To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Milton.*

Their way
 Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
 The nodding horror of whose shady brows,
 Threats the *forloren* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton.*

My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,
 Whither shall I betake me, where subsist?
 Like a declining state-man, left *forloren* *Milton.*

To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Danham.*
 The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,
 For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.

Philomel lam. his *forloren*. *Dryden.*
 As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
 Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
 Alike unheard, un pity'd, and *forloren*. *Pope.*

2. Left; desolate.
 What is become of great Acrates' son?
 Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
 That hath so many haughty conquests won?
 Is all his force *forloren*, and all his glory done? *Spenser.*
 3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.
 He was so *forloren*, that his dimensions to any thick fight
 were invincible. *Shakespeare.*

FORLOREN. *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.
 Henry
 Is of a king become a banish'd man,
 And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forloren*. *Shakespeare.*

2. **FORLOREN.** *Hope.* The soldiers who are sent first to the attack,
 and are therefore doomed to perish.
 Critics in plume,
 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
 And still charge forth the true *forloren* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLORENNESS. *n. f.* [from *forloren*.] Dejection; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right

to happiness; even whilst they complicated the *forlorenness* of their condition by the legercy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*
TO FORLIVE. *v. n.* [from *for* and *live*.] To live across.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
 Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
 Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
 Now little 'gan to swell; and being y'd,
 Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Spenser.*

FORM. *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]
 1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
 —Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
 Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare.*
 It flood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Jak.*
 Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and
 after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible
 parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again
 in its *form*. *Grew.*

Matter, as wife logicians say,
 Cannot without a *form* subsist;
 And *form*, say I as well as they,
 Must fail, if matter brings no gift. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
 When noble benefits shall prove
 Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
 Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
 With axious pleasures of a guilty mind,
 Deep sliauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden.*

3. Particular model or modification.
 He that will look into many parts of Asia and America,
 will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who
 yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argu-
 ment to those *forms*. *Leis.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces new
 lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those
 which accompany any transient *form* of words that are al-
 tered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Allen.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
 He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Mich.*

5. Regularity; method; order.
 What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little, *Shakespeare.*
 Was not like madness.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
 Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their ends. *Dant.*
 They were young heirs sent only for *form* to schools,
 where they were not suffered to stay three months in the year. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
 Without the *form* of justice; yet our post
 Shall do a courtly or our wrath, which men
 May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls
 seem things of *form*, but are things of subsistence; for at a long
 table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business;
 but in the other form, there is more use of the consultation
 opinions that sit lower. *Leis.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent
 or honourable *form* used in England, he carried a particular
 act to pass that the lords of Ireland should wear in par-
 liament robes. *Daniel.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by
 observe all decency in their *forms*. *Leis.*

How am I to interret, fit, this visit?
 Is it a compliment of *forms*, or love? *A. Philip.*

8. Stated method; established practice.
 He who affirmeth (such to be necessary) amongst all men,
 throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men
 must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the nec-
 cessity of policy and regimen in all churches may be held
 without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them
 all. *Hein.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to fit and
 hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unaccommodated
 and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
 Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden.*

9. A long seat.
 If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with back
 belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person with-
 out a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without
 a back. *Milton.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her
 upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakespeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to feed and examine those works which

have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first form.

Dryden's Duplicity.

11. The test or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they peer;

Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;

Now the ambitious lark, with murrur clear,

They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,

Lift him'd, and fearful of the storm

Of hounds and hounds, clap back her ears,

Afraid to keep or leave her form. *Prior.*

12. Form is the essential, specific, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.* In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of fragments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential form, and elements as the matter whereunto that form doth adjoin itself. *Hosker.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential form of the universe. *Bacon.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

FORM. *v. a.* [*forma*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God formed man of the dust of the ground.

The form'd the phantom of well-bodied air. *Genesi.*

2. To model to a particular shape. *Pope.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to form his hero, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he formed his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus formed into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to contrive.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions formed for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

And fate, if possible, must be delay'd;

The thought that labours in my forming brain,

Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rever.*

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,

And seem to labour when he labours not;

'Tis thus form'd for speed, he challenges the wind,

And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

FORMAL, *adj.* [*formal*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,

In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances,

And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare.*

Formal in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakspeare.*

Ceremonies especially be not to be omitted to strangers and formal natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by formal express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hosker.*

As there are formal and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pyrates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The formal stars do travel so,

As we their names and courses know;

And he that on their changes looks,

Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of formal duty, make no more thy boast;

Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryden.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,

Or bound in formal or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constitutive; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the formal is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Hilder.*

N° LVIII.

Bellarmino agrees in making the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Sul in f. t.*

The very life and vital motion, and the formal essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.

Thou shouldest come like a fury cover'd with snakes, *Shakspeare.*

Not like a formal man.

'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;

With wholesome tytrups, drugs, and holy prayers, *Shakspeare.*

To make of him a formal man again.

FORMALIST, *n. s.* [*formaliste*, French; from *form*] One who practises external ceremony; one who pretends appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not. *Shakspeare.*

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what shifts formalists have, and what prospectives to make superfcies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon's Essays.*

A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping ing alpiring mind, having got many a fly formalist the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *Saunders.*

FORMALITY, *n. s.* [*formalite*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere formality, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hosker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *K. Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to formality of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formality and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, habit, or dress.

If men tortwear the deeds and bon's they draw,

Though sign'd with all formality of law;

And though the signing and the seal proclaim

The barefaced perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all fat down in their formalities, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Saunders.*

3. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

To fix on God the formality of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Saunders.*

May not a man vow to A and B, that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A and B. But here A and B, are only witnesses to the vow; but the formality of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Saunders.*

TO FORMALIZE, *v. a.* [*formalize*, French; from *form*.]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.

The same Spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so formalize, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hosker.*

2. To affect formally; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMALLY, *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,

Depose him. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; with visible and apparent show.

You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hosker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and formally the image of God, but only a part of it. *Saunders.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Saunders.*

FORMATION, *n. s.* [*formation*, French; from *forma*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of vulcan's, and other spiracles,

contributes to the formation of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual formation of a fetus. *Arb.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and formation of them. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown.*

FOR

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *forms*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the femal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil.

FORMER. *n. f.* [from *form*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and former of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses.

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *formyl* now commonly written *foremost*, as it derived from *before*. *Formyl* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:

—A third is like the *former*.

Shakspeare.

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.

Pope.

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retreats of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer.

Addison.

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal falls, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [from *formidabilis*, Latin; *formidabile*, Fr.]

Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see to many pages behind.

Dryden.

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,

And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight.

Dryden.

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *formidabile*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chafe to be shew'd the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish in it.

Decay of Piety.

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidabile*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! 'e'en to remote shores,

A conquering navy proudly spread;

The British cannon *formidably* roars.

Dryden.

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,

Save what is opposite to England's love.

Shakspeare.

FORMULARY. *n. f.* [from *formulaire*, French; from *formula*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULE. *n. f.* [from *formula*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance.

Brown.

FORNICATION. *n. f.* [from *fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Blas me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door.

Shakspeare.

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal licence, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at bells.

Graunt.

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou dost trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by.

Ezekiel.

FORNICATOR. *n. f.* [from *fornicateur*, French; from *fornix*, Latin.]

One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.

Taylor.

FORNICATRESS. *n. f.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatrix* be remov'd;

Let her have needful but not slavish means.

Shakspeare.

TO FORSAKE. *v. a.* preter. *forsake*; part. pass. *forsaken*, or *forsaten*. [verfacken, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsake*,

God Saul; the room in his heart wild passions took.

Cowley.

Oreilles comes in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools space;

Prevent his falshood, and *forsake* him first:

I know you hate him.

Philips.

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wild

Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,

FOR

Forsack by thee, in vain I fought thy aid.

Pope.

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsake* your friendly state,

Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.

Dryden.

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsake*;

Fraud, avarice, and force their places took.

Dryden.

When ev'n the flying fables were seen no more,

Forsaken of all light she left the shore.

Dryden.

'I heir purple majesty,

And all those outward shows which we call greatness,

Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken*,

And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more.

Rieu.

FORSAKER. *n. f.* [from *forsake*.] Defector; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most

hateful *forsakers* of God.

Aparaph.

FORSOOTH. *adv.* [from *forsooth*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyfander

Deny your love, so rich within his soul,

And tender me, *forsooth*, affection?

Shakspeare.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly

government in his own estate.

Hayward.

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the

power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write

not true English, or true French.

Haller.

In the East-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.

Addison.

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown.

Arbutnot.

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *flumen* *arbutnot* that Cicero speaks of.

Baker.

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shew'd his attention by answering in the word *yes*, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamationary interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French *madam*.

Guardian.

TO FORSWEAR. *v. a.* pret. *forsware*; part. *forsworn*. [forswarian, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow

Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,

As one unworthy all the former favours,

That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.

Shakspeare.

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chafin about his neck,

Which he *forswore* most monstrously to have.

Shakspeare.

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,

How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!

Like innocence, and as serenely bold

As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!

Dryden.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *te forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn*?

To love fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn*?

To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn*?

And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,

Provokes me to this threefold perjury.

Shakspeare.

One says, he never should endure the sight

Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both land and laws.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,

Eternal love and endless faith to Thebus;

And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hollow'd shrine,

That heard me swear, is witness to my falshood.

Smith.

TO FORSWEAR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,

To hurl upon their heads that break his law.

—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,

For false *forswearing*, and for murder too.

Shakspeare.

FORSWEARER. *n. f.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. f.* [from *fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de la croix*; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest.

Bacon.

Now to their fort they are about to fend

For the loud engines which their life defend.

Waller.

He that views a *fort* to take it,

Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue

With death, ev'n strangers who but come to view.

FORTED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

Not used now.

Year

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wads of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And rature of oblivion. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

FORTH. *adv.* [propo, saxon, whence *further* and *forthwith*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.
From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I call in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.
Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they
speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus flees *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.
Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth*? *Shakspeare.*
When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.
They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they
will lead the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not
also fail to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortune *forth* of France. *Shakspeare.*

5. Out into public state; public view.
You may set *forth* the fame with farmhouses. *Peacocks.*
But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To force contention gave a prosperous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shakspeare.*

7. To a certain degree.
Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification
and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *farther* than
we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end.
I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth*;
I said I was taught no more. *Alembic in Syria.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomefret. *Shakspeare.*

Some *forths* their cabins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCOMING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear;
not abiding; not loth.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be
forthcoming. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

We'll see your tinklers here *forthcoming* all. *Shakspeare.*

FORTHGANGING. *adj.* [*forth* and *gange*.] Coming out; coming
forward from a covert.

Forthgoing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty axe, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without
flections.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or
turning, that it seem'd as he borrowed the horse's body, so he
lent the horse his mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually
winding, as if the lower streams would return to their springs,
or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney.*

Arrived there, they pass'd in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide. *Fairy Queen.*

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

'Till *forthright* he rode to rouse the preys,
That shaded by the fern in harbour lay,
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without
delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repose. *Spenser.*

Few things are so refrained to any one end or purpose, that
the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become
frustrate. *Huxley.*

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service
faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of *for* reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the
whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to re-
member the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons.*

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [from *forty*.] The fourth teah; next after
the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an evil? *Donne.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to
the rest of Britain; and with respect to the profit that England
gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swi. t.*

FORTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with
ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end
that a small number of men within may be able to defend
themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a
numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking
them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular
or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished
into durable and temporary. *Herriot.*

The Phœnicians, tho' an unwartlike nation, yet understood
the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.
Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profit-
able; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to
their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense
some advantage. *Sidney.*

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.
The *fortifier* of .endennis made his advantage of the com-
modity afforded by the ground. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.
He was led *forth* by many armed men, who often had been
the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

FOUR. *It Y. v. a.* [*fortis*, French.]

1. To stren. then against attacks by walls or works.
Great Dunstan he strongly *fortified*. *Shakspeare.*

He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Ecclus. l. 4.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.
It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the
like desires. *Sidney.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.
But in born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strun: and stiffest bent her sister tool:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortified* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's
house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his vir-
tues. *Lacke.*

FORTILAGE. *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

In all straight and narrow passages there should be some little
fortilage, or wooden castle set, which should keep and com-
mand the straight. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp,
particularly in a siege. *Hannay.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

FORTITUDE. *n. f.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power
of acting or suffering well.

I be king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relieth of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroic martyrdom
Unfing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and
without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and
fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Lacke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakspeare.*

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, propercyne
night, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient northern
nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-
night*. So Tacitus, *Non diuturn numerus at nos, sed noctium
computant.*] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should
make her keep within doors for one *fourtenight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging in a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some
fourtenight space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh
and quick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

About a *fourtenight* before I had finished it, his majesty's de-
claration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much appre-
hension, 'till about a *fourtenight* before. *Swift.*

FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [*fortis*, French.] A strong hold; a forti-
fied place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trumpet of death sounds in their hearing shrill; Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name

Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis here in no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS. *adj.* [*fortuitus*, French; *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder then it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concourse of atoms. *Ray on the Creation.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,

And things and acts fortuitous arose,

Then any thing might come from any thing;

For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

FORTUITOUSLY. *adv.* [*fortuitus*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements. *Reggi.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. *n.f.* [*from fortuitus*.] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to misfortune. Uf'd of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,

So wretched now, for fortunate before. *John Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:

He keeps his object ever full in sight,

And that assurance holds him firm and right:

True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,

But right before there is no precipice;

Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing mis. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. *adv.* [*from fortunate*.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,

And boldly wifely, and fortunately great. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. *n.f.* [*from fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. *n.f.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortuna*, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrogant whore,

Ne'er turns the key to 't poor. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,

My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakespeare.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;

In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:

Among to brave a people you are they

Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*

4. Event; success good or bad.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;

Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. *Dryden.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do't

As this instructs thee, thou do't make thy way

To noble fortunes. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

That cyclops head of thine was first fram'd flesh

To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power

Prefer'd your fortune in that fatal hour? *Dryden.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit

He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heirs rich in lands,

Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;

Which may produce a story worth the telling,

Of the next sparks that go a fortune seeking. *Persius to Orpheus.*

The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spenser.*

When mis's delights in her spinnet,

A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens fortunes in their faces read,

To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny. *Conway's Mistle.*

TO FORTUNE. *v.n.* [*from the noun*.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It fortun'd, as fair it then befall,

Behind his back, unwitting, where he flood,

Of ancient time there was a springing well,

From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It fortun'd the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk

in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning that the

Turks prepared the next day to give a general assault. *Keats.*

I'll tell you as we pass along,

That you will wonder what hath fortun'd. *Shakespeare.*

Here fortun'd Curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FORTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew

Of the full fortun'd Caesar ever shall

Be brook'd with me. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

FORTUNEBOOK. *n.f.* [*fortune and book*.] A book consulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'st 't a face, in whose each look

Beauty lays open love's fortun'd end;

On whose fair revolutions wait

Th' obsequious motions of love's fate. *Coates.*

FORTUNEHUNTER. *n.f.* [*fortune and hunt*.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great pains to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between fortune-hunters, and

fortune-seekers. *Johnson.*

TO FORTUNTELL. *v.n.* [*fortune and tell*.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what brought to

pass under the profession of fortunetelling. *Shakespeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you.

The gypsies were to divide the money got by fortunetelling, or by fortunetelling. *Walter de la.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd

The mystick figures of her hand,

He tipples palmistry, and dines

On all her fortunetelling lines. *Comenius.*

FORTUNETELLER. *n.f.* [*fortune and teller*.] One who is

common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortuneteller. *Shakespeare.*

A Welchman being at a festuous house, and seeing the

posoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance

that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but

look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they

should live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams

or fortunetellers, or gone about to know any secret by lot?

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a

superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a

fortuneteller. *L'Estrange's Works.*

Long ago a fortuneteller

Exactly said what now befall her. *Swift.*

FORTY. *adj.* [*recapitely*, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them. *Shakespeare.*

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be wiser,

'tis forty to one loses. *Johnson.*

FORUM. *n.f.* [*Latin*.] Any public place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and

orators made their speeches before the proper judge in matters

of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to com-

plain or defend. *Watt's Improvements of the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's face adjoins,

And near a forum flank'd with marble fountains,

Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to flume,

Shape the broad fail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

TO FORWANDER. *v.a.* [*for and wander*.] To wander wildly

and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day

They travelled had, when as they far ely'd

A weary night forwandering by the way. *Fairy Queen.*

FORWARD. *adv.* [*forwards*, Saxon.] Towards; in a just

or place before; onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow flaked was,

She up arose, reliving him to find

Alive or dead, and forw'd forth doth pass. *Fairy Queen.*

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go forward

to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lower to

the highest things. *Bacon.*

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a stop, followeth

his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Forward.*

FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal. iii. 10.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*. *Shakspeare.*

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war.

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old *Butes'* form he took. Anchises' *figure*,
Now left to rule Alcibiades by his fire;
And thus *faute*: the boy, too *forward* for his years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a perilous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakspeare.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring. *Shakspeare.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been too *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to posterior.

Let us take the infant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is of th' rear of our birth. *Shakspeare.*

FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house forth country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER. *n. f.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die. *Hobbes.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hobbes.*

If the great ones were in *forwardness*, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to retrain his *forwardness*; to the end that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Warton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Adams.*

FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSS. *n. f.* [*fossa*, Latin; *foss*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the spade.

FOSET. See FAULET.

FOSSWAY. *n. f.* [*foss* and *way*.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest which as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent sea.

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gem, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward.*

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It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSIL. *n. f.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many kinds of *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill.*

FOSTER. *v. a.* [*forstean*, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Thy threatening colour, now wud up,
And tame the savage spirit of wild war;
That, like a lion *foster'd* up at hand,
It may lie gently at the foot of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Somelay that ravens *foster* forlorn children.

Our kingdom's earth should not be *fost'd*. *Shakspeare.*

With that year blood, which it hath *foster'd*.

That bale wretch,
Bred on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes;
With scraps o' th' court. *Shakspeare.*

Fost'ring has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland bear her harmless nation

Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation. *Chambers.*

The son of Moleber,

Found in the *fost*, and *foster'd* in the plains, *Dryden.*

A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foster'd* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fost* the breezes, blow;

Ye fostering dew, ye tender flowers descend. *Thomson.*

FOSTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alerage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fostering* of this child, who being, perchance, but some base and obscure creature, was cast from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have signified, changed by Venus into a fish, all but her face. *Rolfe.*

FOSTERBROTHER. *n. f.* [*forstebrother*, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHILD. *n. f.* [*forstern child*, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their foster-fathers.

The goddess thus beguill'd,

With pleasant stories, her false *foster-child*. *Addison.*

FOSTERDAM. *n. f.* [*foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;

The *fosterdam* laid out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*

FOSTEREARTH. *n. f.* [*foster* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nourish'd, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain, the nursing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;

But when the alien compost is exhaust,

Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*

FOSTERER. *n. f.* [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alerage of their children:

in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood; and the fosterchildren do love, and are beloved of their fosterfathers and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred.

Davies.

FOSTERFATHER. *n. f.* [*forstefader*, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred.

Davies.

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.

Tyrreus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden.*

FOSTERMOTHER. *n. f.* [*foster* and *mother*.] A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. *n. f.* [*foster* and *nurse*.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same. A nurse.

Our *softerness* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakspeare.*
FOSTERER. *n. f.* [*softer* and *son*.] One fed and educated,
though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *softer* son of Jove! *Dryden.*
FOUGADE. *n. f.* [French.] In the art of war, a fort of little
mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide
and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and
charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up,
and covered over with earth. *Ditt.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.
FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.]
Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughen* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton.*

FOUL. *adj.* [*ful*, Gothic; *ful*, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its sig-
nifications it is opposed to *fair*. *Job.*

My face is *ful* with weeping.
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakspeare.*
He that can travel in deep and *ful* ways, ought not to say
that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson.*

The stream is *ful* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *ful* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakspeare.*
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *ful* disease. *Shakspeare.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their
spirits, and make them grofs, *ful*, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesús rebuked the *ful* spirit. *Mark ix. 25.*

He hates *ful* sayings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Spenser.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well
as the *fullest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *fullest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By *ful* play were we heav'd thence, *Shakspeare.*
But blessedly help'd hiher.

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *ful*, and full of vile disdain. *Spenser.*
Hast thou forgot

The *ful* witch Syccara, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakspeare.*

Foul fights do rather displese, in that they excite the me-
mory of *ful* things than in the immediate objects; and there-
fore, in pictures, those *ful* fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *ful* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *ful* revolt?
Reason half extind, *Milton.*

Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *ful* disorder. *Thomson.*

7. Coarse; grofs.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with
them: they are all of rank and *ful* feedings, and spoil the
best provisions in cooking. *Fenton.*

8. Full of grofs humour; or bad matter; wanting purification
or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *ful* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakspeare.*

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *ful* weather?
One minded like the weather, most iniquely. *Shakspeare.*
Be fair or *ful*, or rain or shine,

The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unfeignable violence.

So in this throng bright Saccariffa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:

As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his fallies their men might fall *ful* of each other. *Clarend.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the
heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *ful*
upon his laws. *Saith.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *ful* of the
anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [pulan, Saxon.] To daub; to besmear; to
make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, lest
the worms draw them into their holes, and *ful* your garden. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *ful* the man he chiefly flatters. *Saith.*

She *fuls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid
doth in a week. *Saith.*

FOULFACED. *adj.* [*ful* and *fac'd*.] Having an ugly or lascivious
village.

If black scandal, or *ful* *ful*'d reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [from *ful*.] Filthily; naughtily; odiously; hate-
fully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *fully* spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth
words; but the other two did *fully* and *fully* set forth his ob-
stinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert fill is true;
I *fully* wrong'd him: do forgive me, do. *Gey.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*ful* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habua-
tated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *fulmouth'd*
man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakspeare.*

It was allowed by every body, that *fulmouthed* witnesses
never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to receive
any hurt from such a *fulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*

Now fingering shrill, and scolding off between,
Scolds answer *fulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Saith.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. f.* [from *ful*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not
destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *ful-*
ness of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually
burnt away. *Wiliam.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *fulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakspeare.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all
pollution or *fulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatelulness; atrociousness.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should
not delight in horrible *fulness*. *Saith.*

Conful, you are too mild:

The *fulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy:

Report it to the senate. *Ben. Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its high
and *fulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or com-
mon shore. *Smith.*

4. Ungliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *fulness*, and she'll fall in love
with my anger. *Shakspeare.*

The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods try'd
The *fulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *ful-*
ness or *fulfulness* of intentions; especially to that perjured
devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be dis-
guised. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *ful*.

I am fought of them that asked not for me: I am found
of them that sought me not. *Isaiah lxx. 1.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *found* upon a rock. *Matt. vii.*

He hath *found* it upon the sea, and established it upon the
floods. *Psal. xxiv. 2.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Druid.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidene rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatium tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden.*

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chafe. *Milt.*

Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd,
He *found*ing a library, gathered together the *acts* of the
kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *found*ed an art; he
*found*ed a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some
schoolmen,

schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; yet as that is but an opinion, so, were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.

Decay of Piety.

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist.

Locke.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract.

Locke.

The reputation of the *Iliad* they *found* upon the ignorance of his times.

Pope.

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.

—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,

Shakespeare.

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*funder*, Latin; *funder*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATIO*N*. *n. f.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The flatness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which minisheth unto the other nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.

Hooker.

That is the way to make the city flat,

To bring the roof to the *foundation*,

To bury all.

Shakespeare.

O Jove, I think,

Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,

Where they should be reliev'd.

Shakespeare.

I draw a line along the shore;

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.

Dryden.

1. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to their chambers where the mighty rest,

Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest.

Tickell.

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds.

Tiliasin.

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it.

Locke.

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses.

Hooker.

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*.

Swift.

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*found*.]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;

But rivers, old as seas to which they go,

Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown

To make a river than to build a town.

Waller.

Not was Præcille's *founder* wanting there,

Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber;

Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains;

A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

Dryden.

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes

Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low.

Dryden.

This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradiction, by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air.

Bentley.

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools

Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules.

Recommen.

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,

The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,

Struck to the center with his flaming dart

The unhappy *founder* of the godlike art.

Dryden.

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his reign had not been involved in such fatal troubles.

Addison.

Nor can the skillful herald trace

The *founder* of thy ancient race.

Swift.

4. [*Fondair*, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewteers to their pewter, to make it found more clear like silver.

Grew.

To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*fonder*, French.] To cause such a forefence and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are *founder'd*,

Or night kept chain'd below.

Shakespeare.

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight; but what of that? he saw me and yielded.

Shakespeare.

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high

As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,

Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood.

Dorset.

Brutes find out where their talents lie:

A bear will not attempt to fly;

A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,

Before he tries a five-barr'd gate.

Swift.

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain.

Swift.

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious.

Swift.

To FOUNDER. *v. n.* [*from fonder*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm.

Kalzig.

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point

All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick

After his patient's death.

Shakespeare.

FOUNDERY. *n. f.* [*funderi*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.

FOUNDLING. *n. f.* [*from found*, of find.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

Sidney.

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,

At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,

And into noble families advance

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

Dryden.

I shall mention a piece of charity which is practised by most of the nations about us: I mean a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who, for want of such a provision, are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

Addison.

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,

And long had sought his sufferings to redress;

She prays the god, to take the *foundling's* part,

To teach his hands some beneficial art

Practis'd in freeths.

Gay.

FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*from founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,

Albe Charissa was their chiefest *foundress*.

Spenser.

For zeal like her's her servants were to show;

She was the first, where need requir'd to go;

Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too.

Dryden.

FOUNT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

FOUNTAIN. *n. f.*

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread

A table of celestial food divine,

Ambrosial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;

And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink.

Milton.

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when

We see each grain of gravel.

Shakespeare.

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?

Taylor.

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;

But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries

To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

Addison.

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkles or spouts water; the other a fair receipt of water, without filth, or slime, or mud.

Bacon.

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.

Dryden.

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Com. Prayer.* You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*.

Parham.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Sparr.

FOUNTAINLESS. *adj.* [*from fountain*.] Without a fountain; without a spring.

So

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert fountains and dry. *Milton.*
FOUNTFUL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.
But when the fountful Ida's top they scal'd with utmost
haste, *Chapman.*

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks
To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word
out of use.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly
and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe*
their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*
FOUR. *adj.* [*prope*, Saxon.] Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four;
Myself the fifth. *Pope.*
FOURBE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not
in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false impudor, and a *fourbe*. *Dentham.*
FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.

Sum. xii. 6.
FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having twice
two feet.

Augur Aethylos, whose art in vain
From flight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with *four* on the plain. *Dryden.*
FOURSCORE. *adj.* [*four* and *score*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the
greater part of their men. *Bacon.*

The Chiois were first a free people, being a common-
wealth, maintaining a navy of *four score* ships. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *four score* years,
obtained great veneration from all sober potentates. *Clarendon.*

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the
age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *four score* it is too late a week. *Shakespeare.*

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions,
till after threecore and ten; and the two late ministers in
Spain were to till *four score*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUARE. *adj.* [*four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having
four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried
four square, of great height and beauty; and on each square
certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh.*

FOURTEEN. *adj.* [*fourteen*, Sax.] Four and ten; twicetwelve.
She says I am not *fourteen* years on the score for *four* she aye.

FOURTEENTH. *adj.* [*from fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen;
the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the
twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth*
day. *Bruno.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [*from four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after
the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!
What! wilt the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*

FOURTHLY. *adv.* [*from fourth*.] In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost,
and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon.*

FOURWHEELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel*.] Running upon twice
two wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong,
The maffy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA. *n. f.* [*from foute*, French.] A fig; a scold; an
act of contempt.

A *foute* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shakespeare.*
FOWL. *n. f.* [*fuzel*, *puhl*, Sax. *voeg*, Dutch.] A winged
animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in
books of all the feathered tribes.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subjects, and at their controuls. *Shakespeare.*
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pom-
pey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but me-
thinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not
think me as wise as divers fowls, to change my habitation in
the winter season. *Bacon.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the fowl of heaven. *Thomson.*
To FOWL. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To kill birds for food or
game.

FOWLER. *n. f.* [*from fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.
The fowler, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

With slaughter'd guns th' unwear'd fowler roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*
FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [*fowl* and *pie*.] A gun for birds.
'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good
*fowl*ingpiece, to destroy and scare them away. *Adrian.*

FOX. *n. f.* [*fox*, Saxon; *vos*, *voeg*, Dutch.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy
tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying
upon fowls or small animals.

The fox barks not when he would steal a lamb. *Shakspeare.*
He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shakspeare.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or thieves
of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Shakspeare.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE. *n. f.* [*fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laugh'd at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox,
than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a calf. *Upton.*

FOXCHASE. *n. f.* [*fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with
hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the geat;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *fox* hunt, wife at a debate. *Pope.*

FOXEVIL. *n. f.* [*fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the
hair sheds.

FOXGLOVES. *n. f.* A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the
cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into
five ample long segments: the flower consists of one stam-
en tubulose and compressed, and a little relaxed at the base:
these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow
upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes
a roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens at the
middle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are
contained. *Miller.*

FOXHUNTER. *n. f.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief
ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of
reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunts* went their way, and then outbreasted the
fox. *Upton.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a narrow
gate. *Shakspeare.*

FOXSHIP. *n. f.* [*from fox*.] The character or quality of a
fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Had'st thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakspeare.*

FOXTRAP. *n. f.* [*fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch
foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night wilt thou
foxtrap. *Upton.*

FOY. *n. f.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete
word.

He Easterland subdu'd, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute take. *Spenser.*

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate, to
infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
His day and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fractled* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare.*

FRACTION. *n. f.* [*fraction*, French; *fractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the
earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; but more
particularly several parcels of nature retain still the evident
marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Bacon.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are
computed, nor the sun, whereby years are reckoned, con-
sisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken
parts. *Bacon.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a
fraction.

FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [*from fraction*.] Belonging to a broken
number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and
decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole num-
bers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Bacon.*

FRACTURE. *n. f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the
stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the
law thereof. *Philosophy.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living beings.
But thou wilt find grief destroy,
That to the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song.
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Horace.*

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp.*

TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dislocated, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wifeman.*

FRAGILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,

Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,

That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain

In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Danham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanv.*

2. Weak; much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,

And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,

Before mine eyes thou'lt sit. *Milton.*

FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*,

decad bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common

chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knox.*

3. Frailty; lability to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age

of *fragility*. *Watson.*

FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken

from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,

Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the *Davidids*, has

shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts.*

If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-

ness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit

into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness

with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment*

should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of frag-

ments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

She, she is gone; he's gone: when thou know'lt this,

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,

Thou know'lt, and that it is not worth a thought;

He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Darne.*

FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.

Purs'd by hideous *fragors*, as before

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sands.*

FRAGRANCE. *n. f.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell;

FRAGRANCY. *n. f.* [pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eye separate he spies,

Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood

Half-ly'd. *Milton.*

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and

cabbages springing up in their full *fragancy* and verdure, than

to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by ar-

tificial heats. *Addison.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;

Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam

Scarce twenty measures from the living stream

To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,

Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

FRAGRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of

smell.

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place

Upon her head the various wreath;

The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;

Their scent, less fragrant than her breath. *Prior.*

FRAGRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*,

you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *n. f.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.] Subject to casualties; easily de-

stroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,

As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have rais'd this imaginary treasure of

happinefs, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure

are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the

sand. *Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them

of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may

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these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fall in words. *Taylor.*

FRAILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties

of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the vir-

tu-ty of a coward. *Norris.*

FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakness of resolution; inability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his

wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shel.*

Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:

Er I thee, thou thyself wilt cruel. *Milnes.*

God knows our *frailty*, thyself our weakness, and requires

of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; first of infirmity.

Love did his reason blind,

And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryden.*

Kind wits will those light faults excuse:

Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;

And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;

Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign.

And wait, 'till vis to sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

FRAISCHEUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A

word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.

Hither in Summer-evenings you repair,

To taste the *fraischeur* of the pure air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake

with bacon in it.

TO FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of

various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;

The one fair fram'd of burn'd ivory,

The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do

other such necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.

Abbot.

How the timber, saw it out, *frame* it, and set it together.

Mortimer.

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing our few words most horrible,

Thereof did veries *frame*. *Spenser.*

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent

knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our

lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, when being bred in broils,

Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*

Thyself forsooth heretofore theirs. *Shakespeare.*

I have been a servant to the law;

I never yet could *frame* my will to it,

And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakespeare.*

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding

frames to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from

objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,

And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Grann.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies;

And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope.*

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of

a man of wisdom and study in a length of years? *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving

and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,

I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakespeare.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story

or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed* to their con-

ceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or mem-

bers.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if

celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by

irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might

happen. *Hooker.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets

and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!

Almighty! thinke this universal *frame*. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal *frame*.

- The gate was adamant; eternal frame,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryden.*
We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable
multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a
God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson.*
2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.
Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a conven-
ient wooden frame, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*
His picture scarcely would deserve a frame. *Dryden.*
A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter,
being put into a frame where it may be swiftly turned round
its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the
palm of one's hand. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.
A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright. *Shakespeare.*
Your stedd fast preserves her frame;
In good and evil times the same. *Suiff.*
4. Scheme; order.
Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of
the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection.
John the Baptist, *Shakespeare.*
Whole spirits toil in frame of villanies.
6. Mechanical contrivance.
Shape; form; proportion.
A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into flame and frame. *Hudibras.*
- FRAMER. *n. f.* [from *frame*; *framman*, Saxon.] Maker;
former; contriver; skinner.
The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune,
should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the
first original framer of those medals. *Arbutnot.*
FRAMPOLD. *adj.* [I his word is written by Dr. Hackett *fram-
ful*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged;
crossgrained.
Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with
him: she leads a very *frampful* life with him. *Shakespeare.*
The *frampful* man could not be pacified. *Hackett's Life of Williams.*

- FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
They granted them markets, and other franchises, and
erected corporate towns among them. *Darwin.*
His gracious edict the same franchises yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corpora-
tions, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own
franchise. *Spenser.*
- To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to
make free; to keep free.
I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shakespeare.*

FRANKBLE. *adj.* [*frangis*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily
broken.
I thought it seem the foldest wood, if wrought before it be
well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frankble*. *Boyle.*

FRANCON. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A
parainour; a boon companion.
Full, by her side did sit the bold Sanfloy,
Fit mate for such a musing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *francon*. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
The moultier sort of trees yield little mofs, which is for
the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or
by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity
towards others. *Spratt.*
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civi-
lities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.
Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Spenser.*

4. Not restrained; licentious.
Might not be found a *franker* *francon*. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of
food.

Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old
frank? *Shakespeare.*
2. A letter which pays no postage.
You'll have immediately by several *franks*, my epistle to
lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A French coin.
To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hammer.*

Tell Richmond this from me,
That in the fly of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold:
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shakespeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Janus and de'v's.*
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.
My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you for I
fend this under his cover, or at least *frank'd* by him. *Swift.*
Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*.
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOUSE. *n. f.* The fame which we in Latin call
libera elem sine, or free alms in English; whence that tenure
is commonly known among our English lawyers, by the name
of a tenure in *frank almoe*, or *frankalmoe*, which, accord-
ing to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Asch.*
FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps
from its liberal distribution of odour.]
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or lumps,
of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not dis-
agreeable, and a bitter, acid, and resinous taste. It is a very
inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankin-
cense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it still
continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well
however as the world has at all times been acquainted with
the drug itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence
frankincense is brought, and much more so as to the tree
which produces it. It is commended against disorders in the
head and breast, and against diarrhoeas and dysenteries. *Hist.*
Take unto these sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exod.*
I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* grown in In-
dia. *Bonard.*

Black Ebony only will in India grow,
And odorous *frankincense* on the Sabazan bough. *Dryden.*
Cedar and *frankincense*, an odorous pine,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfume'd the air. *Pope.*
FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land.
It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly
englighted a gentleman fervant.

A spacious court they free,
Both plain and pleasant to be walled in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Spenser.*
FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakespeare.*
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Shakespeare.*
When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them
both. *Luce.*
By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to
spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than
cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their long toil.
2. Without constraint; without reserve.
The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses
and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* lifted themselves
amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*
He entered very *frankly* into those new delinquencies, which were
contrived at court. *Cowley.*

FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuitousness.
When the conde duke had some exaltation of his latest
duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere
affection, the other received his protestations with all con-
tempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that
he would have no friendship with him. *Cowley.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated
her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural
temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing
disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made
him converse with her before marriage in the same manner
he intended to do afterwards. *Asch.*

2. Liberality; bountylessness.
3. Freedom from reserve.
Upon occasion of the pictures present, he delivered with
the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word
by word, what Kalendar had told him touching the charge
story. *Swift.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness
and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and ve-
racity. *Bacon.*

FRAKPLE'DOE. *n. f.* [*franciplegium*, Latin, of *franc*, *i. e.* *liber*, & *pleige*, *i. e.* *palei joffer*.] A pledge or surety for free-men. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the public peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decenier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriff, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Covel.*

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*; *phreneticus*, Latin; *φρενικός*.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;

Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,

Or Cere's *frantic* rites have made them mad. *Spenser.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent. Eiterning, in the *frantic* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wilful, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hester.*

The lover, *frantic*,

Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*

To such height their *frantic* passion grows,

That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*

She tears her hair, and, *frantic* in her griefs,

Calls out Lucia. *Addison.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantic*.] Madly; outrageously.

Fig, he, how *frantically* I square my talk! *Shakespeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantic*.] Madness; fury of passion.

FRA'TERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternal*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content

With fair equality, *fraternal* state,

Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,

Over his brethren. *Milton.*

The admonition, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more particularly reprehensible; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her.

With all the strength and heats of eloquence

Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

FRA'TERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRA'TERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternitas*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

It is a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, that all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and fops will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.]

The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat;

trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem. *Dryden.*

None need the *frauds* of fly Ætles fear.

Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends? *Pope.*

FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

'Tis the welfare of all

Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man. *Shakespeare.*

He, full of *fraudful* arts,

This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE. *n. f.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulness;

FRAUDULENCY. *n. f.* [trickiness; proneness to artifice.]

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of heretics always to deprave the same. *Hester.*

FRAUDULENT. *adj.* [*fraudulentus*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue

His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;

The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou halt aveng'd

Supplanted Adam,

And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*. *Milton.*

FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *part. ip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part

The French and English, there miscarried

A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakespeare.*

With joy

And tidings *fraught*, to tell he now return'd. *Milton.*

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*

With all the riches of the rising sun,

And precious fands from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hester.*

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish fore,

Arriv'd, where they in earth their traitorous blood had spilt. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire

Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milton.*

Abdallah and Balfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Guerdian.*

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne

To tyrannous hate! (well, bosome, with thy *fraught*;

For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,

Charg'd with thyself and Jamer, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dry.*

TO FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:

If after this command thou *fraught* the court

With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *freight*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,

I have convey'd aboard. *Shakespeare.*

FRAY. *n. f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A brawl; a battle; a fight.

'Tis me, that on that ever blessed day,

When Christian fwords with Persian blood were dy'd,

The furious prince Tamerlane from that *fray*

His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*

I'll speak between the change of man and boy

With a deep voice, and turn two mincing steps

Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,

Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakespeare.*

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shakespeare.*

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,

To toil and struggle through the well fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,

Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day

With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope.*

TO FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide

Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,

Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,

To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,

Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Spenser.*

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*

Their vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour enough to *fray* them away. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. f.* [*fisch*, German, faucy, petulant; *fræc*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.

2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freak*, quoth she,

Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Spenser.*

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head,

the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She is so restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spettator.*

To

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To flit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift*
TO FREAK. v. a. [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into
England by *Thomson*.] To variegate; to chequer.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson*
FREAKISH. adj. [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourfome.
It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was
the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the fame unealy
fop. *L'Estrange*

FREAKISHLY. adv. [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humour-
fomely.

FREAKISHNESS. n. f. [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; hu-
mourfomness; whimicalness.

TO FREAM. v. n. [*fremere*, Lat. *fremir*, French.] To growl
or grunt as a bear. *Bailey*

FRECKLE. n. f. [*fleck*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*,
freckle.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden*

2. Any small spot or discoloration.
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours. *Shakespeare*

The farewell froths and easterly winds now spot your tulips;
therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn*
FRECKLED. adj. [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; dis-
coloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton*

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakespeare*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift*

FRECKLY. adj. [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with peace; upon which our forefathers
called their sanctuaries *fredtols*, i. e. the seats of peace. So
Fredric is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious
peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson*

FREE. adj. [Frisch, Saxon; vry, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not
dependent.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare*
A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or
thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple*

Free, what, and letter'd with so many chains? *Dryden*
How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power
to do what he will? *Locke*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior*
Set an unhappy pri's'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.
Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies,
that being a matter of private action in common life, where every
man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a
publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should pub-
lish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved,
the dedication was not so indifferent. *South*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton*

4. Permitted; allowed.
Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakespeare*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton*

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to frown thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*? *Shakespeare*
Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation
of their friends. *Temple*
The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Fulton*
I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *free* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope*

6. Open; ingenuous.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well;
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shakespeare*
Cassio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Owen*

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke
forth into a great laughter. *Hallam*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious.
Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purges with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare*

No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare. *Pope*
Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be
allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them
atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of them
in his latter works. *Pope*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks: his *anti-free*
offers left us nothing to ask. *Law*

10. Clear from distrust.
Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shown behind. *Shakespeare*

11. Guileless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ignorant. *Shakespeare*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden*

12. Exempt.
These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free* of. *Shakespeare*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Dan*
Let envy, then, those crimes within you set,
From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryden*

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden*
The will, *free* from the determination of each desire, is
left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without re-
sistance; admitted to the privileges of any body.
He therefore makes all birds of every sort
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
There several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden*

Friend!
What do'st thou make a ship-board? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou shouldest tempt the sea! *Dryden*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *freewill*.

TO FREE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to
manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare*
He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and spread the
laws which were going down. *Milton*

Can'st thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wall? *Dryden*

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.
It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to
be *free'd* of these inconveniencies the passions of those men-
ings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Carleton*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden*
Our land is from the rage of tigers *free'd*. *Dryden*

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden*
Fierce was the fight; but half-slain to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid.
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare*

5. To exempt.
For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Ramus*

6. To unlock; to open.
This master-key
Free every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden*

FREEBOTEER. *n. f.* [*free and bouter.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

The Kentishmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any English of name, and that his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom, professed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as failed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea. *Clarendon.*

FREEBOOTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*

FREEBORN. *n. f.* [*free and born.*] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freemen* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*
I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeman* subject, such things
perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no
Frenchman durst. *Dryden.*

Shall *freemen* men, in humble awe,
Submit to sivil shame;
Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,

Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHAPPEL. *n. f.* [*free and chappel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowell.*

FREECOST. *n. f.* [*free and cost.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought him so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freemen*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*

FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [*freed and man.*] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jollies, and will be preferred;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FREEDOM. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser.*

O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe;
That sale's enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond;
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestrained.

I will that all the fasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEQUOTED. *adj.* [*free and quot.*] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freely*. *Shakspeare.*

FREHEARTED. *adj.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must *frehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not incanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Davies.*

FREHOLD. *n. f.* [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in

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fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *folcland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, a noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in some of her majesty's treasuries. *Bacon.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Adison's Freeholder.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own consent. *Swift to Lord Mordaunt.*

FREHOLDEN. *n. f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREE'LY. *adv.* [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.

2. Without restraint; lavishly.

If my son were my husband, I would *free'ly* rejoice in that absence where he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakspeare.*

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains I have bestow'd to breed this present peace, You would drink *free'ly*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *free'ly* who have written well. *Pope.*

4. To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *free'ly* eat wheat-bread among men. *Ascham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *free'ly* on thyself bestow:
Fortune was never worship'd by the wife;
But, set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden.*

5. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Free'ly they flood who flood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*
He leaves us to chafe with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *free'ly*; and they who reject it, do also *free'ly* reject it. *Rogers.*

6. Frankly; liberally.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *free'ly* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*

7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *n. f.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakspeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Lact.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Adison's Remarks on Italy.*

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [*free and mind.*] Unconstrained; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon's Essays.*

FREENESS. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuoufness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sparr.*

FREESCHOOL. *n. f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the

time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeship* at least erected in every diocese. *Dowd.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeship* in ————, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. *adj.* [*free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freeship* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FREE-TONE. *n. f.* [*free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building.

Freeze is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*
I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *free-stone* coloured hand. *Shakspere.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison.*
FREEW'KKER. *n. f.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a con-temner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREEWILL. *n. f.* [*free* and *will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntaryness; spontaneity.
I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezra.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Malac.*

TO FREEZE. *v. n. pr.* *freeze*. [*vrizen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Key.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves what he did sing. *Shaksp.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shaksp.*

Heav'n *freezes* above severe, the clouds conceal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryd.*

TO FREEZE. *v. a. pr.* *freeze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
E'en in his garments! *Shaksp.*

My matter and miscell are almost *frozen* to death. *Shak.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shaksp.*

Death came on a main,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the feat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryd.*

TO FREIGHT. *v. a. pr.* *freighted*; part. *freighted*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*freter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Freight with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shakspere.*
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;

With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

Freighted with iron, from my native land
I flee my voyage. *Dryd.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Fre.*

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship to her swallow'd, and
I he *freighting* souls within her. *Shaksp.*

FREIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freights*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryd.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTIER. *n. f.* [*freteur*, French.] He who *freights* a vessel. *Fre.*

FREN. *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word widely forgotten.

But now from me his mad ring mind is flur'd,
And woos the widow's daughter of the gl'm;
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his fancy,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spens.*

FRENCH CLAY. *n. f.*

French Clay is an indurate clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green.

French Clay is unctuous to the touch, as asbestos is, but harder, and nearer approaching the confidence of stone. *Wood.*

TO FRE'CHIFY. *v. a.* [*from French*.] To imitate with the manner of France; to make a comcomb.

They mistook nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of baseness in foreign powers, which indeed happened.

Has he familiarly dillick'd
Your yellow starch, or said your doubtlet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Field.*

FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frénétique*, French; *Genetivus*; *Genetivus* therefore written *frénétique*.] Mad; deliriated.

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frénétique* malady. *Dand.*

FRENZY. *n. f.* [*Genetivus*; *phrenitis*, Latin; whence *phrenetic*, *phrenetic*, *phreny*, or *fenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of *fenzy* in him that ever governed *fenzy*. *Shaksp.*

True fortune is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *fenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

Why such a disposition of the body induces sleep, and disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions delirium or *fenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bos.*

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequent*, *fr* *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowds; concourse; assembly.

I he *frequent* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shaksp.*

He, in full *frequent* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Par.*

FREQUENT. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often met or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others will think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; as soon as influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Locke.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou can't e're while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, to many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *En. 7.*

FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequent*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals.
Frequent heres shall besiege your gates. *Dand.*

2. Used often to practice any thing.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself fit for the government. *Locke.*

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Malac.*

TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequent*, Latin; *frequent*, French.]

To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to it.

Later day,
Finding in it ports for hithers trade,
'Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *Field.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our saviour himself, and after him the apostles, *frequent* them. *Malac.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequent* my house. *Shaksp.*

At that time this land was known and frequented by the ships and vessels.

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

To serve my friends, the senate I frequent;

And there what I before digested, vent.

That he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well

received in it, is most undoubted.

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [from frequent.] Conversable; accessi-

ble. A word not now used, but not elegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his

humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the

more frequentable and less dangerous.

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [frequentatif, French; frequentativus, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the

frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [from frequent.] One who often resorts

to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of

churches.

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [frequenter, Latin.] Often; commonly;

not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; mani-

fold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how frequently both

gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers.

FRESCO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morn-

ing.

Hellish frites

Love more the frites of the nights.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;

A fading fresco here demands a sigh.

FRESH. *adj.* [fresche, Saxon; fraiche, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the fairs, I'll mead for thy repast;

The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,

And draw thy water from the freshest spring.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that,

a very great way within the sea, men may take up as fresh

water as if they were near the land.

3. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,

And while the dread of judgment past remain

Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,

With some regard to what's just and right,

Shall lead their lives.

That love which first was set, will first decay;

Muse of a fresher date will longer stay.

4. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories

Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water.

With such a care

As roses from their stalks we tear,

When we would still preserve them new,

And fresh as on the bush they grew.

Thou sun, said I, fair light!

And thou enlighten'd earth, so fresh and gay!

5. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus fresh'd;

Yet fresh from life, a new admitted guest,

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,

The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;

Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,

On engines they dissent their tortur'd joints.

6. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,

Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain:

Is laid to-day, to-morrow to be slain.

7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaired; unimpaired.

This pipe is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take or-

der that when he is dead there be chosen a pipe of fresh years,

between fifty and threescore.

Two swains,

Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair.

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,

Hast thou beheld a fresher gendewoman,

Such war of a white and red within her cheeks?

It is no rare observation in England to see a fresh coloured

lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him foot

after attending her to the grave.

I they repent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent,

fresh coloured young gentlemen.

9. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a fresh gale of wind fills the sails of a ship.

10. Falling; opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him

Where the quick fishes are.

To FRESHEN. *v. n.* [from fresh.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow

In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world.

To FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A fresh'ning breeze the magic power supply'd,

While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide.

FRESHET. *n. f.* [from fresh.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,

Fresh or purling brook, or still or fin.

FRESHLY. *adv.* [from fresh]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of hereby be ng grown unto such ripeness as that

was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes

those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth;

but afterwards fresh spring up again, no less pernicious than

at the first.

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouth as household words,

Be in their flowing cups fresh remember'd.

They are now freshly in difference with them.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as fresh as he did the day he wrestled?

FRESHNESS. *n. f.* [from fresh.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.

Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers

pressed or beaten, do lose the freshness and sweetness of their

odour.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant freshness of it, it is such a pleasure as can

never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever

weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of

men.

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for freshness, and

gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they

be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and

making them reverberate in circles

Say, if the plebe, the hither may repair,

And breathe the freshness of the open air.

She laid her down to rest,

And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,

To take the freshness of the morning air.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,

Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating flames;

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wouled grace,

And an unusual paleness spreads her face.

6. Freedom from saltness.

FRESHWATER. [A compound word of fresh and water, used as

an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term

borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatize those who come first

to sea as freshwater men or novices.

The nobility, as freshwater soldiers which had never seen but

some light skirmish, in their vain bravery made light account

of the Turks.

FRET. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful:

some derive it from fretan, to eat; others from fretan, to

adorn: some from fretto; Skinner more probably from fretto,

or the French fretiller: perhaps it comes immediately from the

Latin fretum.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement

is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the

sea, running between two shores.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or

other cause.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the sur-

face covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the

fret, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its pas-

sage.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the

fret, discharge itself of all heterogeneous mixtures.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates

the vibrations of the string.

It requir'd good winding of a string before it will make any

note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the

the less distance is between the frets.

The harp

Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe

And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,

Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice

Choral or unison.

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two

wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FRICTION. *n. f.* [*frictio*, Fr. *fric*, from *fri*, Latin.] The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton.*

2. The resistance of machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses: so that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. f.* [*frige dæg*, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer, And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. f.* [*friend*, Dutch; *freond*, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally neglected.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shakespeare.*

Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus.*

God's benison go with you, and with those That would make good of bad and friends of foes. *Shak.*

Wonder not to find this foul extend The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes to fast in silence of the night? —A friend. *Shakespeare.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's friends with Cæsar, In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind Was then scarce friends with him. *Shakespeare.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends His regal feat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peascham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how cam'st thou in hither? What supports me, do'st thou ask? *Matthew.*

The confidence, friend, I have lost mine eyes o'erply'd In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shakespeare.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's fo extended, That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS. *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. *Shakespeare.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the friendless person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky, Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden.*

To what new clime, what distant sky, Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly? Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantic shore, Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS MAN. The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from friendly.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and friendliness hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendliness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporeal health. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY. *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

'They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still unto them. *2 Maccabees.*

Thou to mankind Be good, and friendly still, and oft return! *Milton.*

How art thou To me so friendly grown above the rest Of brutal kind? *Milton.*

N° LIX.

Let the Naisau-star in rising majesty appear, And guide the prosperous mariner With everlasting beams of friendly light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite, And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thome In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena, Is of such power to stir up joy as this, To life so friendly, or so cool to thirt. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness.

Here between the armies, Let's drink together friendly, and embrace; That all their eyes may bear those tokens home Of our restored love and amity. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDSHIP. *n. f.* [*friendship*, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease, If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

His friendships, still to few confin'd, Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

Raw captains are usually sent, only preferred by friendship, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel: Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest; Repose you there. *Shakespeare.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [*drap de frieze*, French.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.

If all the world Should in a fit of temperance feed on pulse, Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze, The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans, of gigantic size, Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze. *Dryden.*

He could no more live without his frieze coat than without his skin. *Addison.*

See how the double nation lies, Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze; As if a man in making poetries, Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting frieze, Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shak.*

Nor did there want Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures grav'n; The roof was fretted gold. *Milton.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for frieze. *Dryden.*

FRIEZED. *adj.* [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE. *adj.* [frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little frieze-like tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison.*

FRIGAT. *n. f.* [*frigat*, French; *frigate*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed frigats.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embelized in certain frigats. *Ruleigh.*

On high-raisd decks the haughty Belgians ride, Beneath whose shade our humble frigats go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play About her little frigate, therein making way. *Spenser.*

FRIGEFAC'TION. *n. f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, *v. a.* [*frigh*, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt.

The herds Were strongly clam'rous in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit, With innocence guarded, With virtue rewarded, I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden.*

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The mind *fright*s itself with any thing reflected on in gross,
and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the
shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glancing off with many a broaden'd orb,
He *fright*s the nations. *Thomson.*

FRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

TO FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infect the wood. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasing.

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *fright-
fully* to the imagination: 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of im-
pressing terror.

FRIGID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but
in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable,
and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both
animals and vegetables. *Chryse.*

2. Without warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire or fancy.

If justice Philip's cottage head
Some *frigid* rhymes disbursts,

They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

FRIGIDITY. *n. f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but
the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy
than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders
that serenity which is necessary to so severe an intemperance;
and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason
of its dulling moisture. *Glanville.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without af-
fection.

FRIGIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want
of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facie*, Latin.]

Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which
float in the air in cold weather, and occasion *freezing*. *Quincy.*

TO FRILL. *v. a.* [*frillure*, French.] To quake or shiver with
cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Ditt.*

FRINGE. *n. f.* [*frigus*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Orna-
mental appendages added to dress or furniture.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes*
of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden.*

The shadows of all bodies in this light, were bordered
with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, where-
of that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and
most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was nar-
rowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton.*

FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes;
to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, fringed with most beautiful trees,
reflected the sun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRIPPER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in
old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are fold.

Oh, oh, monster, we know what belongs to a *frippery*.
Shakespeare.

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from
Druidia to play their after-game. *Heuvel.*

2. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tatter'd rags.

Poor poet, that, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit,

From brocade is become to bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage and pity it. *B. Johnson.*

The fighting-place now seamen rage supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Dans.*

Ragfair is a place near the tower of London, where old
cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Notes: See Page's Dictionary.*

TO FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it
round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard;
and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the
water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Boer.*

The fish tell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this tricking
intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus improve the
understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I
know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolic or gaiety.

We are as twin'd lamb, that did *frisk* it in the sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare.*

About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth. *Milton.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, in ease
and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
Then serve their fury with the rushing mane. *Dryden.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beafts in gambols *frisk'd* before their boundless god. *Dryden.*

Off to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd. *Alfieri.*

Those merry blades,
That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Pope.*

Peg faints at the found of an organ, and yet will dance and
frisk at the noise of a bagpipe. *Shakespeare.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimic animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolic; a fit of wanton
gaiety.

FRISKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not content or
settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Genius.*

FRISKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low
word.

FRISKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A
low word.

FRIT. *n. f.* [Among chymists.] Adhes or salt baked or fired
together with sand.

FRITH. *n. f.* [*fratum*, Latin.]

1. A flat of the sea where the water being confined is rough.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryden.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd up in our faces. *Tim.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now
retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ols from the
land to low water mark, and having in it a butt or cod with
an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back
with the ebb, are stopp'd from issuing out again. *Genius.*

FRITILLARY. *n. f.* [*frutillare*, French.] A plant.

The flower consists of six leaves, and is of the bell-shaped
lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the most part, che-
quered: the style of the flower becomes an oblong fruit,
divided into three cells, and filled with flat seeds, lying in the
double row: the root consists of two fleshy knobs, for the
most part semi-globular, betwixt which arises the flower-
stalk. *Alfieri.*

FRITINANCY. *n. f.* [from *frittinisi*, Latin.] The action of
an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *frittinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of
the locust, and its life short. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FRITTER. *n. f.* [*frutere*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make! *Swift.*

Let slut have one pancake for company sake. *See it.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English! *Shakespeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure searching all ways, and breaketh where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon.*

The ancient errant knights

Won all their ladies hearts in fights;

And cut whole giants into *fritters*;

To put them into amorous twitters. *Shakespeare.*

3. A cheefcake; a wig.

2. *FRI TTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!

My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence;

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,

And these too notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope.*

FRI VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivulus*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.] Slight;

trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivulus* to try we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hobbes.*

These seem very *frivulus* and fruitless; for, by the break of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*

She tam'd the brinded lions,

And spotted mountain pard; but let at nought

The *frivulus* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Those things which now seem *frivulus* and slight,

Will be of serious consequence to you,

When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roscommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome seem to have

agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of

honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, how-
ever *frivulus* the articles, or however weak the surmises,

whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself

obliged to answer every *frivulus* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI VOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivulus*.] Want of importance;

triflingness.

FRI VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivulus*.] Triflingly; without

weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like

naps of frizee.

Th' humble shrub

And bush, with *friz'd* hair implicit. *Milton.*

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Holcut.*

I doff'd my shoe, and swear

Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. *Gay.*

FRI ZLER. *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of *pro*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the

word, *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward.

The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having

spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Ro-

mans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did

cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them

both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spens.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,

Now *to*, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,

Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.

They turn round like grindstones,

Which they dig out *fro* the delves,

For their bairns bread, wives and selves. *Ben. Johnson.*

FROCK. *n. f.* [*frac*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,

That to the use of actions fair and good,

He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,

That aptly is put on.

Chalybeian temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail

Adamantine proof. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Milton.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [*progs*, Saxon.] *Dryden.*

1. A small animal, with four feet, living both by land and water,

and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking

of beast and fish. There is likewise a mixed green frog that

perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tod-

pole. *Shakespeare.*

Autter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water,

with which shall descend *frogs*. *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of the hore's hoof.

FROG BIT. *n. f.* [*frog and bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FROG FISH. *n. f.* [*frog and fish*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FROG GRASS. *n. f.* [*frog and grass*.] A kind of herb.

FROGLITTER. *n. f.* [*frog and lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [from the French *friser*, as the pancake is crisp'd

or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon

inclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK. *adj.* [*vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full

of pranks.

We fairies, that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the fun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are *frolick*. *Shakespeare.*

Whether, as some sages sing,

The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a Maying;

There on beds of violets blue,

And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,

At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick* and the loud. *Waller.*

FROLICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight

of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,

And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks*

and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends the pensive cat gives o'er

Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FROLICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks;

to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Then to her new love let her go,

And deck her in golden array;

Be swift at ev'ry fine show,

And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FROLICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily; wildly.

FROLICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *frolicksome*.] Wildness of

gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.] With wild

gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [from, Saxon and Scottish.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour

Will take ten thousand subjects from your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon from the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare from steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The long began from Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmigration.

The messengers from our sister and the king. *Shakspeare.*

5. Noting abstraction; vocation from.

I shall find time

From this enormous state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare.*

6. With to following: noting succession.

These motions we must examine from first to last, to find

out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet.*

He bid her from time to time be comforted. *Addison.*

7. Out of; noting emission.

When the most high

Eternal Father, from his secret cloud

Amidst, in thunder utter'd his voice. *Milton.*

Then pierc'd with pain, he shook her haughty head,

Sigh'd from her inward soul, and thus the said. *Dryden.*

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the time present will not be found and perfect.

This is evident from that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge.—How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou from the bridge? *Shakspeare.*

10. Out of; noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,

Of poor descent; Acetes is my name. *Addison.*

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler cause;

From your own knowledge, not from nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God from the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We flicken loam from her contagious care;

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxations

- Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it *Arbutnot.*
12. *Out of.* Noting the ground or cause of any thing.
They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden.*
What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine?
We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dry.*
'Tis true *from* force the strongest titles spring. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. Noting distance.
His regiment lies half a mile at least
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakesp.*
14. Noting separation or recession.
To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakesp.*
By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care, *Shakspere.*
Halt thou becheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart,
Rush to the race, and panting fiercely bear
Th' extremes of sevenfold hope and chilling fear. *Dryden.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance.
From jealousy's tormenting strife,
For ever be thy bosom free. *Prior.*
16. At a distance. Noting absence.
Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,
Of difference, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shakspere.*
17. Noting derivation.
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And knos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*
The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were
mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*
I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The other had been trained up from thy youth in the war
of Flanders. *Clarendon.*
The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*
Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done
'till about that time? *Tillotson.*
19. Contrary to.
Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing;
whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold,
as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakspere.*
Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shaksp.*
Did you draw bonds to forfeit? igno, to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Dinne.*
20. Noting removal.
Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs:
as, *from above, from the parts above; from below, from the*
places below; of which some are here exemplified.
22. *FROM above.*
He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous
confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also
with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they did to con-
firm. *Hosker.*
No sooner where his eyes in slumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden.*
23. *FROM afar.*
Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden.*
24. *FROM beneath.*
With whirlwinds *from beneath* the toils'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*
An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*
25. *FROM behind.*
See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*
26. *FROM far.*
The train, proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'ns survey. *Dryden.*
27. *FROM high.*
Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*. *Dryden.*
28. *FROM thence.* Here *from* is superfluous.
In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they
rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick
interest; and *from hence* have always risen the most dangerous
factions, which have ruin'd the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*
29. *FROM whence.* *From* is here superfluous.
- While future realms his wand'ring thought delights,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Page.*
30. *FROM where.*
From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,
Us to their shores our filial duty draws. *Page.*
31. *FROM without.*
When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to
plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread
into generations, and not be pieced *from without*. *Bacon.*
If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without*. *Dryden.*
32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its
proper case.
33. *FROM amidst.*
Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous force,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'ns invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise. *Alfinge.*
34. *FROM among.*
Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Pretence divine! *Alfinge.*
35. *FROM beneath.*
My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*
36. *FROM beyond.*
There followed him great multitudes of people *from Gal-*
ilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Alfinge.*
37. *FROM forth.*
Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow,
Brought the full laver o' their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Page.*
38. *FROM off.*
The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain
tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of a
Whirlpool. *Dryden.*
Knights, unbars' may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*
39. *FROM out.*
The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where
he was not ashamed the world should behold him a belov'd,
commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to bring
their death. *Dryden.*
And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Alfinge.*
Now shake, *from out* thy fruitful breast, the son
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden.*
Strong god of arms, whose iron keps't sways
The freezing North and hyperborean fogs,
Terra is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the dragon. *Dryden.*
40. *FROM out of.*
Whatever such principle there is, it was at the first laid
out by discourse, and drawn *from out* of the very bosom of
heaven and earth. *Hale.*
41. *FROM under.*
He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under allies into sudden flame. *Alfinge.*
42. *FROM within.*
From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*
- FROMWARD.* *p. ep.* [*from* and *peap*, Saxon.] *Any way;*
the contrary to the word *towards*.
As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went forward
fromward his death. *Shaksp.*
The common horizontal needle is continually varying
towards East and West; and so the dipping or inclining needle
is varying up and down, towards or *fromward* the zenith.
Chapin's Phil. Prae.
- FRONTIFEROUS.* *adj.* [*frons*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dub.*
- FRONT.* *n. f.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]
1. The face.
His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Page.*
They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue. *Cost.*
The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy bosom glow. *Shaksp.*
2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike; as, a *fronted*
front; a herce *front*. This is the usual sense.
3. The face as opposed to an enemy.
His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, make way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *David's Civil Wars.*
4. The part or place opposed to the face. *Tia*

The access of the town was only by a neck of land : our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in front, and from the galleries that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt hoft and hoft but narrow space was left,

A dreadful interval ! and front to front

Presented, flood in terrible array. *Milton.*

6. The forefront of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the front ; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The prince approach'd the door,

Possess'd the porch, and on the front above

He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden.*

One sees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face ; to encounter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane ; we will walk lower : if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakespeare.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with easy gloans. *Shakespeare.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or fronted with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and to divide the reputation. *Bacon.*

I shall front thee, like some flaming ghost,

With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing. The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to front the church that stands at the other. *Addison.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I front but in that file,

Where others tell steps with me. *Shakespeare.*

FRONTAL. *n. f.* [frontale, Lat. frontal, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnotics. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercepts upon the temples of malice : frontals may also be applied. *Wifeman.*

The torpedo, being alive, stupefies at a distance ; but after death produceth no such effect ; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as frontals in phrenies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FRONTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line : used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRONTBOX. *n. f.* [front and box.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,

Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains !

That men may say, when we the frontbox grace,

Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRONTED. *adj.* [from front.] Formed with a front.

Part fronted brigades form.

FRONTIER. *n. f.* [frontiere, French.] The marches ; the limit ; the utmost verge of any territory ; the border : properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those frontiers about him. *Spenser.*

I upon my frontiers here

Keep residence.

That little which is left to defend.

FRONTIER. *adj.* Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,

Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds. *Addison.*

FRONTISPIECE. *n. f.* [frontispicium, id quod in fronte conspicitur ; frontispice, French.] That part of any building or other body that curiously meets the eye.

With frontispice of diamond and gold

Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems

The portal thence. *Milton.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece ? Locke.

The frontispiece of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison.*

FRONTLESS. *adj.* [from front.] Without blushes ; without shame ; without diffidence.

There, frontless man, we follow'd from afar,

Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryden.*

For vice, though frontless and of harden'd face,

Is danted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

No. LIX.

Strike a blush through frontless battery. *Pope.*

FRONTLET. *n. f.* [from front, Latin ; frontlet, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on ? You are

too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakespeare.*

They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. *Deuter. vi. 8.*

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wifeman.*

FRONTROOM. *n. f.* [front and room.] An apartment in the forefront of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the frontrooms are commonly more airy than the backrooms ; and it will be inconvenient to make the frontroom shallow. *Mexon.*

FRORE. *adj.* [frozen, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton*.

The parching air

Burns froze, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milton.*

FRORENE. *adj.* [frozen, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen ; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh froze I feel,

And my galaxy grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

FROST. *n. f.* [frore, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold ; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man : to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,

And bears his blushing honours thick upon him ;

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,

And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely

His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,

And then he falls. *Shakespeare.*

When the frost freezes upon wine, only the more watery parts are congealed : there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,

Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope.*

FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [frost and bitten.] Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves, gathered somewhat before they are too much frostbitten, make excellent mattresses. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *adj.* [from frost.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich broadc'd silk unfold,

Where rising flows grow stiff with frost'd gold. *Gay.*

FROSTILY. *adv.* [from frost.]

1. With frost ; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather thou should'st utterly

Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. *Ben. Johnson.*

FROSTINESS. *n. f.* [from frost.] Cold ; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. f.* [frost and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are fast only to take hold, for better progression ; as a horse that is shod with frostnails. *Greus.*

FROSTWORK. *n. f.* [frost and work.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those

The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose ;

The snowy fleece and curious frostwork these,

Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

FROSTY. *adj.* [from frost.]

1. Having the power of congelation ; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel fled,

Be pitiful to my condemned fons. *Shakespeare.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely ; as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat, all starved with cold and hunger, went out one frosty morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*

2. Chill in affection ; without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a frosty spirited rogue is this ! *Shakespeare.*

3. Hoary ; gray-haired ; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty ?

If it be banish'd from the frosty head,

Where shall it find a harbour in the earth ? *Shakespeare.*

FROTH. *n. f.* [frore, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume ; foam ; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurried he about,

And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs

Of his froth foamy flood. *Spenser.*

When wind expirith from under the sea, as it causeth some rebounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of froth. *Bacon.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,

Though all to shivers dash'd, th' affault renew ;

Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

The useless froth swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glowville.*

9 X

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *frab*, and mingled mud arise. *Dryd.*
They were the *frab* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd it most. *Dryden.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *frab*; and after that *frab* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *frab* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness. *Newton's Opticks.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *frab* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *frab*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusser.*

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *frab* treasure at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [from *frab*.] With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [from *frab*.] 1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some frothy, as elms. *Bacon.*
Behold a *frab* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; waiting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frab*. *Bacon.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frab* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frab* as; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a dissembler, in which white little gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser.*
Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin,
or an overbearing *frounce* head. *Ascham.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as the was wont,
With the Antick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

PECCOATS in *frouzy* heaps.
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudly wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROWARD. *adj.* [from *froward*, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *isward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me to delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*
Whole ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* fashions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely. I had me and was worthy, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Isaiah.*

FROWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward*.] Peccableness; perverseness.
How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he (another) how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *Isaiah.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Alfina.*

FROWER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A clearing tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Taylor.*

TO FROWN. *v. a.* [*frower*, old French, to wrinkle. *Sinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that the *frown*; I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

They chide their magnificence;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare.*

How now, daughter, what makes that forehead so? You are too much of late i' th' *frown*.
—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakespeare.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*.
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Way'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Isaiah.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frown* commands. *Pope.*

FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A count'nance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shakespeare.*

FROWY. *adj.* Muffy; molly. This word is now out of use; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frouzy* fede,
Or with the weeds be gluted. *Isaiah.*

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in *fray*;
but his armour so naturally representing ice, and his countenance so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see any thing that pleased me better. *Isaiah.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:
What was the wail of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, *illies* forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryden.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Fables and last.*

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
Who this profess,
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*

FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Isaiah.*

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifer*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the sovereign raises, as an expence which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet flowers to *fructify* the earth. *Isaiah.*

Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Gravina.*

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; which the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage, and serveth as a most approved remedy against all diseases, and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Isaiah.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or remote them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Isaiah.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Springs, to *fructify* the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a beech-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Bacon's Fables.*

FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructuex*, Fr. from *fructus*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the light
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Isaiah.*

FRUGAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal'*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loofe and straggling streams,
Suspect a drilling day. *Dryden.*

FRUGALLY. *adv.* [*from frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pafimond his marriage pres'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause
of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing
for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'rent virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*
In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot
omit. *Dryden.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-
sible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality* without
entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbutnot.*

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Anf.*

FRUIT. *n. f.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frucht*, Welch; *Frucht*, Ainf.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-
tained.

The strawberry grows under the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of bawky kind. *Shakespeare.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the fun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,
and truth. *Ex. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Canst thou their reck'nings keep; the time compute,
When their twol'n bellies shall enlarge their *fruit*. *Sandsy.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?
Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what bene-
fit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will
be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method
which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and
to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she
was pale, when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*

If I live in the flesh, this is the *fruit* of my labour. *Philip. i.*

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various
fruits.

In heav'n the trees

Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines

Yield nectar. *Milton.*

Greedy they pluck'd

The *fruitage*, fair to fight, like that which grew

Near that bituminous lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-
ers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *Mure.*

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which pro-
duces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the
measles. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality
of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,
as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUITIER. *n. f.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in
fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer* behind
Gray's inn. *Shakespeare.*

Walrus the *fruiterer*'s hand in Autumn stain;

Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Ofs, notwithstanding all thy care

To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*

Exempt from ills, an orient blast

Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit-loft, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life
than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual ab-
sence. *Sidney.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shak.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend

To make this creature *fruitful*!

Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the
damsels *fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,

And from Britannia's publick posts retire,

Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,

Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [*from fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,

And puter fire through universal night,

And empty space, did *fruitfully* unite. *Reformen.*

2. Plentifully; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if you will

want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shaksf.*

FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of
the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing,
that they had before the flood. *Raleigh.*

2. The quality of being prolific.

The goddess, present at the match she made,

So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,

That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help
the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young
writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate
him for. *Ben. Johnson.*

FRUITGROVES. *n. f.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close
plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,

Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,

To tend the *fruitgroves*? *Petr.*

FRUITION. *n. f.* [*fruer*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession;

pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of
that wherewith his life is preferred, or with performance of
such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n by breath of her renown,

Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive

Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakespeare.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,

Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts

Cannot so great a fluency receive,

But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandy.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices
in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his
body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition*
destroyed. *Rogers.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,

Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;

'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,

The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Gravv.*

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Enjoying; possessing;

having the power of enjoyment.

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental know-
ledge, it it reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven
to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS. *adj.* [*from fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could
not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as
high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again

Back to the world, whose joys fo *fruitless* are;

But let me here for ay in peace remain,

Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Spenfer.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;

Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t'excel. *Milton.*

3. Without off-spring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,

And put a barren scepter in my gripe;

No fen of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [*from fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unpro-
fitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence
blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd

What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *n. f.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time
for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. *n. f.* [*fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind
whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady,

Lady, by yonder blest moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruittree* tops. *Shakespeare.*
They took strong cities, posseted houses full of all goods,
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*
FRUMENTACIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Stinner. Ainsw.*
FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *fruisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all, *Shakespeare.*
But I'll be master of it.

FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so periphrastic, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *Merr.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and fees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustrare*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*. *Hooter.*

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my seeming. *Shakespeare.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wife to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury.*

FRUSTRATE. *participial. adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd

Whom thus we flay to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakespeare.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*. *Raleigh.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryden.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*. *Hooter.*

FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [from *frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrare*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and a curse. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *n. f.* [from *free*, foam, Danish. *Stinner.*]

1. The warm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us, but we love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Dennis.*

Forthwith the founts and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in flocks, that oft
Bank the mid-sea. *Adrian.*
The angler had the hap to draw a very little fish from among the *fry*. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie

The huge leviantas, 't attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the *fry*.

Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryden.*

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of these rakeshell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,

Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens founding timbrels sung. *Spenser.*

Draw me no confessions there,
Nor dogs, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*

Of animals that flock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collins.*

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.

He drestheth the duff from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Admirer.*

To **FRY.** *v. a.* [from *frigere*, Lat. *friss*, Welsh; *frijid*, Ersk.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To **FRY.** *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with sugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread roasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly glide along, and swell the floor, *Dryden.*

That course he fear'd.

FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *n. f.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Hewel.*

We understand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worse. *L'Estrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the twinkling of a brass kettle or *fryingpan*. *Adelphi.*

To **FUB.** *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fish*. See *Foe*.

A hundred mark is a long louse for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd off* and *fubb'd off* from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare.*

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FUCATED. *adj.* [from *fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.

Women chat

Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Bon. Johnson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collins.*

To **FUDDLE.** *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

Earnest brimming bowls

Leave every foul the table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet. *Tromp.*

To **FUDDLE.** *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Men, we fee, will be whoring and *fuddling* on still. *L'Estr.*

FUEL. *n. f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or alimant of fire. *If ix. 5.*

This shall be with burning and *fuel* of fire.

This spark will prove a raging fire. *Shakespeare.*

If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love my *fuel* is. *Prior.*

And as the *fuel* links, the flame decreaseth.

To **FUEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet the cannot walle by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is, *Dennis.*

To *fuel* such a fever long. *New.*

FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fueh* the infernal flame.

The *fueh*'d chimney blazes wide.

*Cowley.
Thomson.*

a. To store with firing.
Some are plainly oeconomical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fueled*.
Wotton.

FUGILLEMENTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philemet*.
Fugillemente colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn.

FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

2. Spirit and false, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot.

FUGA. *intery.* [perhaps from *Phi.*] An expression of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fueh*, how he hinks of Spain!

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop nowhere.

Happiness, object of that waking dream, Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade, Notional good, by fancy only made.

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit.

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Partian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Partians follow.

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician.

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives*, are of that condition.

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,
Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring.

We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death.

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

There are also in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives*, which are there abiding.

Your royal highness is too great and too just a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*.

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretions, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation.

2. Inability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow.

The reports and *figures* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and transduction.

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *figures*; or through the whole symphony artful and unimagined touches adorn and grace the well-ruddied chords of some choice composer.

His volant touch
Infused through all proportions, low and high,

N. LX.

FUL

Fled and purlo'd transverse the resonant *figures*.
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage.

That rapt by note, and through the garnet rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire;

Combat in trills, and in a *figure* expire.

FULGEMENT. *n. f.* [*fulgimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiperates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distance: from the center or *fulcrum*.

FULFILL. *v. a.* [*fulfill*, Latin.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,
And correspondent and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the sons of Troy.

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fixed the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies.

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends.

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop it a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfill*;
As I perform my cruel father's will.

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law.

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd, declar'd thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliss.

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*ful* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion.

FULGENT. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter.

FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud, his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright, appear'd.

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason.

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death.

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them.

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham*'s hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.

FULGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, Fr. *fuliginus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and to cure madness.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies.

FULMART. *n. f.* [This word of which *Stinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *snort*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The *fishot*, the *fulmart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and with n the bowels of the earth.

FULL. *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacancy; without any space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but full of wantfulness.

You should tread a course
Pretty and full of view.

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of inconvenience; for they taint business through want of secrecy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,

9 Y

I turn'd

I turn'd my weary side, but fill in vain,
Though full of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryd.*
He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd
about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And flames his goddess by your matchless charms. *Grave.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.
Full of days was he; *Tickell.*

Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.
Plump; faginated; fat.
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wifeman.*

5. Saturated; fated.
I am full of the burnt offerings of rams.
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before
it be full of the same object. *Isaiah.*

6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Lacks.*

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.
Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any other liquor.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as
fast as occasions were offered. *Hammud.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the
world full assurance of another life. *Tillotson.*

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.
After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow
them to drink as they please; but gallop them full speed, to
warm the water in their bellies. *Swift.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our language
or art were defective; but where mine are fuller than
his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of
him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study to describe
such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which
is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few
words, so fit and proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart;
but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest
sound. *Shakespeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises
in the same more full and resounding. *Bacon.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.
In the Sultanaty of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned over families
of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose
a nation, where the custom were that after full age the
sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of their possessions.
Bacon's Holy War.

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morning,
he felt his legs fa-ter. *Wifeman.*

14. Noting the conclusion of any matter, or a full stop.
Therewith he ende', making a full point of a hearty
figh. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember
to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a
full face: they always appear in profile. *Addison.*

FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the full. *Shakespeare.*

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well,
and preserved the dignity of it to the full. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the forementioned
author to the full. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull
Are emblems, rather than express the full
Of what he feels. *Dryden.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the full
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.
The Swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare.*

3. The whole; the total.
The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy power to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at full. *Shakespeare.*

But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being full.
When I had fed them to the full, *Jer.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes
a perfect orb.
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the
full of the moon. *Bacon.*

FULL. *adv.*
1. Without abatement.
In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; for many
of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the
play is supposed to begin. *Dryden.*

A modest blush he wears, not torn'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all
his care; but the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is full
as liable to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth
to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could
not perform without it. *Dryden.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm aritheth the Stygian flood. *Shakespeare.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Shakespeare.*

4. Directly.
He met her full, but full of warefulness.
He then confronts the battle;
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Shakespeare.*

At length relolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intensify
strengthen their signification.
Why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,
Bear you the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *Shakespeare.*

I was set at work
Among my malis; full little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shakespeare.*

Full well ye reject the commandment.
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd a full sad. *Shakespeare.*

You full little think that you must be the beginner of the
discourse yourself. *Dryden.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Full well the god his filer's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue.
'Tis here a perquisite full as honest, by which you have
best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Shakespeare.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing
arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [full and blown.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.
My glories are past danger; they're full blown:
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Shakespeare.*

My full-blown youth already fades apace;
Of our short bei g 'tis the shortest space!
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal ind gnation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [full and bottom.] Having a large
bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having
pawnd a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottomed wig for a week
of money. *Shakespeare.*

FULL-EARED. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er full-eared corn, or torrents raging courts. *Dryden.*

FULL-EYED. [full and eye.] Having large prominent
eyes.

FULL-FED. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a patridge plump, full-fed and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

FULL-LADEN. [full and laden.] Laden 'till there can be no
more.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-
mises should flood down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough,
to be plucked by every idle and wasteful hand. *Shakespeare.*

FULL-SPRE'AD. [*full* and *spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that gainst stiff gales lavinging go,
Must be at once relolv'd and fullful too.

Dryden.

FULL-SUMMED. [*full* and *summed*.] Complete in all its parts.

The time was that the cedar stretched forth his imperial branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and with full-summed wings fastening his talons east and west; but now the eagle is become half naked.

Howel.

To FULLE. *v. a.* [*fulle*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. *n. f.* [*from full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER. *n. f.* [*fulle*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off

The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakespeare.

His raiment became thinning, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them.

Mark, ix. 3.

FULLER'S EARTH. *n. f.*

Fuller's earth is a sort of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *fuller's earth* is dug in our own island.

Hill.

The *fuller's earth* of England is very various, and it very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture.

Woodward on Fyffils.

FULLERY. *n. f.* [*from fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. *n. f.* [*full* and *mill*.] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth 'till it is cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp.

Mortimer.

FULLY. *adv.* [*from full*.]

1. Without vacancy.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.

Hobbs.

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it.

Lake.

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd.

Albion.

FULMINANT. *adj.* [*fulm. nant*, Fr. *fulminant*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmine*, Lat. *fulminare*, French.]

1. To thunder.

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while; after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh.

Boyle.

In dampa one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

FULMINATION. *n. f.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulminacion*, French; *from fulminate*.]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of censure.

The *fulmination* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule.

Albiff's Parergon.

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [*fulminant*, Latin; *from fulminate*.]

Thundering; striking horror.

FULLNESS. *n. f.* [*from full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press.

Numb. xviii. 27.

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom.

King Charles.

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulness* only with their continuance.

South.

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstrations and *fulness* of the cry.

Bacon's Henry VII.

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as the;
And the fair divided excellence,
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him.

Shakespeare.

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness.

Taylor's Ru's of Living Holy.

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*

Is forer than to lie for need; and fallhood

Is worse in kings than beggars.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.

Bacon's Essays.

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style.

Dryden.

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both.

Pope.

FULSOME. *adj.* [*from fulle*, Saxon, foul.]

1. Naufeous; offensive.

The faithful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;

And in the doing of the deed of kind,

He fluck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.

Shakespeare.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,

With naufeous images my fancy fills,

And all goes down like ozymel of squills.

Recommen.

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,

How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,

And die of rank diseases here at home?

Ottway's Orphan.

2. Of a rank odious smell.

White fustion is of a dainty smell, and bean-flowers; again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet.

Dryden.

FULSOMELY. *adv.* [*from fulsome*.] Naufously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from fulsome*.]

1. Naufousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it.

Dryden.

FUMADO. *n. f.* [*fumata*, Latin.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*.

Carew.

FUMAGE. *n. f.* [*from fumata*, Latin.] Hearthmoney.

Ditt.

FUMATORY. *n. f.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr.] See FUMITORY.

It hath divided leaves resembling those of the umbelliferous plants; the flowers, which are collected into a spike, are of an anomalous figure, somewhat resembling a papilionaceous flower, consisting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips, the upper lip ending in a spur: the footstalk is joined to the middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod.

Miller.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,

Doth root upon.

Shakespeare. Henry V.

To FUM'BLE. *v. n.* [*fomme'len*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanic thefts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system.

Cudworth.

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? you would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end.

Shakespeare. Henry V.

To FUM'BLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,

With distinct beat and confign'd kisses to them,

He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu.

Shakespeare.

His greasy bald-pate choir

Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony,

'They told 'em false for fear.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

FUMBLER. *n. f.* [*from fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *n. f.* [*fume*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

- Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume:
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rain'd with the *fume* of fights;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare*
It were good to try the saking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon*
In winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of
a *fume*, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a
strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity.
Woodward's Natural History

3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a
man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons*

- Plung'd in sloth welie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound
his judging and discerning faculty. *South*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare Macbeth*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing
the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon
these things below, than indeed they have; but in gross. *Bacon's Essays*

- To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of *fume* and
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work.
Bacon's Works with Spain

To FUME, *v. a.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

- Their pray'r's pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*,
By their great intercessor, came in light
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

- From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as the fipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra*

- Whole constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rowe's*

3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*

- Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent
upon them. *Chenue's Phil. Princ.*

- The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson*

4. To be in a rage.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan;
He frets, he *fumes*, he flares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden*

- To FUME, *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*,
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden*

- The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other
unfavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer*

3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer*

- FUMETTE, *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and
the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

- A haunch of venison made her sweet,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift*

- FUMID, *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A craft and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aque-
furtii. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

FUMIDITY, *n. f.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to
smoke. *Lit.*

To FUMIGATE, *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumigar*, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Wouldst thou preserve thy family's family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGATION, *n. f.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French;
from *fumigare*.]

1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust;
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
FUMINGLY, *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angriely; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them they grow alto-
gether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that
they are ashamed to desile their pens with making answer to such
idle questions. *Hobbes*

FUMITER, *n. f.* See FUMATORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; finging loud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare*

FUMOUS, *adj.* [*fumosus*, French; from *fume*.] Producing
fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fuming* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden*

FUN, *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; fro-
licksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Moss*

FUNCTION, *n. f.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things
than there is between a representing commoner in the *function*
of his public calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift*

2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now
none is excluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or
falling. *Watts*

You have paid the heav'n's your *function*, and the prisoner
the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare Measure for Measure*

Nor was it any policy of state, or obliquity of will, or partiality
of affection either to the men or their *function*, which
fixed me. *King Charles*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light
and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her.

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just
privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character.
Addison's Remarks on Italy

3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort,
be executed. *Hobbes*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests,
and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal
garments. *Stillington*

4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well
adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons*

6. Power; faculty.
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* fasting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare Hamlet*

Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are there
diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot*

FUND, *n. f.* [*fund*, French; *funder*, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-
forms all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts
and sciences for a supply. *Dryden*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryden.*
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust
entirely to the flock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or
fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*
FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part
of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament.*] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be left fearful than discreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of it. *Shakespeare.*
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to
the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were
actually dead. *Swift.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul;
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient laws,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the ground work of the rest.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of those superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South's Serment.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental.*] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perfectly in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerales*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*. *Shakespeare.*

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakespeare.*
He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn
for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Macc.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandy.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*
You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
In th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shakespeare.*

Let such honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *funeral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [*funera*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the deslin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repairs the main,
To the pale shade *funeral* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* [from *fungus*.] Unfold excrecence. *Did.*

FUNGUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungus* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the echarotic medicines. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow but upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agaric from the larch-tree, and auricular *juda* from elder. *Quincy.*

The furgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce collicities. *Arbutnot.*

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.

FUNNEL. *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquours are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingel'd meats with ease descend. *Black.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FUR. *n. f.* [*fourrures*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expell'd with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peabam.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch;
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue
fur'd with lambkins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and *fur'd* gowns hide all. *Shakespeare.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest!
You *fur* your gloves with reason. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lamplblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and as it groweth to be *fur'd* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *fur'd* with mo's. *Dryden.*

Their flying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *fur'd* tongues. *Philipi.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides *fur'd* with mouldy damp, and hung
With clots of rosy gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove;
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *far*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of *fur*.
Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay.*

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to steal.

FURACITY. *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

FURBELOW. *n. f.* [*fur* and *below*.] *Fur* sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furze*-bow. *Pope.*

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse.

She was flounced and *furbelowed* from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [*furcir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waken coat,
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt.
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.
Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general goal-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution but a final release.

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rufly sword again,
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field.

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms.

FURBISHER. *n. f.* [*furbisseur*, French; from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcation*: next the head.

FURFUR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf, or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran.

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; italy.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furiens*, French; *furius*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetic.
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.

2. Raging violent; transported by passion beyond reason.
Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.

To be *furious*,
Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the crow.

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furius*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiouly*.

They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiouly* to that which of themselves they are inclined.

She heard not half, so *furiouly* she flies;
Fear gave her wings.

FURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *furius*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*freuler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails.

FURLONG. *n. f.* [*furlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that inarticulate sounds.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove.

FURLOUGH. *n. f.* [*verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furl's* for another world;
But we, like knaves, are oblig'd to stand
In state's night, and wait th' appointed hour.

FURMENTY. *n. f.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do not,
The feed-cake, the palties, and *furmenty* pot.

FURNACE. *n. f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may linger yourself.

The hning pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold.

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats.

The kings of Spain have crested divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold.

Whofo falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*.

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd.

To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick fighs from him.

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary.
She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with.

His training fuch,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself.

Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock.
Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone,
both by sea and land, *furnish'd* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.

Come thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready.

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored.

2. To give things for use.
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnish'd* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.

It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnish'd* out these several remittances.

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*.

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch neatly and costily *furnish'd*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.

We were led into another great room, *furnish'd* with old incriptions.

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me?

Ideas, forms and intellects,
Have *furnish'd* out three diff'rent sects.

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnish'd* with superne powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work.

5. To decorate; to adorn.
The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms.

FURNISHER. *n. f.* [*fournisseur*, French, from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. f.* [*meublement*, Fr. from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.
No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous furniture, and his rich *furniture* into another world.

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters.

2. Appendages.
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth.

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare.

'I he duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person.

The ground must be of a mixt brown and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours.

FURRIER. *n. f.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. f.* [*furrow*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.
Wheat must be sowed above *furrows* before Michaelmas.

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke.

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it.

FURROW-WEED. *n. f.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank funiter, and *furrow-weeds*.

To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furrow*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.
While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.

2. To divide in long hollows.

- No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling*.
 The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
 On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden*.
3. To make by cutting.
 There go the ships that *furrow* out their way.
 Yea, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Wotton*.
- FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *far*.]
 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
 From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
 Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Fulton*.
2. Consisting of fur.
 Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
 Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden*.
- FU'RTHER. *adj.* [from *furth*; not from *far*, as is commonly
 imagined; *furth*, *furth*, *furthell*, corrupted from *furth*,
furthell; *forþer*, Saxon. *Further* is used by Sir Thomas More.
 See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be
 referred to this word.]
 1. At a greater distance.
 2. Beyond this.
 What *furth* need have we of witness. *Mat. xxvi. 65*.
 FURTHER. *adv.* [from *furth*.] To a greater distance.
 And the angel of the Lord went *furth*, and stood in a
 narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2*.
 To FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forþpan*, Saxon.]
 To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance;
 to assist; to help.
 Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
 Shall *furth* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tass. Huib*.
 Could their fond superstition have *furth*er'd to great at-
 tempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning
 the irrepressible force of divine power. *Haster*.
 Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *furth*er not
 his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8*.
 This binds thee then to *furth*er my design,
 As I am bound by vow to *furth*er thine. *Dryden*.
 FU'RTHERANCE. *n. f.* [from *furth*.] Promotion; advance-
 ment; help.
 The Gauls learned them *furth*, and used them only for the
*furth*erance of their trade and private business. *Spenser*.
 Our diligence must search out all helps and *furth*erances
 of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the
 laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hosker*.
 For gain and works, and success in his affairs, he seeketh
*furth*erance of him that hath no manner of power. *Hosker*.
 Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
 Intreat you to your wonted *furth*erance? *Shakespeare*.
 If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a
 God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design,
 but very much for the advancement and *furth*erance of it. *Till*.
 FU'RTHERER. *n. f.* [from *furth*.] Promoter; advancer.
 That earnest favourer and *furth*erer of God's true religion,
 that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Aldham*.
 FU'RTHERMORE. [*furth*er and *more*.] Moreover; besides.
 This ring I do accept most thankfully,
 And so, I pray you, tell him: *furth*ermore,
 I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakespeare*.
 FU'RTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten
 by theft.
 Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
 Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
 All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior*.
 FU'RUNCLE. *n. f.* [*furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile;
 an angry pustule.
 A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed;
 and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and some-
 times a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful,
 when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth
 day. *Wise man*.
 FU'RY. *n. f.* [*fury*, Latin; *fureur*, French.]
 1. Madness.
 2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to
 madness.
 I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
 To suffer with a quietness of spirit
 The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakespeare*.
 He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures,
 and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wyd. vii. 20*.
 3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
 Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury*
 inspir'd; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion,
 second her wit. *Sidney*.
 A *fury*, that had number'd in the world
 The sun to course two hundred compasses,
 In her prophetic *fury* few'd the work. *Shakespeare*.
 Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,
 And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
 Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
 When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden*.
 4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and
 thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.
 The fight of any of the house of York,
 Is as a *fury* to torment my foul. *Shakespeare*.

- It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit;
 and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he
 sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging
 herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confu-
 sion. *Adolfen*.
- FURZE. *n. f.* [*furr*, Saxon.] Gorse; gofs.
 The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of
 the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which
 are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are
 contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are
 three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-
 commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make
 hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few
 years. *Miller*.
 Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
 Both timber and *furze*, the turf and the cole. *Tuffin*.
 For fewel, there growth generally in all parts great store
 of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the
 better grown French. *Carver*.
 From hence uncertain seasons we may know,
 And when to reap the grain, and when to sow, *Dryden*.
 FU'ZZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of
 gorse.
 Wide through the *furry* field their route they take,
 Their bleeding wounds form the thorny brake. *Gay*.
 FUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or
 obscuring. *Dietl*.
 To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into
 fusion; to liquify by heat.
 To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liqui-
 fied by heat.
 FU'SEE. *n. f.* [*fusée*, French.]
 1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a
 clock or watch.
 The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion
 of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and
 that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the
 spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness
 in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in
 the artist. *Hale*.
 2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.] a small neat musquet. This
 is more properly written *fusil*.
 FUSKE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the
 whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the
 designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled
 with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn
 no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from
 the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which
 time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris*.
 FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Amfworth*.
 FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fusil*.] Capable of being melted; capable
 of being made liquid by heat.
 Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colligate with
 or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible*
 ones. *Boyle*.
 FU'SIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fusibilis*.] Capacity of being melted;
 quality of growing liquid by heat.
 The ancients observing in that material a kind of metacal
 nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a
 nobler use. *Watson*.
 The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the
 depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished
 from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleabi-
 lity. *Locke*.
 FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]
 1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.
 The liquid ore he drain'd
 Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
 First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'd in metal. *Willson*.
 Some, less skilful, fancy these *fusile* that occur in most
 of the larger Gothic buildings of England, are artificial; and
 will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Widdard*.
 2. Running by the force of heat.
 Perpetual flames,
 O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
 Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips*.
 FU'SIL. *n. f.* [*fusil*, French.]
 1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
 2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.
Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the
 ancient coat of Mountague, argent three *fusils* in felle gules.
Pearson on Blazoning.
 FU'SILIER. *n. f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.
 FU'SION. *n. f.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusion*, French.]
 1. The act of melting.
 2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.
 Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume,
 except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opticks*.
 FUSS. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle. *End*

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with venates keep a *fusi*;
I submit, and answer thus.

Swift.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fusti*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakespeare.*

2. A high (swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroic *fustian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the clove,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to profe. *Smith.*

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Fustian; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden.*

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Diff.*

To FUSTICATE. *v. a.* [*fustige*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Diff.*

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fustly*.] A low fellow; a flunkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophes. *Shakespeare.*

FUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *fustly*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fust*] Ill smelling; mouldy.
He'll shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare.*

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours.
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

FUTILE. *adj.* [*utile*, French; *utilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.
2. One *utile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*utilité*, French, from *utile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *utility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *utility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bacon.*

FUTTOCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Stimmer.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] The which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* time.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He sows the seeds at Pallas's command,
And sings the *future* people from his hand. *Milton.*

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; that which will happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power,
either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any rigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's knowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Keble.*

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang to loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South.*

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my service path, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me. *Shakespeare.*

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron.

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope.*

2. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a time, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Guicci.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eye.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *φύ*, Greek; *οὐ*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now ally. *Spenser.*

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him!

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st fly!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:

Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Drum.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these games. *Farmer.*

G.

G A D

G A G

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before *a, e, u, i, r, s* as, *gate, go, gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of *g*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i* as, *gem, gibel*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *beignin, malign, condign*, we pronounce *beigne, maline, condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *b, s* as, *might*. The Saxon *E, z*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GABARDINE. *v. n.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his gabardine; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakespeare.*

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gabardine. *Shakespeare.*

The knight did straight submit,

And laid his weapons at her feet:

Next he disrob'd his gabardine,

And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

GABAZEL. *v. n.* [*gabazere*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To make an articulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,

Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like

A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes

With words that made them known. *Shakespeare.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,

With their hoarse gabbling seek the silent shoar. *Dryden.*

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alchouse of my lady's house! *Shakespeare.*

Which made some think, when he did gabble,

Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,

Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble. *Swift.*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from *gab*.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabb*'s enough, and good enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud

Among the builders; each to other calls,

Not understood. *Milton.*

GABBER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabellu*, Italian; *gafel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand. *Kneller.*

GABELE. *n. f.* [*gavale*, Welsh; *gabelle*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *n. f.* [*gao*, Saxon; *gadder*, Islandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Alexan's Mech. Exerc.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gao*, Saxon, a goad.]

Nº LX.

I will go get a leaf of brasi,

And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare.*

GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Stinner* from *gadfy*; by *Junius* from *gadow*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?

—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakespeare.*

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesi. xxv. 25.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,

And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;

Each land they fished, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax.*

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call

Of an untrained hope or passion;

To court each place or fortune that doth fall,

Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thence, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,

With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,

And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their flings draw blood,

And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryden.*

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;

With furies frights her from her native home,

And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*

Gull 'em with freedom,

And you shall see 'em tofs their tails, and *gad*

As if the breeze had flung them. *Dryden and Lee.*

There's an ox loist, and this cockcomb runs a *gadding* after

wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 8.*

GADGINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Stinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *gadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gao*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swim-

meth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bacon.*

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a slight

Of angry *gadflies* fallen on the head. *Thomson.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Anglo-sax.*

GAFFER. *n. f.* [*gafere*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,

Excellent sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay.*

GAFFLES. *n. f.* [*gafclup*, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth.*

GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minnew*] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and mini-

ster occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakespeare.*

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,

With *gags* and muzzles their four mouths restrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I

have forc'd her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

Who, when the shamed shield of slain Sensory
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious gage,
Of victor's glory, from him snatcht away.

Spenser.

There I throw my gage,
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakespeare.*
There is my gage, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakespeare.*
They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Scutcheon.*
But since it was decreed, auspicious kings,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,
Heav'n, as a gage, would call me previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawton should be slain. *Dryden.*
In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-
evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent,
are the vouchers and gage of its probability. *Locke.*

To GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depose as a wager; to impawn; to give as a
caution, pledge, or security.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king. *Shakespeare.*
Drawing near the shore, he found the Turkish merchants
making merry upon the main: unto these merchants he gave
due salutations, gaging his faith for their safety, and they like-
wise to him. *Kneller.*

2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids
particularly. *More properly gauge. See GAUGE.*

We shall see your bearing.
—Nay, but I har to-night: you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakespeare.*

To GAUGLE, *v. n.* [*gagen, gaelen*, Dutch.] To make noise
like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to
call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the
relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GAILETY. See GAIETY.

GAILY, *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.
The ladies *gaily* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn.
Like some fair flow'r that early Spring supplies,
That *gaily* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GAIN, *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.
But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for
Christ. *Phil. iii. 7.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should
be used, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general
content. *Kaligh.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light
gains make heavy purses; for light *gains* come thick, whereas
great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private
account, who has a great flock that he is content to turn that
way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.
That, fir, which serves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unlawful advantage.
Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I lent unto
you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed
to loss.

To GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily
gained of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek. xxii. 12.*

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the
other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet.*

3. To obtain; to procure.
If such a tradition were endeavour'd to be set on foot, it is
not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment;
but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come
to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.
I know that ye would *gain* the time, because ye see the king
is gone from me. *Dan. ii. 8.*

5. To obtain whatever good or bad.
Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this
harm and loss. *Acts xxvii. 21.*

6. To win.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short rest,
ance, *gained* it. *Clarinda.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draw,
And only *gain* the wealthy client's caule. *Dryden.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

7. To draw into any interest or party.
Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to ply,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course. *A. Plautus.*

8. To reach; to attain.
The West glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now issues the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespeare.*

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be told into the main?
We came to the roots of the mountains, and had a very
troublesome march to *gain* the top of it. *Waller.*

Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Persian fleet;
With shattered vessels and disabled oars. *Pope.*

9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.
The court of Hanover should have endeavour'd to *gain* over
those who were represented as their enemies. *English.*

To GAIN, *v. n.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.
When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the light. *Dryden.*

On the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide fandy pains. *Pope.*

2. To get ground; to prevail against.
The English have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in
the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice sold. *Bayle.*

3. To obtain influence with.
My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the emperor, that
I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Galley.*

To GAIN, *v. n.* To grow rich; to live advantage; to be ad-
vanced in interest or happiness.

GAIN, *adj.* [An old word now out of use.] Handy, ready;
dexterous.

GA'INER, *n. f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or ad-
vantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is then
a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as being, as the
composition be overhurd, he may relieve himself by accu-
sation to his oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*. *Devlin.*
He that loves any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer*.
by the loss. *Leibniz.*

By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great *gainers*
by the commodities of many other countries as those of our
own nation. *Adam Smith.*

GAINFUL, *adj.* [from *gain* and *full*.]
1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the delicious
proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or ad-
vantageous project. *Swift.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.
Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Ma'o's music,
Thrice sacred music! commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Finch.*

GA'INFULLY, *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantage-
ously.

GA'INFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, *n. f.* [*gaingif* and *give*.] The act of en-
giving; a giving against; as *gaingiving*, which is this in us,
is saying against, or contradicting. *Homer.*

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as
would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakespeare.*

GA'INGLESS, *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no
advantage.

GA'INGLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want
of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gain* of *light* as well as *light*-
fulness of the work: those wretched creatures, buried in dark-
ness and darkness, were never the richer for all the eye they
dugged; no more is the insatiable miser. *Dancy of Pope.*

GAINLY, *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

To GA'INSAY, *v. a.* [*gaingif* and *joy*.]
1. To contradict; to oppose; to contravert with; to *disparage*
again. *Waller.*

Speeches which *gain* say one another, must of necessity be
applied both unto one and the same subject.
Too facile then, thou didst not much *gain* say;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and laud diluents. *Milton.*

2. To deny any thing. *1 Peter.*

I never heard yet

That any of those bolder vices wanted
Lest impudence to *gain* ay what they did,
Than to perform it first.

Shakespeare.

GAINSAVER. *n. f.* [from *gain* + *say*.] Opponent; adversary.
Such as may vainly *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides
expectation, they require the fame at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers*
of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto
the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers*. *Hammond.*

GAINST. *prep.* [for *against*.] See **AGAINST**.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that *gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dry.*
GAINSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand; to
oppose; to resist.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of
reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged de-
fires. *Sidney.*

GATRISH. *adj.* [geappian, to die; fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a *gairish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakespeare.*
There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes
the mind loose and *gairish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a
kind of dissolution upon the faculties. *South.*

GATRISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *gairish*.]
1. Idleness; flaunting gaieties.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairishness* of spirit, but
sober, grave and silent. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *n. f.* [*gat*, Dutch]

1. A way; as, *gang your gait*.
Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakespeare.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake.
Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*. *Spenser.*
3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*. *Shakespeare.*
He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a
great man, which he preferred in his *gait* and motion. *Clar.*

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*. *Milton.*

I describ'd his way,
Pent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milton.*

GALAGE. *n. f.* A shepherd's clog.
My heart-blood is well nigh frore, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

GALANGAL. *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root,
of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in
pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's
little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pun-
gent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or
more in length, and an inch in thickness; its colour is brown,
with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much
less acid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are
both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China,
and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people,
while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The
small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is
an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*

GALAXY. *n. f.* [*γαλαξίας*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a
stream of light in the sky.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to these appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be caus'd. *Cleveland.*

Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought
to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

GALBENUM. *n. f.*
We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called
drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large
masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers;
of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and dis-
agreeable: its taste acid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a
mild nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable

as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve
in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous
plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet
high: its leaves are like the common anise, of a strong smell,
and acid taste; but the flowers, and especially the seeds,
much more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous
milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon
concretes into substance called *galbanum*. The plant is fre-
quent in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal
virtues are considerable in asthma, coughs, and hysteric com-
plaints. *Hill.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as
galbanum. *Ecluse.*

GALE. *n. f.* [*galling*, halcy, sudden, German.] A wind not
tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy gale
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakespeare.*

Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft winds, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*

Fresh *gales* and gentle air.
Umbria's green retreats, *Addison.*
Where western *gales* eternally reside.

GALLEAS. *n. f.* [*galeas*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel,
with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot
be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for
rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three
tires of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tires of
guns. *DiD.*

The Venetians pretend they could get out, in case of great
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten es-
cadrés. *Addison.*

GALLEATED. *adj.* [*galatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galated* cichinus, copped, and in shape somewhat more
comick than any of the foregoing. *Wadsworth.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an hel-
met, as the monkshood.

GALERICULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as
with a hat.

GALLIOT. *n. f.* [*galiste*, French.] A little galley or sort of
brigantine, built very light and fit for chase. It carries but
one mast, and two or three paterences. It can both sail and
row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with row
man to each oar. *DiD.*

Barbarossa sent before him *Dragut* and *Corsetus*, two
notable pyrates, with thirty *galists*, who, landing their men,
were valiantly encountered by Sarnienus, and forced again to
their *galists*. *Amel.*

GALL. *n. f.* [*gala*, Saxon; *galie*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its sapped bitter-
ness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murr'n'g ministers! *Shak.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the *gall*. *Shakespeare.*

This position informs us of a vulgar error, turning the
gall bitter, as their proverb more pertinently implies, it's as
bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing gallable sweet; and
what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweeter flavour.

Harvey on Consumption.
Gall is the greatest solvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave
has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with
succus. *Artibout.*

3. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did
cast the *gall* of the sacrifice between the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakespeare.*

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shakespeare.*

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryden.*

4. Rancour; malignity.
They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual
gall in the mind of the people. *Spenser.*

5. A slight hurt by fretting of the skin. [From the verb.]
This is the fatallest wound of the tongue, carries least smart,
but infinitely more of danger; and is as much superior to the
former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scorch: this may be fore-
and vexing, but that stupifying and deadening.

6. Anger; bitterness of mind.
Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

7. [From

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or *galnuts* are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg; the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hist.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenous liquor, which, together with their eggs such insects shed. *Ray.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Debenham.*

To GALL *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,

It may be death. *Shakespeare.*

His yoke is easy, when by us embraed;

But loads and *galls*, if on our neck 'tis cast. *Denham.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horie, begins with calling his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,

And furious thus, and interrupting spoke;

Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;

And that my fate being *gall'd* with my expence,

I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare.*

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hosier.*

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *gall'd* them. *Hosier.*

When I shew justice,

I pity those I do not know;

Which a dimitt'd offence would after *gall*. *Shakespeare.*

Let it not *gall* your patience, good Iago,

That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,

That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

All studies here I solemnly defy,

Save how to *gall* and pinch this flouting broke. *Shakespeare.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *gall'd* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

5. To harass; to mischief.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *gall'd* them. *Silvius.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,

Fallen'd with leaden thungs, to *gall* the foe. *Dryden.*

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Adrian.*

To GALL *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare.*

GALLIANT. *adj.* [*ga'ant*, French; from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no *gaily* with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Spenser.*

The gay, the wife, the *gallant* and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Milner.*

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Shakespeare.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight unto them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Dryden.*

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*

He discourd, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to reach home his mistress. *Greene.*

4. Inclined to courtship.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad, The gay troops begin In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Tasso.*

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

—What is't for?

—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*, That fill the court with quarrel, talk and treason. *Shakespeare.*

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and loved themselves unto *Vallus*. *Shakespeare.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right, Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly sight. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sights; But I'll come dance about your beds at night. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaster, who carelessly women to debauch them. Once, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a *gay gallant*. *Shakespeare.*

The next carried a handsome young fellow upon his back: she had left the good man at home, and brought him her *gallant*. *Dryden.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the first syllable.

GALLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gaily; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with me in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought him from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Shakespeare.*

GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glitter; grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all The English youth flock to their admiral. *Milner.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and cooling study of nature. *Quintus.*

3. A number of gallants.

Heñor, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd, Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Greene.*

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Shakespeare.*

GALLEASS, *n. f.* [*galass*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less Than three great *argosies*, besides two *galassies*. *Shakespeare.*

And twelve tight *galassies*. The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galassies* and *galassies* seventy-two, goodly ships like floating towers. *Bacon.*

GALLEON, *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with three or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would lay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were *hark* or set on fire by the Spanish *galassies*. *Reyn.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof gallicies and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers of castles. *Bacon.*

GALLERY, n. f. [*galeric*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeric*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by heart such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery slant from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shak.*
The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Not is the flaps of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Grant.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Adelphi.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

GALLEY, n. f. I suppose this word has the same import with galliot.

Make a compound body of glass and galleyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcidon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon.*

GALLEY, n. f. [*galley*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *gala*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλιν*, the swordfish; as others from *galien*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *gallois*, *galles*, *galit*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, galleys, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of galleys, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Jaſon ranged the coasts of Asia the Lefs in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh.*

On oozy ground his galleis moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moſt voluptuous perſon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courthips every day, would find it the greateſt torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the galleis for his recreation, and to the ſpade and the mattock for a diverſion from the miſery of a continual uninterrupted pleaſure. *South.*

GALLEY-SLAVE, n. f. [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the galleis.

As if one chain were not ſufficient to load poor man, but he muſt be clogg'd with innumerable chains: this is juſt ſuch another freedom as the Turkiſh galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramb.*

Harden'd galley-slaves deſpise manumiffion. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſurges gently daſh againſt the ſhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. *Garth.*

GALLIARD, n. f. [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, ſpirited dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

I did think by the excellent conſtitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ſtar of a galliard. *Shakſpeare.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakſpeare.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as mulicians uſe to do with thoſe that dance too long galliards. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and meaſure time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE, n. f. [*French*.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my aſcendant was the watery ſign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planer in me: I am no way fa-

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ceituous, nor diſpoſed for the mirth and galliardize of company. *Brewer.*

GALLICISM, n. f. [*gallicism*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he figur'd in contrivance; he held this conſult; he held the ſame language that another had held before: with many other expreſſions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In Engliſh I would have *Gallicism* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our ſpeech. *Fenton.*

GALLIGASKINS, n. f. [*Calice* *Gallo-Voconum*. *Saunders.*] Large open ſhoe.

My galligaskins, that have long withſtood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching froſts,
By time ſubdu'd, what will not time ſubdue,
An horrid chain diſcloſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMATIA, n. f. [*gallimatas*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFERY, n. f. [*gallimaufrei*, French.]

1. A hock poſh, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hemmer.*

They have made of our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other ſpecies. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches ſay is a gallimaufry of gambols, becauſe they are not in it. *Shakſpeare.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with ſuch varieties as alter the truth of hiſtory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſaid by *Shakſpeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, fir, my wife is not young.
—He woe's both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy gallimaufry, friend. *Shakſpeare.*

GALLIOT, n. f. [*galiot*, French.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

Barbaroſſa departing out of Hiſpania with eighty galleis, and certain galliots, ſtiap'd his courſe towards Italy. *Knight.*

GALLIOT, n. f. [*galy*, Dutch, ſhining earth. *Stinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spaniſh, hiſtory. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

Plato ſaid his maſter Socrates was like the apothecary's gallypots, that had on the outſides apes, owls, and latraps; but within precious drugs. *Bacon.*

Here phials in nice diſcipline are ſet;
There gallypots are rang'd in alphabets. *Garth.*

Alexandrius thought it unſafe to truſt the real ſecret of his phial and gallypot to any man. *Spenser.*

Thou that do'ſt *Æſculapius* deride,
And o'er his gallypots in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GALLON, n. f. [*galy*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. *Wiceman.*

GALLOON, n. f. [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GALLIOP, v. n. [*galloper*, French. Derived by all the etymologiſts, after *Budaus*, from *καλαραγυ*; but perhaps it comes from *gont*, all, and *loper*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full ſpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The gallioping of horſe: who waſt came by? *Shakſpeare.*

His ſteeds will be reſtrain'd;
But gallip lively down the weſtern hill. *Donne.*

In ſuch a ſhape grim Saturn did refrain
His heav'nly limbs, and ſlow'd with ſuch a mane,
When half ſurpriz'd, and fearing to be ſeen,
The leacher gallip'd from his jealous queen. *Dryden.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing ſuch flames of blood as threaten'd a drowning life,
we gallip'd toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan eſpy
An armed knight towards them gallip' faſt,
That ſcem'd from ſome leaſed ſoe to fly. *Spenser.*

He who fair and loſhly goes ſteadily forward, in a couſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallip all day full ſpeed. *Locke.*

3. To move very faſt.

The golden fun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallip the zodiac in his glist'ring coach. *Shakſpeare.*

Whom doſt thou gal'p wiſh?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

He that rides poſt through a country may, from the reſiſtent views, tell how in general the parts lie: ſuch ſuperficial ideas he may collect in gallioping over it. *Locke.*

GALLOP, n. f. [*from the verb*.] The motion of a horſe when

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he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while there are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

Farrier's Dict.

G'ALLOPER. *n. f.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet.

Mortimer.

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

G'ALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To G'ALLOW. *v. a.* [ægləfan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.

Shakespeare.

G'ALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worn then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallowglasse* signifies an English fervitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was their *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corselet, before the corselet was used, or almost invented.

Spenser.

2. [Hanner, otherwise than Spenser.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasse* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array.

Shakespeare.

G'ALLOW. *v. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by G'ALLONS.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Gallow*, Gothic; *gallow*, Saxon; *gallowe*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabulus*, *furca*, Latin; others from *gallow* high; others from *gallu*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallowe*, to fright, from *ægləfan*, the gallow being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two polls, on which malefactors are hanged. This monster fat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money.

Sidney.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *gallows* and *gallowes*.

Shakespeare.

I prophetic'd, if a *gallow* were on laud,

This fellow could not drown.

Shakespeare.

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected.

Hoyward.

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the sinist' of wafers while he is upon Tyburn road.

Suiff.

2. A wretch that deserves the *gallows*.
Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ah, and a shrewd unhappy *gallow* too.

Shakespeare.

G'ALLOWSTREE. *adj.* [gallows and tree.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowstree* by my consent,

And nothing sutt, since he nothing meant.

Dryden.

G'ALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallows and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame.

Spenser.

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose.

Cleaveland.

GAMBADE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; a boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambade* once a week.

Dennis's Letters.

G'AMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* and *gambler*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe 'till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit.

Hill.

To G'AMBL. *v. n.* [gambler, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol'd before them.

Alfien.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. Dryden.
The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in aukward measures play. Pope.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from: Shakespeare.

G'AMBOLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. To skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still
toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty
gambols. L'Estrange.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beats in *gambols* frisk'd before their honch'd god Dryden.

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,

With such insufferable rambles? Hudibras.

G'AMBERLE. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gamarelle*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the way in which the tendon, laying on a horse's *gambels*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. Gray.

GAME. *n. f.* [gaman, a jelt, Islandic.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*. Shakspeare.

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*. Spenser.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress no more;

Or make a *game* of my calamities. Milton.

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,

And play the *game* into each other's hand. Dryden.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. Temple.

7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his usual *game*,

He shall here find his friends with horse and men,

To let him free from his captivity. Shakspeare.

What arms to use, or nets to frame

Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,

With all the myst'ries of that *game*. Waller.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, find a company of buffaloes and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,

With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse

Submission to his empire tyrannous. Milton.

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before us,

that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. Dryden.

A bloodhound will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in view.

Arbuthnot in Letters.

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear

At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer?

I and my Chiole take a nobler aim,

At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*. Prior.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:

Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,

And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*. Pope.

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cesar is returning. Shakspeare.

Milo, when cutting'ring the Olympick *game*,

With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. Dryden.

To GAME. *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it is no way to get either body or mind.

GAMCOCK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* fight.

1. To play at any sport.

GAME-EGG. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which *gamecocks* are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey.

To make the fowl more furious for the fray.

G'AME-KEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after *game*, and sees it is not destroyed.

Givet.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamefome*, kept one end with Colma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamefome*; I do lack some part Of that quick spirit that is Antony. *Shakespeare.*

The *gamefome* wind among her tresses play, And curl'd up those growing riches short. *Fairfax.*

Behal, in like *gamefome* mood. *Milton.*

This *gamefome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or retrained. *Lact.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamefome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamefome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare.*

A *gamester*, the greater matter he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;

The steward brings the deeds, which must convey

The whole estate. *Dryden.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,

That fill a female *gamester's* pate;

What agony of soul she feels

To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakespeare.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good council is that which setteth business straight. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolicksome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,

My lord Sands. *Shakespeare.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GA'MMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GA'MNONE. *n. f.* [*gamnone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the fitch.

Ask for what price this venal tongue was sold:

A rusty *gammon* of some few years old. *Dryden.*

Gammens, that have a relish to the taste,

And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,

That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The founding *gammon*. *Thomson.*

GA'MUT. *n. f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,

To learn the order of my fingering,

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you *gamut* in a briefer fort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make

A perfect song, others will undertake,

By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

'GAN, for *begin*, from *gin* for *begin*.

The noble knight 'gan feel

His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Poem*.

Cohors catenis quia fra stridulis

Gemut onusti, vel fide trans funum

Luclantur acta, pendulive

Sanguineis luclantur in unes. *Musæ. Angl.*

GA'NDER. *n. f.* [*ganbna*, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander. *Camden.*

One gander will serve five geese. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gengen*, Dutch; *ganxan*, Saxon; *gang* Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,

As they have brewed, so let them bear the blame. *Spenser.*

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a multipl fell a barking. *L'Estrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,

He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Sinsworth.*

GANGLION. *n. f.* [*γᾱγγλίον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relists, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, not can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonefletters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifman.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,

By cutting hope, like a lapt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was suppos'd an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wifman.*

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison.*

To GANGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrenar*, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot out presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,

Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To GANGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me

As a ling'ring disease;

But finding no redress, ferment and rage,

Nor less than wounds immediate

Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*

To black mortification. *Milton.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wifman.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrenar*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Diff.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. f.* [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Diff.*

GA'NTLEPE. } *n. f.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantelope*,

GA'NTLET. } *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,

To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Lact.*

GA'NZ. *n. f.* [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,

And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *n. f.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *gaol*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Shakespeare.*

Have I been ever, and must my house

Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' afflicting soul the body leave,

Which we call death; but were it known to all,

What life our souls do by this death receive,

Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment.

GA'OLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Smith.*

This is a gentle provolt; seldom, when
The fleeced *gaster* is the frigid of men.
I know not how or why my furly *gaster*,
Hard as his irons, and intolerant as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanseth,
Put off the brute.

Shakespeare.

From the polite part of mankind he had been banished and
immured, 'till the death of her *gaster*.

Dryden.

GAP, n. f. [from *gape*.]

Tatler.

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates.
With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep.

Tulser.

Basties are moit laiting of any for dead hedges, or to mend
gaps.

Mortimer.

I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the
hedge, and stand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I
flooded not destroy it.

Rogeri.

2. A breach.

The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-
sued by the opening of that *gap*, not unto the kingdom of
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom.

Knollet.

3. A passage.

He's made master
O' th' rolls and the king's secretary: further
Stands in the *gap*, and treads for more preferment.
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood.

Dryden.

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,
and perhaps well deferred, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopp'd.

Spenser.

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,
it would make a great *gap* in your honour.

Shakespeare.

Nor is it any butch or *gap* at all in the works of nature.

More's *Antidote against Atheism*.

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were dissolv'd.
That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is
away.

Shakespeare.

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,

Wide as meridians in maps.
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a
third can fill the *gap* with laughing.

Swift.

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation
of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two
vowels opening on each other.

8. To *gap* a *GAP*, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to
hedges mended with dead bushes, 'till the quickets will grow.

His policy, consists in setting traps,

In finding ways and means, and *slipping gaps*.

Swift.

GAP-TOTTERED, adj. [*gap* and *teeth*.] Having interstices be-
tween the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each
other as much as the micing lady priorell and the broad-
speaking *gap-tottered* wife of Bath.

Dryden.

TE GAPPE, v. n. [zeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a *gaper*,
Gaping or yawning, and flitching, do pass from man to
man; for that causeth *gapers* and flitching is when the spirits
are a little heavy by any vapour.

Atbanist.

She stretches, *gapers*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise.

Swift.

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in fecking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that stirs, each blait of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the market meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.

Dryden.

3. To desire earnestly; to crave.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*.
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

Denham.

And thou, who *gaps* for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.

Deben.

4. With after.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping*
after court-favour and preferments?

L'Estrange.

5. With at.

Many have *gaped* at the church revenues; but, before they
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopp'd in the
church-yard.

Deben.

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*,
And bid me hold my peace.

Shakespeare.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father.

Shakespeare.

The great horse-mulch, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and
shut as the oysters do.

Deben.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of
the other, as when the earth falls open under the iron of
the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to
the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.

Deben.

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity
of these vessels.

Deben.

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings with'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side.

Deben.

That all these actions can be performed by almost as well
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open
and *gape* by a wound.

Deben.

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, occurred
gaping on another for want of a caesura in this whole poem.

Deben.

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages fly,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he.

Deben.

10. To flare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gap* 't anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foretell
What shall, and what shall never be.

Deben.

11. To flare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the
mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the
mob to *gape* at.

Deben.

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat.

Deben.

12. To flare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouths.

Deben.

GAPER, n. f. [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who flares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well
near into every *gaper's* mouth.

Deben.

GAP, n. Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eufor* is a *gap*
weapon; *Eufor*, a noble weapon.

Deben.

TO GAR, v. a. [garra, Islandick.] To cause; to make it
is still in use in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee great!

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ston'd?

Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved lads forsaken?

Deben.

GARB, n. f. [garber, French.]

1. Drefs; cloaths; habit.

Thus belial, with words cloath'd in reason's garb,
Council'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth.

Deben.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a private
physick, and sets up.

Deben.

2. Fashion of drefs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths, did wear.

Deben.

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature.

Deben.

GARBAGE, n. f. [garber, Spanish.] This etymology is not
doubtful.

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inward which is
separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,

That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub

Deben.

Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,

Longs after for the *garbage*.

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,

Will fate it still in a celestial bed,

And prey on *garbage*.

A flum more senseless than the rog'ry

Of old avarice and avarice.

That out of *garbage* of cattle

Prefag'd th' events of truce or battle.

Who, without aversion, ever look'd

On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommen.*

When you receive condign punishment, you run to your

confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.

GARBEL. n. f. A plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBIDGE. n. f. Corrupted from *garbage*.

All thavings of horns, hoof of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*

is good manure for land.

GARBISH. n. f. Corrupted from *garbage*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *gar-*

bish of fish.

To GARBLE. v. a. [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part;

to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,

And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.

Had our author set down this command without *garbling*,

as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made

directly against him.

The underfanding works to collate, combine, and *garble*

the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to

it.

GARBLES. n. f. [*from garble*.] He who separates one part

from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the

projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.

GARBOL. n. f. [*garboulis*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Dif-

order; tumult; uproar.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read

What *garbols* the awak'd.

GARD. n. f. [*gards*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN. n. f. [*gards*, Welsh; *jardins*, French; *giardini*,

Italian.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-

nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out

for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,

Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next.

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,

I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there.

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens*

for all the months in the year.

In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and

water.

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,

The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.

3. *GARDEN* is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or be-

longing to a garden.

GARDEN-MOULD. n. f. Mould fit for a garden.

Thy delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep

and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay.

GARDEN-TILLAGE. n. f. Tillage used in cultivating *gar-*

dens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden tillage* as well as

that of the field.

GARDEN-WARE. n. f. The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and

garden-ware than gravel.

To GARDEN. v. n. [*from the noun*.] To cultivate a garden;

to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,

When both her kings and consuls held the plough,

Or *garden'd* well.

When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to

build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening*

were the greater perfection.

GARDENER. n. f. [*from garden*.] He that attends or culti-

vates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are

gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,

the power lies in our will.

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have

sown onions or turnips.

The *gardener* may top religion as he please.

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable

to all other diversions.

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care

The kinds of flocks, and what those kinds will bear.

GARDENING. n. f. [*from garden*.] The act of cultivating or

planting gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick man-

ner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without

N° LXI.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Hudibras.

Roscommen.

Dryden.

Bailey.

Mortimer.

Dryden.

Loche.

Chryse.

Swift.

Hammer.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Temple.

Shakespeare.

Prior.

Pope.

Mortimer.

Miller.

Ben. Johnson.

Bacon.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Howell.

Evayne.

Dryden.

Tate's Juven.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

affecting the nicer elegancies of art.

GARE. n. f. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Spenser.*

GARGARISM. n. f. [*gargareus*; *gargarysm*, French.] A

liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Apoplegmatisms and *gargarysm* draw the rheum down by

the palate.

To GARGARIZE. v. a. [*gargareizo*; *gargaryzer*, French.]

To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the

hiccup; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion

of the spirit.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx;

as when we *gargarize*.

GARGET. n. f. A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder

parts.

To GARGLE. v. a. [*garguiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Ital.]

to gargle, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered imme-

diately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxyerate.

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stop'd by *gar-*

gling with oxyerate.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;

Next *gargle* well their throats.

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long

And *garble* in their throats a song.

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat

On nonsense *garbl'd* in an enchanter's throat.

GARGLE. n. f. [*from the verb*.] A liquor with which the

throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in

the method of cure.

GARGOLION. n. f. An exudation of nervous juice from a

bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable

tumour.

GARGOL. n. f. A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the

head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

GARLAND. n. f. [*garlande*, *garland*, French.] A wreath of

branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,

A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chosen was the dignity

Of village-lord that Whittitude to bear.

With every minute you do change a mind,

And call him noble, that was now your hate,

Him vile, that was your *garland*.

A reeling world will never stand upright,

'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! wear the *garland*! do'st thou mean the crown?

—Ay, my good lord.

Then parry-colour'd flow'rs of white and red

She wove, to make a *garland* for her head.

Vanquish again; though she be gone,

Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,

And reign; though she has left the throne,

Who made thy glory worth thy care.

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,

And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew.

GARLICK. n. f. [*gar*, Saxon, a lance, and *lick*, the lick that

shoots up in blades. *Stinner*.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles

included in its coats; the leaves are plain: the flowers consist

of six leaves, formed into a corymbous on the top of the stalk;

and are succeeded by subrotund fruits, divided into three cells,

which contain roundish seeds.

Garlick is of an extremely strong, and to most people a dis-

agreeable smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is an

extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved

by applying plasters of *garlick* to the soles of the feet, which

will in a very little time give a strong smell to the breath.

It will smell strongly of *garlick* three or four hours after a

person has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its

taste strongly to their flesh, and in some degree to their eggs.

Bruised, and laid on any tender part of the skin, it corrodes it,

and raises blisters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a

little of it is not only agreeable this way, but assists digestion,

and strengthens the stomach.

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords

most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat

little flesh.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred pow'r:

Religious nations fow, and blest abodes,

Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods.

GARLICK Pear-tree. n. f.

It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of four petals or

leaves, which stand erect, the lower part being occupied by a

number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-

stalk,

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

GARLICK *Wild. n. f.*

The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

GARLICKEATER *n. f.* [*garlick and eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,

You and your apron men, that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and

The breath of garlickeater.

GARNMENT *n. f.* [*garnishment, old French.*] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones

Out of thy garments.

Halt any of thy late master's garments in thy possession?

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the

fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves

and flowers.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,

And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the

colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when

she is dressed.

GARNER *n. f.* [*grenier, French.*] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and soyfon plenty,

Barns and garners never empty.

For sundry foes the rural realm surround;

The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground:

For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,

In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

TO GARNER *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To store as in garners.

There, where I have garner'd up my heart,

Where either I must live, or bear no life.

GARNET *n. f.* [*garnats, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its*

resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of bluish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.

The garnet seems to be a species of the cabuchet of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

It is called the Garnet in the East.

TO GARNISH *v. a.* [*garnir, French.*]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which garnished their proud heights with

stately trees.

All within with flowers was garnish'd,

That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,

Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

Fairy Queen.

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,

Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnish'd with fruits, de-

lighting both the eye and taste.

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's,

where the king then lay, were garnish'd with the citizens,

standing in their liveries.

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress'd!

Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast!

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,

Or garnishes his lamb with spitchook's eel.

3. To fit with fetters.

GARNISH *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,

Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy.

Matter and figure they produce;

For garnish this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their gusts.

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [*In galls.*] Fetters.

4. *Penitentiaria carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when

first a prisoner goes into a goal.

GARNISHMENT *n. f.* [*from garnish.*] Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Santa Guisliniana in Padua is a fine piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary, without any garnishment of sculpture, do ravish the beholder.

GARNITURE *n. f.* [*from garnish.*] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their knices, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

Government of the tongue.

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fies an age ago,

Is lost, without the garniture of show.

As nature has poued out her charms upon the rude part

of our species, so they are very allusive in bestowing upon

themselves the finest garnitures of art.

GARROUS *adj.* [*from garum.*] Resembling pickled meat of fish.

In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly

from its food, that being especially fish; without this

humour may be a garrous excretion, and likewise from the

word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse, called a

A Highland horse, which, when brought into the north of

England, takes the name of garrow.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and geese

to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

Every man would be forced to provide winter fuel for

his team, whereas common garrows feed upon grass the year

round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds,

so that the race of garrows would decrease.

GARRET *n. f.* [*garrit, the tower of a citadel, French.*]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commotion'd by the government,

Are seldom to an empty garret sent.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and

down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret.

On earth the god of wealth was made

Sole patron of the building trade;

Leaving the arts the spacious air,

With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,

To lodge in garrets, comes from thence.

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by den-

light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces yellow

to red, which they call the white and red garret.

GARLETER *n. f.* [*from garret.*] An inhabitant of a

garret.

GARRISON *n. f.* [*garnison, French.*]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,

Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's garriſon.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,

With a new chain of garriſon you bind.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in garriſon will do no great harm

to the enemies.

TO GARRISON *v. a.* [*from the verb.*] To secure by in-

terdicts,

Others those forces join,

Which garriſon the conquests near the Rhine.

GARRULITY *n. f.* [*garrulitas, Latin.*]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a

secret.

Let me here

Expiate, if possible, my crime,

Shameful garrulity.

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all,

loquacity or garrulity.

GARRULOUS *adj.* [*garrulus, Latin.*] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,

And garrulous recounts the feats of youth.

GARTER *n. f.* [*garter, Welsh; garter, French; from garter,*

the binding of the knee.]

1. A thing or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be flecky comb'd, their blue coats bristled,

and their garters of an indifferent knit.

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen out garters, and

other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

Handsome garters at your knees.

There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,

And all the trophies of his former loves.

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of

English knighthood.

Now by my george, my garter.

—The george, profand, hath lost his holy honour;

The garter, blismit, pawn'd his knighdy virtue.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race.

Dryden.

3. The principal king at arms.

To GARTER, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shaksp.*
A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wifeman.*

GARTH, n. f. [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, n. f. [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently. *Har.*
GASCONADE, n. f. [French, from *Gascou*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*
To GASCONADE, v. n. [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH, v. a. [from *bacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Huyward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.

Tillotson, Sermon 2.

See me *gash'd* with knives,

Or fear'd with burning steel.

Ruse.

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

A. Phillips.

GASIL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent,

The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Spenser.*

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lost off.
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lills; but
Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that
therewith he fell to the ground. *Huyward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,

Not less dividible; and from the *gash*

A stream of uctatious humour issuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear
in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*
GASKINS, n. f. [from *Gascogne*. See *GALLIGASKINS*.]
Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;

Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shaksp.*

To GASP, v. n. [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gisse*, Danish, to sob, *Junius*.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryden.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;

But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats. *Dryden.*

The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood

Flows from the trunk. *Dryden.*

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;

The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A fainting of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and groaning be-

neath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

Pale and faint,

He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,

Demands to see his friends. *Addison.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my lastest breath;

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*

He flangers round, his eyeballs roll in death,

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature

never expresses desire by *gasp*ing.

The Cælian and his wife had the comfort to be under the
same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,
and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant
price for their ransom. *Spectator.*

GASP, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name

Is at last *gasp*. *Shaksp.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;

And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shaksp.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,

If at the latest *gasp* of breath,

When the cold damp bedews your brow,

You hope for mercy, shew it now.

Addison.

Life's business at one *gasp* be o'er.

Pope.

To GAST, v. a. [from *gast*, Saxon. See *AGHAST*.] To

make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Beld in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gast*ed by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shaksp.*

GASTRICK, adj. [from *γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY, n. f. [*γαστήρ* and *γραφω*.] In strictness of etymology, signifies no more than *scrawling* up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Skarp.*

GASTROTOMY, n. f. [*γαστήρ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, n. The preterite of *get*.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE, n. f. [*gear*, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!

My soul flows through these wounds to seek thee. *Shaksp.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,

And keep their impious turbauds on, without

Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

— Both stile and *gate*, horleway and footpath. *Shaksp.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Austria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting
the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening
a *gate* for a long war. *Knellet.*

GATEVEIN, n. f. The *vena porta*.

Being a kind that loved wealth, he could not endure to have
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein*
which disperseth that blood. *Bacon.*

GATEWAY, n. f. [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so many, that they cannot

cart between one field and another. *Merrimer.*

To GATHER, v. a. [*gæþran*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.

I *gathered* me silver and gold; and made an heap. *Ecclus.*

Gather stones—and they took stones and get an heap. *Gm.*

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase.

Leviticus.

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.

His opinions

Have satisfied the king for his divorce,

Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shaksp.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Spanish.*

I will spend this piece upon those from whom I have

gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Hutton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather*

up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall

bring it in. *Locke.*

3. To crop.

What have I done?

To see my youth, my beauty, and my love

No sooner *gath'd*, but fighted and betray'd;

And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,

But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,

To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

4. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Jeh.*

Come, ye heathen, and *gather* yourselves together. *Jeh.*

He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we

went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing

in a row. *Bacon.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,

shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

6. To collect and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen,

to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psalms.*

7. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast

into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

8. To collect charitable contributions.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered*

unto him. *Isaiah.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully shone,

The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;

*Gather*ing his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,

In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.

He *gathered* ground upon her in the chase;

Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needlwork.

13. To

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God,
men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale, he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Stakep.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into
Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton.*
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I
gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Pro-
vençal. *Dryden.*

We may easily gather from this passage what notion the
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
14. *To GATHER. Breath.* [A proverbial expression.] To have
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people laid,
To gather breath, in many miseries, *Spenser.*
To GATHER. v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.
If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
A long will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden.*
When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy couriers born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison.*
2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people
came not in to them. *Bacon.*
3. To assemble.
There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander
of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and
a false accusation. *Ecclus.*
4. To generate pus or matter.
Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his nat-
ural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis
no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the
painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GATHER. n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn to-
gether in wrinkles.
Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers, *Hudibras.*
Pert canons, periwigs and feathers. *Hudibras.*

- GATHERER. n. f.* [from gather.]
1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have ga-
thered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of
other mens stuff. *Hutton.*
2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdsman and a gatherer of fycamore-fruit. *Amos.*
Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *Moy.*
GATHERING. n. f. [from gather.] Collection of charitable
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gather-
ings when I come. *1 Cor.*
GATTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is
a species.

GAUDE. n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain:
Stinner imagines it may come from *gaudeo*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, accord-
ing to his custom, talks of *γαυδα*; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude*, in
Dunglass, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gaudius*, Welsh,
to cheat. It seems to be most easily deducible from *gaudium*,
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scot-
land this word is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and
the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn
as a sign of joy.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudeis*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudeis*,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Shakespeare.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden land to find,
Bore all the *gaudeis* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryden.*
To GAUDE. v. a. [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice
in any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*
GAUDERY. n. f. [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury
of drets.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the
wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.
Age, which is but one remove from death, and should
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high style, the
flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that
wears them is usually grown out of it. *Swift.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaudery* known. *Dryden.*
GAUDILY. adv. [from *gaudy*.] Showily.
GAUDINESS. n. f. [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; ostentatiousness.
GAUDY. adj. [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous;
ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare.*
Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possets,
As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will move
thither much sooner than him who wanders about to gaze at
every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*
The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

GAUDY. n. f. [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is free of
a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Watts.*

GAVE. The preterite of give.

Thou can't not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can't give it, then thou never gav'st it.
Lovers riddles are, that thou thy heart depriv'st.
It stays at home, and thou with losing gav'st it. *Dante.*

GAVEL. n. f. A provincial word for ground.
Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Milton.*

GAVELKIND. n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the land of
the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of great
divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Watts.*
Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*,
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the
barbards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the
very Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Wales.*

To GAUGE. v. a. [*gaugere*, *gaugre*, a measuring rod, French. It
is pronounced *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.
2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vases nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-
gressive motion of the bird. *Dante.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in *gavelkind* than
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measures of *gaging*
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the diameter
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made
to excel. *Watts.*

GAUGE. n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.
This plate must be a *gauge* to file your work and grooves to
equal breadth by. *Milton.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,
which would be a constant *gauge* of trade and wealth. *Watts.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that the shoemaker should
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for
that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be
measured. *Watts.*

GAUGER. n. f. [from *gauge*.] One whose business it is to mea-
sure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have, from the beginnings, been pri-
vileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed
their special officers, as their, admirals, *gaugers*, and *custumars*.
Carriv's Survey of Cornwall.

GAUNT. adj. [As if *gaucunt*, from *grypanian*, to lean, Italian.]
Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abitaits from meat that is not *gaunt*? *Shakespeare.*

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd ;
Watching breeds leannefs, leannefs is all *gaunt* ;
The pleasure that fome fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast ; I mean my childrens looks ;
And therein fasting, thou haft made me *gaunt* :
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whole hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Shakeſp.*

Two maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood embur'd. *Dryden.*

GAUNTLET. adv. [from *gaunt*.] Leanly ; ſlenderly ; meagrely.

GAUNTLET. n. f. [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *cuſtus*, or boxing glove.

A ſcally *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſpear.*

Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough ;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muſſ. *Cleaveland.*

Some ſhall in ſwiftnefs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend ;
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow ſand. *Dryden.*

Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſiear'd with oil ;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryden.*

The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light :

View his two *gauntlets* ; theſe declare
That both his hands were uſed to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran bard refumes his tragick rage ;

He throws the *gauntlet* Otway uſ'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GAUVOI. n. f. [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the inſtrument.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE. n. f. A kind of thin transparent ſilk.

Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies ; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbutnot.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK. n. f. [*gawc*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. n. f. [corrupted for *gallen*.] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel.

GA'WN'TREE. n. f. [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. adj. [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy ; cheerful ; merry ; frolick.

Smooth flow the vaves, the zephyrs gently play ;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wiſs did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mournd, who never mournd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine ; ſhewy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar. vi. q.*

GAY. n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament ; an embellishment.

Moreofe and untractable ſpirits look upon precepts in embleme, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of ſo many old wives tales. *L'Eſtrange.*

GAYETY. n. f. [*gayety*, French, from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulneſs ; airineſs ; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure.

And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery ; ſhow.

Our *gayety* and our gilt are all beſmich'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſpear.*

GAYLY. adv. Merrily ; cheerfully ; ſhewily.

GAYNESS. n. f. [from *gay*.] Gayety ; finery. Not much in uſe.

TO GAZE. v. n. [*gāzē*, or rather *geſtan*, to ſee, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly ; to look with eagernels.

What ſee'ſt thou there ? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world :

If ſo, gaze on. *Shakeſpear.*

From gaze the caſt her modeſt eyes below ;
At ſome her *gazing* glances roving ſlow. *Fairfax.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou ſhalt not by thoſe things that are precious in her. *Ecclus.*

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaze'd* a while the ample ſky. *Milton.*

GAZE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard ; look of eagernels or wonder ; fixed look.

Being light'n'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And liſted up above the world's *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe.

Do but air a wild and wanton herd,
If any note of muſick touch their ears,
N° LXI. *Spencer.*

You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſpear.*

Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, ſhe was mere worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſpear.*

With ſecrecy *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connection as to our underſtanding, ſoars out of fight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Dryden.*

After having flood at *gaze* before this gate, he diſcovered an inſcription. *Addiſon.*

2. The object gaz'd on.

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out ;
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze* ;
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n-gifted ſtrength. *Milton.*

GAZER. n. f. [from *gaze*.] He that gazes ; one that looks intently with eagernels or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did ſhew,
Like roſes in a bed of lilies ſhed ;
The which ambroſiall odours from them threw,
And *gazers* ſenſe with double pleaſure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll ſlay more *gazers* than the baſilisk. *Shakeſp.*

Come, baſilisk,
And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy ſight.

Bright as the ſun, her eyes the *gazer's* ſtrike ;
And, like the ſun, they ſhine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a tranſcendent delight ; and yet,
at the ſame time, diſcover the blemiſhes which the common *gazer* never obſerved. *Watts.*

GAZEFUL. adj. [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightneſs of her beauty clear,
The raviſh ſenſe of *gazeſul* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spencer.*

GAZEHOUD. n. f. [*gaze* and *hound* ; *canis agazeus*, Skinner.]

A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

See'ſt thou the *gazehound* ! how with glance ſevere
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſtin'd deer ! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE. n. f. [*gazetta* is a Venetian halpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.]

A paper of news ; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac-
tented indifferently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

And ſometimes when the loſs is ſmall,
And danger great, they challenge all ;
Print new additions to their ſeats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

An Engliſh gentleman, without geography, cannot well underſtand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a *gazette*. *Addiſon.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the preſs ;
Like the laſt *gazette*, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER. n. f. [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmoſt infamy, being uſually ap-
plied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more : I feel it die :

No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GAZINGSTOCK. n. f. [*gaze* and *ſtick*.] A perſon gaz'd at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

Theſe things are offences to us, by making us *gazingſticks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion. *Ray.*

GAZON. n. f. [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the travels of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR. n. f. [*gārian*, to cloath ; *geapre*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture ; accoutrements ; dreſs ; habit ; ornaments.

Array thyſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear*. *Spencer.*

When he found her bound, ſtript from her *gear*,
And vile tormenters ready ſaw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs villager,
Whom thyſelf keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milton.*

I fancy every body obſerves me as I walk the ſtreet, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addiſon.*

To ſee ſome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*

You think ſome goddeſs from the ſky
Deſcended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw.

Apollo's ſpite Pallas diſcern'd, and ſlew to Tydeus' ſon ;
His ſcourage reacht, and his horſe made freſh ; then took
her angry run

At king Eumelus, broke his *gear*. *Chapman.*

10 D The

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatic years
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden*.

3. *Stuff. Hammer.*
If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this
gear. *Shakespeare*.

4. [In *Scotland*.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.
GE'ASON. adj. [A word which I find only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to leeches seem'd strange and *geason*. *Spenser*.
GEAT. n. f. [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Mason*.

GECK. n. f. [zeac, a cuckoo; *geck*, German, a fool; *geuk*, Scotch.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer*.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needful jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villany? *Shakespeare*.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd, And made the most notorious *geck* and gull That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakespeare*.

To *GECK. v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEF. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEFSE. The plural of *geof*.
GE'LATINE. adj. [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. adj. [gelatinus, Latin.] Formed into a gelly; *GE'LATINOUS.* viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward*.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatic *gelatine* matter, in which they are repositd. *Derb.*
To *GELD. v. a.* preter. *gelled* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelled* or *gelt*. [gelten, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.
Gold bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser*.

Lord Say hath *gelled* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakespeare*.

2. To deprive of any essential part.
He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare*.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden*.

GE'LDER. n. f. [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Gold later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser*.

No few *gelders* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras*.

GE'LDER-ROSE. n. f. [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.

The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller*.

The *gelders-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Morr.*
GE'LDING. n. f. [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt*.

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple*.

GE'LLID. adj. [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.
From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They brouce. *Timson*.

GE'LLIDITY. n. f. [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Diit.*
GE'LLIDNESS. }
GE'LLY. n. f. [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; glaucy substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gely*. *Shakespeare*.

The tapers of the gods,
The fun and moon, became like waxen globes,
'The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden*.

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellat*. *Alvobaut*.

GELT. n. f. [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.

The spayed *gels* they esteem the most profitable. *Morrison*.

GELT. n. f. [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboss'd with bugle about the belt. *Spenser*.

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.
Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Morrison*.

GEM. n. f. [gemma, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.
Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the gem Urania fought.

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* now lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Bladely*.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a gem, or well pointed diamond, that hath many fides, and to give the labour where it ought.

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich gem betray. *Genio*.

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward*.

2. The first bud.
From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a gem;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster thorn. *Deane*.

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden*.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds, before the *gems* exert
Their feeble heads. *Philips*.

To *GEM. v. a.* [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To *GEM. v. n.* [gemma, Latin.] To put forth the first bud.
Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or spread
Their blossoms. *Milton*.

GEME'LLIPAROUS. adj. [gemelli and parus, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Ditt.*

To *GE'MINATE. v. a.* [gemina, Latin.] To double. *Ditt.*
GE'MINATION. n. f. [from *geminate*.] Repetition; multiplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, a *gemination*, which the present controversy bears not to have been causeless, fear him. *John*.

GE'MINY. n. f. [gemini, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reasons for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had heard through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakespeare*.

A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you. *Cap.*
GE'MINOUS. adj. [geminus, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminus* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as concerning in them a distinction of souls. *Bruce's Vulgar Errors*.

GE'MMARY. adj. [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its transiency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not derivable in this. *Bruce's Vulgar Errors*.

GE'MMEOUS. adj. [gemmeus, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.
Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward*.

2. Resembling gems.
GENMO'SITY. n. f. [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Ditt.*

GE'MOTE. n. f. The court of the hundred. *Obitien*.

GE'NDER. n. f. [genus, Latin; *gendre*, French.]

1. A kind; a sort.
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distill it with many, the power and might of authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare*.

The other motive,
Why to a public court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear me. *Shakespeare*.

2. A sex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Cox*.

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Ariseus*.

Ulysses speaks of Naulica, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Notes on the Iliad*.

To *GENDER. v. a.* [engender, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife.

To GEN'DER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads

To gender in.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind.

Shakespeare.

Lev. xix. 19.

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [*γενεαλογισ*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [*γενεα* and *λογία*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*.

GENEALOGY. *adj.* [from *generis*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [general, French; *generali*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *general* is a false way of arguing.

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions.

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.

5. Public; comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
'Till he disbur'd, at Saint Colmeckill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *general* use.

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own.

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

7. Extensive, though not universal.

8. Common; usual.

I've been bold,

For that I knew it the most *general* way.

9. *General* is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

GENERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insinuating on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*.

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads.

2. The public; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingulfs and swallows other sorrows.

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas cavari to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play.

4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Loc.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general*'s love of conquest glows.

GENERALISSIMO. *n. f.* [*generalissimo*, French, from *general*.] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince.

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece.

GENERALITY. *n. f.* [*generalite*, French, from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same

is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit.

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacious and disobedience.

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads.

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds.

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them.

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires.

Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of those whose hands it falls into.

The wilest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler.

GENERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* tax'd their whole sex withal.

Generally we would not have those that read this work of *Sylva sylvarum*, account it strange that we have let down particular untid.

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions.

GENERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had with a general content, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.

GENERALTY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings.

GENERANT. *n. f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.

TO GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* fildom, being tame, *generate* often.

2. To cause; to produce.

God created the great whales, and each Soul living, each that crept, which plentifully The waters *generated* by their kinds.

Or find some other way to *generate* Mankind.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all.

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk.

GENERATION. *n. f.* [*generation*, French, from *generate*.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generati* n: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealings, shews they cannot be impressions.

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His *generation*, and the rising birth Of nature from the unapparent deep.

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitution, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent.

2. A family; a race.

Y're a dog.
—Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog?

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* melfs,
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd.

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these things be fulfilled.

Mat. xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Gen.*
A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*.

Raleigh.

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, thirty five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times.

Calmet.

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it.

Hosier.

GENERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds.

Raleigh.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, to disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*
2. Fruitful; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?

Bentley.

GENERATOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered.

Brown's Vulgar Errata.

GENERIC. *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]

GENERIC. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a *generic* description quadrate to both.

Harvey.

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generic* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its preference from the grape.

Watt.

GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied.

Woodward.

GENEROUSITY. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]

The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?

Locke.

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have pallied by such a fault as this.

Lack.

GENEROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generoux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

His *gen'ral* spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger.

Pope.

3. Liberal; munificent.

4. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious.

Boyle.

GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

Yet *generously* he does his ruin withhold,

Dryden.

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing *generousness* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles?

Callier.

GENESIS. *n. f.* [*γενεσις*; *genesi*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. *n. f.* [French. The word originally signified a horse-man, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small fixed well proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courtiers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes.

Shakespeare.

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind.

Ray.

He shews his statue too, where, plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly.

Dryden.

GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was fighting the art of those loath'd astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerals, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities.

Hosier.

GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλιακός*.] The science of calculating

nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliatics* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person.

GENE'VA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *geneve*, French, a juniper-berry.]

We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the distiller, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. As *persecution* is only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure.

GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,

The bliss of men below and gods above!

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Nor th' other light of life continue long,

But yields to double darkness night at hand;

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop.

3. Natural; naive.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* disposition.

GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane.

GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genies* are not capable of pure affection; and some is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science.

GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalia*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father.

GENITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janet*, French, signifying *Janet* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janet*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janet*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genies* and codlins.

GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one belonging to, as, the father of a *son*; or one begetting, as *son* of a *father*.

GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genius*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said

Antony's was by Cæsar.

The *genius* and the mortal instruments

Are then in council; and the state of man,

Like to a little kingdom, suffers then,

And as I awake, sweet musick breathes,

Sent by some spirit to mortals good,

Or th' unclean *genius* of the wood.

And the tame demon that should guard my dreams,

Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own.

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;

Let common meats respectfully give way.

2. A man endowed with superior faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*.

3. Mental power or faculties.

The fate and order does proclaim

The *genius* of that royal dame.

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature.

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools.

One science only will one *genius* fit;

So vast is art, so narrow human wit.

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trades,

yet were not entirely neglectful of it.

5. Nature;

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,

With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,

Forewasted all: 'till Genufia *gent*,

Persuaded him to cease. *Spenser.*

She that was noble, wife, as fair and *gent*,

Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'L. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteler* manner of binding the chains of this

kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift.*

Their poets have no notion of *gentel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison.*

2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'LY. *adv.* [from *gentel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *gentely* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Gloverville.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *gentely*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'LNESS. *n. f.* [from *gentel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a *gentleness* full of *gentleness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryden.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval-shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered with a leafy rim. *Miller.*

The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiseinan.*

GENTIAN'ELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom. ii. 2.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot

To grow, as a gilliflow'ring, trim in a pot;

That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom ye do serve,

May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tuissr.*

GENTILE'SSE. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses

Her complaisance and *gentillesse*. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavourable odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brewin.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this displeaser is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Aristot.*

GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilitas*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelskind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to spy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well defended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

N° LXI.

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part fled in honour's cause,

Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of the *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,

Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Go I to fight.

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *Shakspeare.*

The *gentle* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Shakspeare.*

Your change was wife; for, had he been deny'd,

A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:

You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;

All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Aster.*

3. Soothing; pacific.

And though this sense first *gentle* mulick found,

Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GENTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.

Gentles, do not repent;

If you pardon we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentle*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

'He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*.

To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. *Walton.*

Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,

Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so vile,

This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakspeare.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after dinner. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentilhomme*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was between the bowels of that state, between the *gentlemen* and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you, all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shakspeare.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,

But young and brave, and of a family

Ancient and noble. *Ortway.*

You say a long defended race

Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree

Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man rais'd above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,

Whom I will marry fit to Clarence's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. A term of complaisance.

The time *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on

the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have

found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting

at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* officer, Madam, my lord is gone. *Cumden.*

Let be call'd before us

That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakspeare.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then

In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shakspeare.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. *adj.* [*gentlemanlike* and *like*.] Becoming a

GENTLEMANLIKE. } man of birth.

He holdest himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work,

which, he faith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth

himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanlike* trade of thal-

ing. *Speiser on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall

see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all

gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakspeare.*

A gentleman uses the words of gallantry and *gentlemanlike*

very often in his petition. *Spectator, N° 629.*

Two clergymen flood candidates for a free-school, where a

gentleman who happened to have understanding, procured

the place for him who was the better scholar and more *gentlemanlike*

person of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

10 E

1. Dignity

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Solucels of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness. *Shakspeare.*
Still he retains

Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentleness. *Woodward.*

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think gentleness of heart depreciable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleness in their hat than in their head. *Aldham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The gentleness of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long lashed as poorer people. *Abbot.*

Doth this fir Protheus

Often resort unto this gentleness? *Shakspeare.*

Gentlemen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits upon the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's gentleness, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare.*

Her gentleness, like the Nereids,
So many mermaids tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, gentleness, you are confounding your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischief that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very gently to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being gently warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakspeare.*

In the same illand a fort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound to gently made as not to awake them. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *n. f.* [*gentle*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents noble dame,
In whose success we are gentle. *Shakspeare.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be excepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let flates that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentry multiply too fast. *Bacon.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry

A satire, and the gentry buy. *Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd gentry there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much gentry and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a while. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NUFLECTION. *n. f.* [*genusflection*, French; *genus* and *flectio*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration exprest by bending the knee.

Here they make use of all the rites of adoration, genuflection, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Byle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supplied to be. *Tillotson.*

A sudden darkness covers all;

True genuine night: night added to the groves:
The logs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryden.*

GE'NUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to ansife compound bodies less violently, more genuinely, and more universally than fire.

GE'NUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colour to be durable.

GE'NUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beings.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is a common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished relative into a species of another genus.

GE'OCENTRICK. *adj.* [*γῆ* and *κέντρον*; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *δαισία*; *geodésie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine of art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GE'ODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *γραφῆς*; *geographe*, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been populated than hath been known or described by geographers.

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers.

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer geographer by love. *Tidall.*

GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, French; from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country: she geographically describes it to him.

GE'OGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *γραφῆς*; *geographie*, Fr.] Geography is a strict sense signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earth globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining omniscience; but geography makes slight account thereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography.

GEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *μαντις*.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell destiny by other means than the alrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the innumerable impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, delude the vulgar.

GE'OMANCY. *n. f.* [*γῆ* and *μαντία*; *geomancy*, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some persons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.

GEO'MANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

Two geomantic figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *n. f.* [*γεωμετρετης*; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometerician.

He became one of the chief geometers of his age.

GE'OMETRICAL. *adj.* [*geometrical*, French; from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to geometry.

GE'OMETRICAL. *adj.* [*γεωμετρικός*; *geometrique*, French; from *geomancy*.]

GE'OMETRICK. *adj.* [*geomancy*.]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason.

This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to contrive several weights and powers unto motion or rest.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Mult men take the measure of God just by the line geometrical proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and breadth of Hercules by his foot?

Does not this wife philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which calls to far his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass?

Blackmore.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick Jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis crassissimus*. *Grew.*

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of a greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wiliam.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanics. *Ray.*

GEOMETRICIAN. *n. f.* [*γεωμετρικός*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth therein, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts.*

TO GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [*γεωμετρίω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though perfectly shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their formation, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEOMETRICAL. *n. f.* [*γεωμετρικά*; *geometric*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands (one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which it is likely, a farther contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. *Geometry* is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind. *Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray.*

His also for my comfort I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his loose the sacred dust destroys. *Dryden.*

GEOPONICAL. *adj.* [*γῆ and ποίος*; *geoponice*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground. Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown.*

GEOPONICKS. *n. f.* [*γῆ and ποίος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakespeare.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy twobbers, fed. *Dryden.*

GEORICK. *n. f.* [*γεωργικός*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Adisson.*

GEORICKS. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay.*

GEOTRICK. *adj.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GERENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

GERMAN. *n. f.* [*germanus*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Spenser.*

These *German* did subdue all Germany,
Of whom it hight; but in the end their fire,
With foul repulse, from France was forced to retire. *Spem.*
Wert thou a bear, thou wouldest be kill'd by the horie;
Wert thou a horse, thou wouldest be seiz'd by the leopard;
Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakspeare.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courtiers for cousins, and generals for *germans*. *Shakspeare.*

GERMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related.

Not be alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakspeare.*

GERMANDER. *n. f.* [*germandrie*, French.]

It has small thick leaves, which are laciniated somewhat like those of the oak: the flowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated: the stamina or threads supply the place of the crest, or upper lip; the beard or lower lip of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle segment, which is largest, is hollow like a spoon, and sometimes divided into two parts: the cup of the flower is fistulous. *Miller.*

GERME. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GERMIN. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even till destruction sickens; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

TO GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germinis*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

GERMINATION. *n. f.* [*germination*, French; from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we refer it over unto the place, where we shall handle the subject of plants generally.

Bacon's Natural History.

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascetes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germination*. *Glanville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley.*

GERUND. *n. f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him befemed best,
And goodly can discourse of many a noble *gest*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.

Gest should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages, prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [From *geste*, or *gite*, Fr.] *Hammer.*

I'll give you my commission,

To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakspeare.*

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof; and are conceits of eminent use, to solve magneetical phenomena.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GESTATION. *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray.*

TO GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gesticular*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to show postures.

GESTICULATION. *n. f.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, Fr. from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GESTURE. *n. f.* [*gestus*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*.

gesture, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hosker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*

Shakespeare.

One might interpret.

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,

In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love!

Milton.

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive.

Addison.

To GET'STUNE. v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgreceth it; it is not orderly read, not *gestured* as becometh.

Hosker.

Undertaking to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.

Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

To GET. v. a. pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*ycan, yctran, Saxon.*]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the collett, well hast thou it *got*.

Spenser.

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory.

Gemfu.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives.

1 Samuel.

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me.

Psalms.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians.

2 Samuel.

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical.

Boyle.

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose abolition is a rational and sure ground of confidence.

South.

He infensibly *get*s a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice.

Locke.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself in a state of war with him.

Locke.

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority.

Addison.

Sphinx was a monster that would eat

Whatever stranger he could *get*,

Unless his ready wit discloses'd,

The subtle riddle he propos'd.

Addison.

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only.

Watts.

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold.

Watts.

2. To force; to seize.

Such losses and scatterings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any fact.

Spenser.

The king facing this, starting from where he sat,

Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*.

Daniel.

All things, but one, you can restore;

The heart you *get* returns no more.

Waller.

3. To win.

Henry the sixth hath lost

All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*.

Shakspeare.

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword.

1 Maccabees.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him.

2 Maccabees.

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory.

Kneller.

4. To have possession of; to hold.

Thou forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;

Nay, thou hast *get* the face of man.

Herbert.

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them.

Shakspeare.

Women with study'd arts they vex:

Ye gods destroy that impious sex;

And if there must be some t' invoke

Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,

Come down yourselves, and, in their place,

Get a more just and nobler race.

Waller.

Children they *got* on their female captives.

Locke.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *get* 'em, so and well; if not, you must slay 'till they *get* a better generation.

Dryden.

Has no man, but who has kill'd

A father, right to *get* a child?

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wide,

Prior.

Take a Tartuff of known ability,

Who shall so settle lasting reformation;

First *get* a son, then give him education.

Dryde.

The god of day, descending from above,

Mixt with the day, and *get* the queen of love.

Graville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it.

Locke.

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,

Then join you with them like a rib of steel.

Shakspeare.

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain utilities of a tree, which they *get* down, not with cutting, but with fire.

Albion's Description of the World.

Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it.

Locke.

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it!

Locke.

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises the price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your homed commodities lessens their price.

Locke.

10. To learn.

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary.

Watts.

11. To procure to be.

I shall show how we may *get* it thus informal, and afterwards preferre and keep it so.

Shakspeare.

12. To put into any fate.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;

For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away.

Shakspeare.

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth this year, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heat.

Mortimer's History.

Helim, who was taken up in embalmng the bodies, visit the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched.

Garwin.

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion.

Locke.

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication he will tempt thee, *get* talking upon thee *get* out thy secrets.

Locke.

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* to his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary.

Albion.

After having *gat* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass.

Garwin.

15. To betake; to remove.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd to-morrow.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Arise, *get* thee out from this land.

Locke.

Get thee out, and depart hence.

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.

Locke.

Get ye up in peace unto your father.

Locke.

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *get* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to *thrive* himself.

Locke.

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *get* off the land again, and entered with the rest.

Locke.

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes falten upon the gold in such plenty, as would *get* him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings.

Locke.

When mercury is *get* by the help of the fire out of a stone, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind.

Locke.

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily *expunged*.

Locke.

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night.

Shakspeare.

18. To *GET* off. To tell or expose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his licence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for security in silver.

Locke.

To GET. v. n.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Locke.

Phalantus was entangled, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out.

Locke.

You know we walk'd o'er perils, on an edge

Shakspeare.

More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er.

Locke.

Away, *get* thee down.

Locke.

If it displease thee, I will get me back again. *Numbers.*
The stranger shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuteronomy.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to get from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot get to sleep. *Bacon.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for sterility, and were fit, should get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he got away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs before they could get out of Armenia. *Kneller's.*

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger. *Denham.*
The latent air had got away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may get between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the creeds of whatever it was that got through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of getting through to great a task. *Hale.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would get in, because no air could get out. *Willm's Math. Magic.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!
I could get out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hounds maintain
A course, 'till tir'd behind the dog they lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Pant pow'r to kill, as she to get away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would get above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having got through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Lact.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the getting out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Lact.*

If, having got into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Lact.*

I get up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Euphrates would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now, in different ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she gets,
And there in public grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to get away. *Swift.*

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to get out of it. *Lact.*

To fall to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are got among them. *Tatler.*

To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to get in at the shell, unless some caloric atoms, and some little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense;
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to possess th' usurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
'T hat now the wind is set into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*

A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Lact.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once get among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, get in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Cheyne.*

To move; to remove.

Cit home with thy scowl made ready to set;
The slower, the easier carriage to get. *Tatler.*

Many of the galleys rode it out at sea, where they were by shot out of the city enforced to get them farther off. *Kneller.*

Rise up and get you forth from amongst my people. *Exodus.*

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5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Kneller.*
Lying is so cheap a cover for any misdeed, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from getting into it. *Lact.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all got into the castle. *Kneller.*

A knot of ladies, get together by themselves, is a very school of impudence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

To-morrow get you early on your way. *Judge.*
They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and get between the king and Worcester. *Carendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to get quit of them. *Burnet.*

Without his assistance we can no more get quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wale.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to get above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing fit, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

10. To GET UP. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, get off. *Bacon.*

What'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou mayst get off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To GET OVER. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant, on this occasion, to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to get over them. *Addison's Spectator.*

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking home little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and got over some part of those disputes, to the satisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. To GET UP. To rise from repose.

Sheep will get up sometimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon.*

13. To GET UP. To rise from a seat.

Get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numbers.*

GETTER. *n. f.* [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a getter of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare.*

GETTING. *n. f.* [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty gettings. *Bacon.*

The meaner families, are obliged to return to the steward a small monthly share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [gexar, Saxon; jayou, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and gewgaws which the others could bring. *Alston.*

Prefers that which providence has pronounced to be the stuff of life, before a glittering gewgaw that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish gewgaw comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy gewgaw, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden.*

Some loose the bands

Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry gewgaws. *Philips.*

The suit images were fans, silk ribbons, laces, and many other gewgaws, which lay to waste that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison.*

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GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *geowate* happiness of Feliciano. *Lav.*

GHA'ST'FUL. *adj.* [ȝaʁt and ʃulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. *Lav.*

Here will I dwell apart,

In *ghostful* grave, 'till my last sleep

Do close mine eyes:

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound

Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghostly*.] Horror of countenance; remembrance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'ST'LY. *adj.* [ȝaʁt, or *ghost*, and *like*.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?

—O, I have past a miserable night;

So full of ugly fights, of *ghostly* dreams,

So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakespeare.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solymán's changed countenance upon the great bassá, and began now to shew her *ghostly* face. *Knolles.*

Death

Grin'd horrible a *ghostly* smile, to hear

His famine should be fill'd. *Milton.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghostly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

This poor man's desolate wife,

Expects some happy day;

This *ghostly* thing, the comfort of her life. *Flatman.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,

So wild, so *ghostly*, as if some ghost had met him,

All pale and speechless. *Dryden.*

I did not for these *ghostly* visions fend;

Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryden.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,

May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,

Ghostly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods

Didstain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,

Mangled with *ghostly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milt.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *ȝaʁt*, Saxon.] *Gha'stline's*; horror of look.

Look you, pale mistress?

Do you perceive the *ghostliness* of the eye? *Shakespeare.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. f.* [from *garck*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber. *Stinner.*

TO GHESS. *v. n.* [See *TO GUESS*.] *Ghes* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed. To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. f.* [ȝaʁt, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,

That would upon the rack of this rough world stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare.*

Often did I strive

To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood

Kept in my soul. *Shakespeare.*

Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghost*

Fleets into air, is for ever lost. *Sandys.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,

And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,

To see this fleet among unequal foes,

By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryd.*

3. To give up the *ghost*. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem

A canopy most fatal, under which

Our army lies ready to give up the *ghost*. *Shakespeare.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

TO GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*; which courtes Euryalus was like to have flattered, upon the news. *Sidney.*

TO GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar,

Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,

There saw you labouring for him. *Shakespeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'ST'LY. *adv.* [from *ghostly*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have,

as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind to easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seemeth meet, are diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive; what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Hobbs.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hobbs.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seem a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell.

His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakespeare.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his thrift. *Shakespeare.*

GI'ALALINA. *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward.*

GI'AMBEUX. *n. f.* [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal feil disquietously entail'd,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,

That a large purple stream adown their *giambux* falls. *Spenser.*

GIANT. *n. f.* [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle

Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe

Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakespeare.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd to high that giants may jet through,

And keep their impious turbans on, without

Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare.*

Woman's gentle brain

Could not drop forth such giant rude invention;

Such Ethiop words. *Shakespeare.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milton.*

Those giants, those mighty men, and men of renown, far

exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those giants

remembered by Moses of his own time. *Religio.*

The giant brothers, in their camp, have found

I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden.*

By weary steps and slow

The groping giant with a trunk of pine

Explor'd his way. *Milton.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,

Afflicts the chief t'avenge his giant son,

Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] A the giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giante's*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shak.*

Were this subject to the cedar, he would be able to make

head against that huge *giants*. *Hens.*

GI'ANTLIKE. *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantic; vast;

GI'ANTLY. *adv.* bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Dean of Poity.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the credulous man not to defy his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *Smith.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,

And lower looks. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hamer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wit,

Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,

Such dear concernings hide? *Shakespeare.*

TO GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead

Did squeak and *giber* in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *n. f.* [Derived by *Stinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *giberish*, it is probably derived from the chymical art, and originally implied the jargon of *Gaber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out *jabberish*, that we speak no English, but *giberish*. *Spenser.*

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *giberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GIBBET. *n. f.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When was there ever cursed thief brought

Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore

That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies.*

You scandal to the flock of verse, a race

Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Clarendon.*

Hamán suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he

had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*

Papers of universal approbation, lay such principles to the whole body of the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. A travesty beams.

GIBBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name.

Oldham.

2. To hang on any thing going travesty: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakespeare.*

GIBBIER. *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free.

Addison.

GIBBOUSITY. *n. f.* [*gibbosity*, Fr. from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GIBBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeus*, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbus* member. *Wifeman.*

A pointed stinty rock, all bare and black,

Grew *gibbus* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbus* to a flat. *Woodward.*

2. Crookbacked.

I shall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two hunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbus*, or hunch-back'd? *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley.*

GIBCAT. *n. f.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakespeare.*

TO GIBE. *v. n.* [*goler*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.]

To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and jeer, And pass the bounds of modest merry-make, Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Why that's the way to choke a *giving* spirit, Whose influence is begot of that loose grace Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakespeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd To be scurrilous and rude,

When you perty raise your snout, Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

TO GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to snout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria: you

Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts

Did *gibe* my misdeed out of audience. *Shakespeare.*

Draw the beasts as I describe them,

From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the sneers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face, *Shakespeare.*

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,

And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment.

Spectator.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,

Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GIBER. *n. f.* [from *Gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others

to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shakespeare.*

Come, Sempronia, leave him;

He is a *giber*, and our present business

Is of more serious consequence.

Ben. Jonson.

GIBBINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,

Gibbingly and ungravelly he did fashion

After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakespeare.*

GIBBETS. *n. f.* [According to *Minshew* from *gibbet*, *gabbet*, according to *Jamies* more probably from *giber*, game, Fr.]

The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holiday; provide me better cheer:

'Tis holiday; and shall be round the year:

Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,

When I am laid, may feed on *gibbet* pie? *Dryden.*

GIDDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam

Giddily, and be every where but at home,

Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Denne.*

3. Carelessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,

Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakespeare.*

GIDDINESS. *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrim and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness* and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of secularities. *South.*

4. Frolic; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,

Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repeat

These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Denne.*

GIDDY. *adj.* [*gibb*, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,

By *giddy* heads and flagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tat.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,

More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,

Than women are. *Shakespeare.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears;

That mortal bliss should last for length of years,

She cast us headlong from our high estate,

And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,

With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of *Pope*,

who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Pope.*

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,

The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,

Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Headless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,

And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Renn.*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa.*

6. Tottering; unfix'd.

As we pac'd along

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,

Methought that *Gloster* stumbled. *Shakespeare.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering intiment.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shift-

ed out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakespeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,

That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;

Hearing applause and universal shout,

Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,

Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shakespeare.*

GIDDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careless; thought-

less.

Turn

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddybrained* ass.

GIDDYHEADED, *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme defery
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our *giddy-headed* antick youth will wear. *Dante.*
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddy-headed*,
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton.*

GIDDYPACED, *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected times,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times. *Shakespeare.*

GIER-EAGLE, *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican,
And the *gier-eagle*. *Lev. xi. 18.*

GIFT, *n. f.* [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*

Recall your *gifts*, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a gift that's lefts. *Dryden.*

2. The act of giving.
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*

3. Oblation; offering.
Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Yeb. xiii. 11.*

4. A bribe.
Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut. xvi. 19.*

5. Power; faculty.
And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with anything that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent. *Addison.*

GIFTED, *adj.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given; bestowed.
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n's gift strength. *Milton.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.
Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and harranged the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command; women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory. *Addison.*

GIG, *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*Gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use.

GIGANTICK, *adj.* [*gigante*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds! *Milton.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief. *Milton.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden.*

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope.*

To GIGGLE, *v. n.* [*gibgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

GIGGLER, *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wide valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

We shew our present, jokings, *giggling* race,
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick.*

GIGLEY, *n. f.* [*geag*, Saxon; *gyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Now out of use.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakespeare.*

The fam'd Castellan was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to master Caesar's sword. *Shakespeare.*

Away with those *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakespeare.*

GIGOT, *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.

To GILD, *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [Gilean, Saxon.]

1. To wash over with gold; to cover with foliated gilt.

The room was large and wide,
As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were;
Many great golden pillars did appear.

The massy roof, and riches huge sustain,
Gilded wood many worms infold.

To oild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.

And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth alay
In the steep Atlantic stream.

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a gilded snare.

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,

And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and finews are of coin.

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survive.

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at.

3. To adorn with lustre.
No more the rising sun shall *gild* the mom,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn.

4. To brighten; to illuminate.
The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial things, that only *gilds* the appearance and plays upon the surface of the soul.

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more than gold;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the light.

GILDER, *n. f.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.
Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to brew the spirits of the quicksilver.

We have here a *gilder* with his amil and hammer.

2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings.

I am bound
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage.

GILDING, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of *gild*, does it profit.

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner, is covered with statues, *gilding* and paint.

Could laureate Dryden pimp and fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,

Unplac'd, unpension'd, no, man's heir or slave?

GILL, *n. f.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.

Fishes perform their respiration under water by the *gills*.

He hath, on the bottom of his sides, two *gills*, one behind the *gills*, as in most fishes, but for a good part behind them.

'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the maw with *gills* entangled left.

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less.

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, paleness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the leading from the spirits in an appetite to revenge.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont.

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of respect taken thrice, will rinse a dozen with the same: charge the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough.

5. [From *giltian*, the old English way of writing *Jas* or *Jasiana*.] The appellation of a woman in Italian language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*.

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
 7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
 GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.

There shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
 And answ'ring *gillshops* fourer sighs return. *Pope.*
 GILLFLOWER. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *gillflower*, French.]

Gillflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be reduced to these sorts: red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many to enumerate. *Mortimer.*

In July come *gillflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*
 Fair is the *gillflower* of gardens sweet,
 Fair is the *marigold*, for postage meet. *Gay.*

GILT. *n. f.* [from *gold*.] Golden blow; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Now obsolete.

Our gayness and our *gilt* are all befinch'd,
 With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakspeare.*
 When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off. *Shakspeare.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which see.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*
 GILT-HEAD. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea-fish. *Dill.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.
 GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed, by *skinner*, to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A flight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
 However, more reduc'd and plain,
 The watch would still a watch remain;
 But if the horal orbit ceases,
 The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all these trigrams and *gimcracks*?
 What, in the name of wonder, are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot.*

GIMLET. *n. f.* [*gikele*, *guimale*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.
 The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*
 GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Disfworth* to be derived from *gimel*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
 Their arms are fet like clocks, still to strike on,
 Else they could not hold out for as they do. *Shakspeare.*

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.
 To be doing together of the parts of matter has confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic. *Mere.*

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM.] *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.
 As the day begins,
 With twenty *gins* we wil the small birds take,
 And pasture make. *Sidney.*

Which *tau*, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
 Hath slain fir Mordant. *Spenser.*

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
 So doth the cony struggle in the net. *Shakspeare.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty.
 If thou, who have but sense, can slun
 The engines that have them annoy'd;
 Little for me had reason done,
 If I could not thy *gin* avoid. *Ben. Jonson.*

I know thy trains,
 Though dearly to my cost; thy *gins* and toils
 No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
 Which rats would run their own heads in,
 And come on purpose to be taken,
 Without th' expense of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras.*

Keep from flaying fougure thy skin,
 And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.
 Typharus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spenser.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.
 A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driving on the outside of the *gin* pump of Moftyn colpuits. *Woodward.*

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

N° LXII.

5. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or phyllognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, thus himself up in

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This calls the church to deprecate our *gin*,
 And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*
 There shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
 And answ'ring *gin* shops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GINGER. *n. f.* [*sinzer*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, which are shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in an head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells, which contains their seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatic, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves, cut small in their fallads, and make an excellent sweetmeat of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and stomachick. *Hill.*

Or waiving *ginger* round the streets to go,
 And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope.*

GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromatick feeds. It is sometimes gilt.

Art I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakspeare.*

Here currans there and gooseberries were spread,
 With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

What is't that you
 Took up to *gingery*? *Shakspeare.*

GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dill.*

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingive*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between *I* and *T*, so, to sweeten it, they make the occlusio apulise, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perverseness. *Heldr.*

TO GINGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
 And in thy pocket *gingle* halpence found. *Gay.*

Once, we cockles, beneath the patriot's cloak,
 From the crack'd bag the dripping guinea spoke,
 And *gingle* down the backflairs, told the crew,
 Old Cato is as erect a rogue as you. *Pope.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

TO GINGIE. *v. n.* To shake so that a sharp thrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
 The bells the *gingles*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A thrill resounding noise.

2. Affection in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMUS. *adj.* [*γινγλυμος* and *idus*.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *gingymoid* joint. *Heldr.*

GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance. *Wifman.*

GINKNET. *n. f.* [*gimnet*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but I believe, erroneously, a Spanish genus, improperly written for *gimnet*.

GINSENG. *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinense*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great size, and is of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America. The Chinese value this root so highly, that it sells with them for three times its weight in silver. The Asiatics in general think the *gingeng* almost an universal medicine. The virtues most generally believed to be in it are those of a restorative, and a cordial. The European physicians esteem it a good medicine in convulsions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recommend it as one of the best restoratives known. *Hill.*

TO GIP. *v. n.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Beiler.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

5. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or phyllognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, thus himself up in

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the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frautick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts, *Prior.*

And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants.

I, near you stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;

Upon my hand they cast a poring look;

Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie,

Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;

A sigil in this hand the *gipsy* bears,

In th' other a prophetic sieve and sheers. *Garth.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a

dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and har-

lots. *Shakespeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too,

in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:

The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafale*, French.]

1. The herb turnip.

2. The opal stone.

TO GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gýrnan*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their

loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages,

which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms

Girt on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh.

No, let us rise at once, *girt* on our swords,

And, at the head of our remaining troops,

Attack the foe. *Addison.*

The combatant too late the field declines,

When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;

And in requerd of that duty done,

I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare.*

5. To gird with apparel.

The Sun appear'd,

Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

6. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine lincn, and I covered thee with

silk. *Ezek. xvi. 10.*

Typhoeus then keeps the ward,

Girt in her languine gown, by night and day,

Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

7. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together fow'd,

To *gird* their waist: vain coverings, if to hide

Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton.*

8. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakespeare.*

9. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs

His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

10. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyseian isle,

Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham

His Amalthea, and her florid foun

Young Bacchus, from his steplame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

TO GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of

this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any

thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented

on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit

is in other men. *Shakespeare.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the

friction caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.

This word is now seldom used.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:

Fur shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakespeare.*

They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by

this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which

the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to

set against the chinks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss.

Goodman.

GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*] In architecture, the largest piece

of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the sum-

mers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one

arm to the *girders*. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-

mers and ground-places are of, though the back *girder* need

not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Moxon.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,

Thence rise robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackmore.*

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*gýrbel*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,

With a thousand fragrant posies;

A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,

Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle.

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they see on

their *girdle*. *Shakespeare.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,

On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cam.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls

Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakespeare.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*

of the world, do refrigerate. *Bar.*

TO GIRDLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To *gird*; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another

Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping flocks,

That as a waist do *girdle* you about,

By this time from their fixed beds of lime

Had been dishabited. *Shakespeare.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,

That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incloses

the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold

The *girdle*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing

in motion. See *GYRE*.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much

question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, draws a train

of the same signification; *Admiral* from *gyra*, Latin,

a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; from which

it comes from *herdella*, We find, from which, *girl*, *war-*

let is very easily deduced. *Stinner* imagines that the name,

who used to call for a man, might likewise have called for a

woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Harris* derives

it most probably from the Hindick *girla*, a woman.

A young woman, or female child.

In the unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

And let it not displease thee, good Bianca,

For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,

Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dry.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop

To the low mimic follies of a farce.

As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Johnson.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kindly line;

But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a *girl*; youthful.

In her *girlish* age the kept sheep on the moor. *Green.*

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a *girlish* manner.

TO GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *girn*. It is still

used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, capricious,

or peevish person. *Dick.*

GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *to gird*.]

TO GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To *gird*; to encompass; to en-

circle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide

Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,

The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Johnson.*

GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fast upon the

horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;

And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by the use of the *girt*

which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are twisted

firmly together. *Johnson.*

GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the fiddle turn'd round, or the *girth* breaks

For low on the ground, woe for his sake, *Brown Johnson.*

The law is found.

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,

Along the high celestial road;

The steed oppress'd, would break his *girth*, *Johnson.*

To raise the lumber from the earth.

Mordanto gallops on alone;

The roads are with his followers strown;

'Tis breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Johnson.*

2. The compass measured by the *girth*, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lully jolly fellow that lives well, at least *girth* *Johnson.*

in the *girth*.

TO GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a *girth*.

TO GISE GROUND. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it

with his own flock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Prior.*

GISE.

GIV'LE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgife* is a pledge of peace; *Gifgilt* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Himerus*. *Gibson*.

GITH. n. f. An herb called Guiney pepper.

TO GIVE. v. a. preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gyran, Sax*]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so

resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hacker*.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may fa-

cifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25.*

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit

to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.

Conflant at church and change; his gains were sure,

His *givings* rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope*.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or

writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me

of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12.*

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in

marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38.*

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a

general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the

Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt*.

We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and

impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out

into wildness. *Brama*.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them

away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple*.

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will

remove the earth. *Temple*.

If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's

hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct

its conveyance. *Lacte*.

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *J. b.*

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,

If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,

And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakspeare*.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange

his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Lacte*.

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner

what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:

the king, somewhat fluster'd, said, To whom do you appeal?

The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear,

to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon*.

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear

to the proposal. *Addison*.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclef.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen.*

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.

Bramhall.

What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which

had them not originally. *Dryden*.

8. To expose.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden*.

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rome*.

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wife proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud

Will ruin him. *Rome*.

11. To yield without resistance.

12. To permit; to commission.

Prepare

The due libation and the solemn pray'r;

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope*.

13. To enable; to allow.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers;

and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked,

although they cry, shall not be heard. *Flucker*.

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakspeare*.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,

Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;

Through the new pupul foiling juices flow,

Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickell*.

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy

bricht-out line, I *give* to both your speeches. *Shakspeare*.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,

And he that suffers. *Shakspeare*.

The Rhodians, seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave*

a great shout in certion of them. *Kenil*.

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that

Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor

people not to receive them. *Swift*.

16. To exhibit; to express.

This influence *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence

in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships,

gives four hundred and twenty-four men apiece. *A-bathna*.

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence our selves, so neither shall we

take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell

more. *Bacon*.

20. To add; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*

themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest

their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.

After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read

they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the

feeding of cattle. *Hoster*.

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the se-

cret access which people superstitiously *given* might have always

thereunto with ease. *Holer*.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *gives*,

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakspeare*.

Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:

He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakspeare*.

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lowly *given*,

he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakspeare*.

Hunialdes, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;

so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *give* n all

to pleasure and ease. *Knell*.

Though he was *give* n to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-

sirous of glory. *Bacon*.

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the Most High,

will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclef.*

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this

theatre of the world. *Mere*.

They who *give* themselves to warlike action and enter-

prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at per-

sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.

Besides, he is too much *given* to horsey play in his railway;

and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.

I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-

band is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden*.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden*.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of

waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and

prepared for death. *Bacon*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;

And to instruct them, will not quit the coast. *Field*.

Virtue *give* n for lost,

Depress and overthrown, as seem'd;

Like that self-begot'n bird

In the Arabian woods imbost,

That no second knows, nor third,

And lay erewhile a holocaust,

From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton*.

Since no deep within her gulph can hold

Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,

I *give* not heav'n for lost. *Milton*.

For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days,

was to fit himself a martyr. *Smith*.

Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,

He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.

The parents, after a long search for the boy, *gave* him for

drowned in one of the canals. *Addison*.

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while

the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty

kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the

people *gave* him for gone. *Addison*.

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth*.

23. To *Give* away. To alienate from one's self; to make over

to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shew'd that he *gave* away

to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the

former. *Sidney*.

If you shall marry,

You *give* away this hand, and that is mine;

You *give* away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;

You *give* away myself, which is known mine. *Shakspeare*.

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspeare.*
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind
fellow, *gav'st* thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee.

Shakspeare.
Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the in-
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*

But we who *give out* native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden.*
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given*
away to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he
looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,
is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death,
is *given* from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

34. *To GIVE back.* To return; to restore.
Till their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which
their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

35. *To GIVE forth.* To publish; to tell.
Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that
the king was dead. *Hayward.*

36. *To GIVE the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-
ordinate or inferior.

Leisious being free from some inconveniences, wherunto
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take
than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-
eminence. *Hosker.*

37. *To GIVE over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.
Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions,
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hosker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*: *Hosker.*
Never *give her over*;

For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakspeare.*
If Daddemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over*
my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakspeare.*
Abbedemeh, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knight.*
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly
sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last
man. *Knight.*

Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's besuaming opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*
Those troops, which were levied, have *given over* the pro-
cedure of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to *give her over*,
'Tis she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desperate medicine more;
And where your *case* can be no worse,
The desperate'st is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;
but the hen grew fat, and *gave quite over* laying. *L'Estrange.*
Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison.*

28. *To GIVE over.* To add; to attach to.
Zelmene, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given o'er*
unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given themselves over* to all man-
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that
empire, to pull it down. *Grew.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave myself* so much *over* to it as
to neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world. *Temp'le.*

29. *To GIVE over.* To conclude lost.
Since it is lawful to *præsume* upon them that are forsaken
and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given her over*,
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had
sent her his benediction. *Addison.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physi-
cians, and her nearest relations, having *given her over*. *Abutnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give me over*. *Swift.*

30. *To GIVE over.* To abandon.
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all
manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and
therefore best to *give it over*. *Hosker.*

The cause, for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras.*

31. *To GIVE out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers *give out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is
said in scripture to have received, the same we ought to *give*
only to the manhood of Christ. *Hale.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakspeare.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princes. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical chit, who was
the first matter of my ship, that I carried with me out of
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two *billets per*
piece. *Shakspeare.*

He *gave out* general summons for the Assembly of his council
for the wars. *Hale.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave*
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their
enemies. *Addison.*

32. *To GIVE out.* To show in false appearance.
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true mean design. *Shakspeare.*

She that, so young, could *give out* such a *form*
To seal her father's eyes close as oak. *Shakspeare.*

33. *To GIVE up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give in*
up, if they saw him shrink. *Shakspeare.*

He has betrayed your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakspeare.*

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, *gave out*
many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and *give*
comfort to them all. *Shakspeare.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the re-
giment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assistance
of the *giving up* of Arundel castle. *Cromwell.*

Let us *give ourselves* wholly up to Christ in heart and life. *John.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I
can *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Shakspeare.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *John.*
He declares himself to be now *gave up* to the emperor, a
which he has *given up* the cause. *John.*

The leagues made between several states, *gave up*
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, in common
consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *John.*

If they *give them up* to their reason, then they will *give*
give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is
such thing as certainty. *John.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild content of
nature, whatever was more than would supply the necessities
of life. *John.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africa into Caesar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison.*

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Noncon-
formist, if he did not *give up* to him the church book. *Addison.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a conspiracy against
him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was so weak
from all possibility of success. *Addison.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he was tired,
he would *give up* the question when he had the best; I am
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master
of fifty legions. *Addison.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Addison.*
The constant health and longevity of men would *give up*
also, as a groundless conceit. *Addison.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's life? *Addison.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up*
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Addison.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God,
and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be
configned over to the follies of his own heart. *Addison.*

Give yourself up to some hours of leisure.
34. *To GIVE up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lies, some must be *left in*
up to tell them. *Addison.*

Our minds naturally *give themselves up* to every opinion
which they are much accustomed to; and we always *give up*
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole
man. *Addison.*

Give up your fond paternal pride,
Nor argue on the weaker side. *Addison.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but is
imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition
of fame. *Addison.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer.

Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to *dress*, should not, however, *give up* neatness.

35. To *GIVE up*. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king.

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them up.

To *GIVE*. v. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;

The enemy *gives* on with fury led.

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans.

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuit, sweetmeats, and salt.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,

Like season'd timber, never *gives*;

But though the whole world turn to coal,

Then chiefly lives.

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *so give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt.

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock.

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he *travels* his ground,

Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again.

4. To *GIVE in*. To go back; to give way.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*.

5. To *GIVE in to*. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good light for the explication of it.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament.

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction.

6. To *GIVE off*. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.

7. To *GIVE over*. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church policy.

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should think he *hath given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also.

Give not over to: to him again; intreat him, Kneel down before him, hang upon his gowls;

You are too cold.

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things off, and never to *give over*, doth wonders.

Demetrius, king of Macedonia, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king.

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse

Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,

Yet *gives* not over, though desperate of success.

Shall we kindle all this flame

Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give over*,

And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame.

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason.

8. To *GIVE out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one.

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not.

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school.

9. To *GIVE out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;

They never cool, much less *give out*.

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Madam, I always believ'd you'd go stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.

10. To *GIVE way*. To yield; to not resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good.

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*.

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;

The mists flew upward, and diffus'd in day.

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,

Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows.

GIVER. n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; benefactor; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford

Our *givers* their own gifts.

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now

Repaid! But gratitude in thee is lost

Long since.

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;

The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse.

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;

Alike both lovers fall by those they love.

GIZZARD. n. f. [from *gizzard*, French; *gigria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzard*.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzard*.

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glands distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzards*, or muscular stomach.

Flutt'ring there they nestle near the throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own;

By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known.

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he *trats his gizzard*, he harrales his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,

Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm:

Which puts the overheated fots

In fevers still.

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curstly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their coffers.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glacier*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness.

GLACIAL. adj. [glacial, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLACIATE. v. n. [glaciet, Latin; glacier, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air.

GLACIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank.

It is more especially taken for that which rangeeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field.

GLAD. adj. [glad, Saxon; glad, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

He will be glad in his heart.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart.

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally, sometimes at or with before the cause of gladness; perhaps it is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or with, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am glad to see your worship.

He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much glad of it.

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished.

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be glad of my repentance.

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;

The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood,

His fauchion drew.

I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it.

4. Pleading; exhilarating.

Her conversation

More glad to me than to a miser money is.

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers;

Prepare the way, a God, a God appears!

To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North; from frost-bound Atlas' hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladdens the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crahw.*

It gladd me

To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Ottway.*
Each drinks the juice that gladd the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' collied head

Some frigid rhymes disburles,

And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLADDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!

Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison.*

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her,
when she does not attend to it. *Addison.*

GLADDEN, *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,

Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE, *n. f.* [from *glozan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish *glad*, and the obsolete English *gled*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucan.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;

But far within, as in a hollow glade,

Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade

The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Spenser.*

O might I here

In solitude live savage, in some glade

Obscur'd, where high (still woods) impenetrable

To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,

And brown as evening. *Milton.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,

Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,

Swift as a spark of a glancing star

I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convey. *Milton.*

For noonday's heat are cloister arbours made,

And for fresh evening air the op'ner glade. *Dryden.*

There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,

Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades,

Glut ring through the gloomy glades;

By the youths that dy'd for love,

Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,

Restore, restore Eurydice to life!

Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope.*

GLADDEN, *n. f.* [from *gladus*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass: a

GLADDER, *n. f.* general name of plants that rise with a broad

blade like sedge. *Jurini.*

GLADFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness.

And there him rests in riotous suffiance

Of all his gladfulness, and kindly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIATOR, *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiatus*, Fr.] A swordplayer;

a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,

The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,

Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden.*

GLADLY, *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with

meriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;

But not one follower. *Shakespeare.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every

body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLADNESS, *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew

In every heart, which fear had froze before:

The staiding streets with so much joy they view,

That with less grief the perith'd they implore. *Dryden.*

GLADNESS, *adj.* [from *glad*.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,

From highest heaven in gladness company. *Spenser.*

The gladness ghouls in circling troops attend,

And with unwear'd eyes behold their friend:

Delight to hover near. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;

Of opening heav'n they sung a gladness day. *Prior.*

GLADNESS, *adv.* [from *gladness*.] With gayety and de-

light.

GLADNESS, *n. f.* [from *gladness*.] Gayety; showiness;

delight.

GLASS, *n. f.* [glass, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glair*,

French; *glacia*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the glair of eggs, and strain it as short as water.

Peasbush on Dressing.

2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIR, *v. a.* *f.* *glairer*, French; from the noun.] To

smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by

the bookbinders.

GLANCE, *n. f.* [glantz, German, glitter.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.

His off'ring from propitious fire from heav'n

Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:

The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not glances, but

sudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Keats.*

There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a

moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful

action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdaful look, and

a look of gravity. *Dryden.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one

glance. *Blount.*

To GLANCE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,

That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,

As sparkles from the anvil eye,

When heavy hammers on the wedges are away'd. *Spenser.*

When through the gloom the glancing lightning by

Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Keats.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confess;

But as the jest did glance away from me,

'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.

Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,

His corset pierces, and his garment rends,

And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,

Then sit again, and sigh and glance;

Then dance again, and kiss. *Keats.*

Mighty dulness crown'd,

Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant rout;

And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,

Behold a hundred fons, and each a dunc. *Keats.*

The cooing dove

Flies thick in am'rous chase, and wanton rolls

The glancing eye, and turns the changeful face. *Keats.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania,

Glance at my credit with Hippolitus,

Knowing I know thy love to Thebes? *Shakespeare.*

Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves

by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Keats.*

I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of

holiness and their attendants, notwithstanding it might have

afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Keats.*

It was objected against him that he had written verse,

wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for

his dulness. *Keats.*

To GLANCE, *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,

Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Keats.*

GLANCINGLY, *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique

manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in a

brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his

own voyage. *Keats.*

GLAND, *n. f.* [glans, Latin; gland, French.]

All the glands of a human body are reduced to two in-

fer, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is

a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is

separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery

and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory

canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the

labial glands, and testes. A conglomerate gland is composed

of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt

up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Keats.*

I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the

glands. *Keats.*

The glands, which o'er the body spread,

Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,

Involv'd and twined with th' arterial duct,

The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Keats.*

GLANDERS, *n. f.* [from *glans*] In a horse, is the name of a

corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour accord-

ing to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green,

or black. *Keats.*

His horse is posset with the *glanders*, and like to mope in the chine. *Shakespeare.*

GLAND'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Martiner.*

GLANDULE. *n. f.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosityes*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

There are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emundatories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diseases thereon dependant. *Arbutnot.*

TO GLARE. *v. n.* [*glarren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with angry's venom swell, And like the brand of foul Alecho flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of grammatick wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cæcus shines reveal'd to fight; The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden.*

Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light, Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addis.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Avant, and quit my fight! let the earth hide thee! Thou hast no speculation in those eyes, Which thou dost glare with. *Shakespeare.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capable. *Shakespeare.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand; But when they met they made a fury band, And *glar'd* like angry lions, as they pass'd, And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much labour'd lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest, or most correct. *Felton.*

TO GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye *Glar'd* lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare* From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air, And screen'd in shades from day's detected *glare*, She sighs for ever. *Pope.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round, A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *adj.* [*glairicus*, Fr. *glareus*, Latin, from *glair*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RINO. *adj.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. f.* [*glæs*, Saxon; *glaz*, Dutch, as *Præzer* imagines from *glaz*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klann*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaz*, from the verb *glazian*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacius* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Pencham.*

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtillest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel And flowers, and *glaz* and nitrous grain adust. *Philips.*

2. A *glaz* vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more; And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaz* Which shews me many more. *Shakespeare.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glaz*, copy and book, That fashion'd others. *Shakespeare.*

He spreads his subtle nets from fight, With twinkling *glaz*, to betray The larks that in the methes light. *Dryden.*

4. An *Hour Glass*. A *glaz* used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver Infected as her life, she would not live The running of one *glaz*. *Shakespeare.*

5. A cup of *glaz* used to drink in.

To this last costly treat, That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glaz* Did break it th' rindling. *Shakespeare.*

When they heart Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glaz*, before 'Tis time to slum it. *Philips.*

6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a *glaz*; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaz* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaz* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor.*

The first *glaz* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

7. A perspective *glaz*.

Like those who have survey'd the moon by *glaz*, I can only tell of a new and shining world above us; but not relate the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of *glaz*.

Get thee *glaz* eyes; And, like a fcurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not. *Shakespeare.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second shining than those of wood. *Martiner.*

TO GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a *glaz*; to represent as in a *glaz* or mirror.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do *glaz* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in *glaz*.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye, As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy; Who tender'd their own worth, from whence they were *glaz'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover with *glaz*; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SFURNACE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which *glaz* is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaz*-furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Lucke.*

GLA'SGAZING. *adj.* [*glaz* and *gazing*.] Fustial; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorlon, *glaz*-gazing, superflerviceable, fustial rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GLA'SGRINDER. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind *glaz*.

The *glaz*-grinders complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SHOUSE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *houz*.] A house where *glaz* is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaz*-houses. *Addison.*

GLA'SSMAN. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *man*.] One who sells *glaz*.

The profit of *glaz*es consists only in a small preient made by the *glaz*-man. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *metal*.] *Glass* in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glaz*-metal. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *work*.] Manufactory of *glaz*.

The crystalline Venice *glaz* is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; and is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glaz*-works. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chalk or glasswort; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from glass.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakspeare.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shakspeare.*
The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweets,

With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden.*

GLA'STONBURY ThORN. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which ice. This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in the spring, and in no other respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The glaucoma is no other disease than the cataract. *Shakspeare.*
GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaiue* is Eric for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,

But each a glaive had brand by his side. *Fairfax.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,

Gave chase to rockets and white flaves, *Hudibras.*

TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glaen*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glaucing council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange.*

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly

hanged, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaiser*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,

Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakspeare.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Greene.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint

that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glais*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and

fastened by the glazier. *Milton.*

The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,

And ginging fables on the penthouse fount. *Gay.*

GLEAM. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*geloma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light;

lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen

Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleam;

And conquers bedecked with his green,

Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a gleam

Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps.

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,

Bending to look on me.

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;

Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.

We ken them from afar; the setting fun

Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,

And covers all the field with gleams of fire.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,

And floating forests paint the waves with green.

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,

Around the dreary coast,

But dreadful gleams

Fires that glow,

Shrieks of woe.

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conflagration.

Observant of approaching day,

The meek-eyed dawn appears, mother of dawn,

At first faint gleaming in the dappled east.

Ye gleamings of departed peace

Shine out your last. *Thomson.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play

And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,

Or gleam in lengthen'd vista's through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from gleam.] Flashing; during sudden con-

flagrations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*gleaner*, French, as *Somer* *gleaner*, *gleaner*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest have left behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reaper. *Ruth.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;

He reap'd the field, and they but only reap'd. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,

To glean Palæmon's fields. *Thomson.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,

If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakspeare.*

That goodness

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Field.*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand. *Jud. ii. 43.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,

When his reluctant arms flash'd through the dusky plain,

Fled from his well known face with wond'ring fear;

As when his thundering sword and pointed spear

Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the routed rear. *Dryden.*

3. In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to gain

what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot

from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole

sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties

of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made haphazardly

by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he glaz'd

The gleam of yellow thyme distend his thighs: *Dryden.*

He spoils the saffron.

GLEAMER. *n. f.* [from gleam.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,

Should his heart own a gleamer in the field. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleamer of the city is an exact

statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant

about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke.*

GLEAMING. *n. f.* [from gleam.] The act of gleaming, or thing

gleamed.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the

gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done. *Isaiah.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common

family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes

of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleamings of the rich

man's harvest. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,

With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood;

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the lylian reign,

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,

'Till the glad funnoms of a genial ray

Unbinds the *gl'ly*, and calls them out to day.

2. The land possid'd as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tithes, which is a part of our gods rendered to God; and the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.

A tithing done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*.

GLE'BOUS. *a. j.* [from *gl'be*.] Turfy.

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *gl'be*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds

In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand

Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gl'ly* land,

With rising pride amidst the corn appear,

And choke the hopes and harvest 'till the year.

GLEBE. *n. f.* [gl'ba-hee, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye shall not eat the *glebs*, the kite, and the vulture.

GLEE. *n. f.* [gl'ee, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gavity. It anciently signified mickle played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,

Whom all the people follow wth great *glee*.

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of their privilege; who again foretell not to baffle them with perfume.

And his sportive limbs,

This way and that convolv'd, in friskful *glee*

Their frolics play.

Is Blouzclinda dead? Farewell my *g'ee*!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me

GLEED. *n. f.* [from gl'ean, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *a. j.* [gl'ee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,

When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boat?

GLIEK. *n. f.* [gl'ie, Saxon.] Mulick, or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the *gl'ie*: I will give you the minstrel.

GLEEK. *v. n.* [gl'ye, in Saxon, is a mimic or a juit.

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gl'ie* upon occasion.

I have seen you *g'ieing* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

3. To GLEEK. *v. n.* To flout with heat or relish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked cythe,

Bend flousshen steel, and harden *gl'ing* armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.

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There then lay a hard dry echer, without either matter or *gl'et*.

GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gl'et'd* a few drops.

2. To run slowly.

Vapours may be raised in the fun in such quantities as are sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the sides of the more mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gl'et* down the rocky caverns of these mountains, whole inner parts, being hollow and stony, afford them a basin.

GLE'ETV. *adj.* [from *gl'et*.] Ichory; thinly fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gl'et*, you may suspect it corrupting.

GLE'N. *n. f.* [gl'ean, Eric.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is flart,

And woe's the widow's daughter of the *gl'ean*.

GLEW. *n. f.* [gl'ew, Latin.] A vitous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB. *adj.* [from gl'ib. *Stion r.*]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liqui bodies have nothin' to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *gl'ib* and continually in

motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slid as *gl'ib* as a bird-catcher's gin.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *gl'ib* and oily art

To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,

I'll do't before I speak.

There was never so much *gl'ib* nonsense put together in well founding English.

Now Carl his shop from rubbish drains;

Three genuine tomes of Swift's Remains:

And then, to make them pass the *gl'ib*,

Revi'd by Tibbald More, and Cibber.

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;

Do but hear on the clergy how *gl'ib* his tongue ran.

GLIB. *n. f.*

They have another custom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *gl'ib*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them.

GLIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,

To bring false generations; they are coheirs,

And I had rather *gl'ib* myself than they

Should not produce fair issue.

GLIBLY. *adv.* [from *gl'ib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *gl'ibly* into a detraction.

GLIBNESS. *n. f.* [from *gl'ib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *gl'ibness* doth enfold

The rock.

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *gl'ibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.

GLIDE. *v. n.* [gl'ide, Saxon; *gliden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusky vallies, *glide*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,

In double streams the briny waters *glide*.

Just before the confines of the wood,

The *gl'iding* Lethe leads her silent flood.

Where stray the mules, in what lawn or grove?

In those fair fields where sacred *liss* *glide*,

Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.

2. To pass gently and without tumult.

Ye *gl'iding* ghosts, permit me to relate

The mystick wonders of your silent fate.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

It is one of mean affairs

May plot it in a week, why may not I

Gl'ide thither in a day?

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,

Gl'ide under the green wave.

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart

As if cold steel had *gl'ided* through his heart.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *gl'ide* before the eye and disappear.

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly

Seeing Orlando it unlik'd it itself,

And with indented *glides* did slip away

Into a bush.

GLIDER. *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*;

Hey ho the *glider*!

Therewith my soul was sharply gride,

Such wounds found waken wider.

GLIKE. *n. f.* [gl'ig, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; a rout. Not now in use.

Now where's the ballard's braves, and Charles his *gl'ike*?

GLIMMER. *v. n.* [gl'immer, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.

The truth appears so naked on my side,

That any purblind eye may find it out.

—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,

So clear, so shining, and so evident,

That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.

Often in *glimmering* bowers and glades

He met her.

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Liqui bodies have nothin' to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *gl'ib* and continually in

motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slid as *gl'ib* as a bird-catcher's gin.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *gl'ib* and oily art

To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,

I'll do't before I speak.

There was never so much *gl'ib* nonsense put together in well founding English.

Now Carl his shop from rubbish drains;

Three genuine tomes of Swift's Remains:

And then, to make them pass the *gl'ib*,

Revi'd by Tibbald More, and Cibber.

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;

Do but hear on the clergy how *gl'ib* his tongue ran.

GLIB. *n. f.*

They have another custom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *gl'ib*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them.

GLIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,

To bring false generations; they are coheirs,

And I had rather *gl'ib* myself than they

Should not produce fair issue.

GLIBLY. *adv.* [from *gl'ib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *gl'ibly* into a detraction.

GLIBNESS. *n. f.* [from *gl'ib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *gl'ibness* doth enfold

The rock.

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *gl'ibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.

GLIDE. *v. n.* [gl'ide, Saxon; *gliden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusky vallies, *glide*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,

In double streams the briny waters *glide*.

Just before the confines of the wood,

The *gl'iding* Lethe leads her silent flood.

Where stray the mules, in what lawn or grove?

In those fair fields where sacred *liss* *glide*,

Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.

2. To pass gently and without tumult.

Ye *gl'iding* ghosts, permit me to relate

The mystick wonders of your silent fate.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

It is one of mean affairs

May plot it in a week, why may not I

Gl'ide thither in a day?

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,

Gl'ide under the green wave.

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart

As if cold steel had *gl'ided* through his heart.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *gl'ide* before the eye and disappear.

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly

Seeing Orlando it unlik'd it itself,

And with indented *glides* did slip away

Into a bush.

GLOBE *fifth. n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *fifth. n. f.* [*Globulosa annulata.*]

It hath single circumfcribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same colour with the flower.

GLOBE *Thistle. n. f.*

It hath the whole appearance of a thistle: the leaves are produced alternately: the flowers consist of one leaf, which is divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single flower has a fealy cup: the flowers are collected into a spherical head, which has the common cup or covering.

GLOBOSE *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; in one entire globe
Stretch'd into longitude.

Milton.

Then form'd the moon

Globe, and ev'ry magnitude of stars.

Milton.

GLOBOSITY *n. f.* [*globositas*.] Sphericity; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionally, 'till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the globosity of the earth.

Roy.

GLOBOUS *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of *Adrian*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this globe; earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God!

Milton.

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large globe's iron fly, of dreadful his,

Philips.

GLOBULAR *adj.* [*globularis*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be globular, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew.

GLOBULARIA *n. f.* [*Lat. globularia*, Fr.] A flocculent flower, consisting of many flowers, which are divided into several segments, and have one lip.

Willd.

GLOBULE *n. f.* [*Globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.

Quincy.

The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in their centre, to intercept the light with the halo.

Newton.

Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red globules are elastic, and will break: the vessels which admit the smaller globules, cannot admit the greater without a discale.

Arbutnot.

GLOBULOUS *adj.* [*globulosus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such globulous particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.

Boyle.

TO GLOMERATE *v. a.* [*glomerare*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION *n. f.* [*glomeratione*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low.

Bacon's Natural History.

GLOMEROUS *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM *n. f.* [*glomans*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,

Teach light to counterfeit a gleam.

This is the fact,

Milton.

That we must change for heav'n? This mournful gloom,
For that celestial light?

Milton.

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholome and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and deadful gleam.

Milton.

Now wain in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gleam.

Pope.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

TO GLOOM *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To thine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glistering armour made

A little glooming light much like a shade.

Spenser.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the glo'ming east

Yet harnessed his fiery footed team.

Spenser.

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be fullen.

GLOOMILY *adv.* [*from gloom.*]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how glo'mily he looks!

Dryden.

Gloomily retir'd

Thomson.

The villain spider lives.

GLOOMINESS *n. f.* [*from gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads gloominess upon their humour, and makes them grow fullen and unconvertible.

Spenser.

The gloominess in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison's Spectator.

GLOOMY *adj.* [*from gloom.*]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing mists, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in gloomish shade,

To frown abandon'd.

Milton.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose gloomy mansion nor the ring sun,

Nor setting vults, nor the lightnoon.

Dryd.

The surface of the earth is clearer or gloomier, just as the sun is bright or more overcast.

Pope.

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Fenna, where Proserpine gathering flowers,

Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis

Was gather'd.

Milton.

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLOOMED *adj.* [*from gloom.*] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect,

As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,

My son now captive, hither hath importun'd

Your younger sect, while mine cast back with age

Came lagging after.

Milton.

GLOTTICATION *n. f.* [*glottication*, Fr. *from glottis*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the glorification of God for the works of the creation.

Taylor.

TO GLORIFY *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifier*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,

Do glorify the banks that bound them in.

Shakspeare.

Justice is their virtue; that alone

Makes them sit sure, and glorify the throne.

Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Haller.

This term and manner of glorifying God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth.

Haller.

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,

That we for thee may glorify the Lord.

Shakspeare.

All nations shall glorify thy name.

Psalms.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver.

Taylor.

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and glorify.

Spenser.

No chymist yet the elixir got,

But glorify his pregnant pot,

It by the way to him betall

Some odorous thing, or medicinal.

Deane.

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him.

John.

Whom he justified, then he also glorified.

Rom.

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a glorified manner.

Augustine.

GLORIOUS *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Bountiful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of ferrety.

Johnson.

They that are glorious must needs be fallacious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons.

Bacon.

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Johnson.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and
glorious over the whole world. *Daniel.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy glory thou prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison.*
Glorious. *v. adu.* [from *gloria*.] Nobly; splendidly; il-

lustriously. *Dryden.*
They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so glo-

riously in their works. *Dryden.*
Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true crickets dare not mend. *Pope.*

Glorious. *n. f.* [glorie, French; gloria, Latin.] Among the old
poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glorie*.]

1. Praise; aid in adoration. *Lucretius.*
Glorious to God in the highest.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.
'Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive
me to thy glory. *Psalms.*

'Then enter into glory, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heaven. *Milton.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.
I think it not a glory to be in vain. *Sidney.*
Glory is like a circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
'Till by broad spreading it dispense to nought. *Shakspeare.*

And with that word, and warning seen was light,
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax.*

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or in-
terest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of
knowledge, or the play of discovery, could ever move them
in the much time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.
Edonion, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of
these. *Matthew.*

'Treated to ill, chas'd from thy throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brae revenge do show
Their way went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse
with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open
day, and see the several series of the heaven and earth, he
would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison.*

5. Laude; brightness.
Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie:
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

From opening skies may flaming glories shine,
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in
picture.
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as
irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him
upon whom it descends. *South.*

A mule plays with a surprising ageableness in the eye,
breaks out with the brightest distinction, and fits like a glory
upon the countenance. *Catlin.*

7. Pride; haughtiness; arrogance.
By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and
therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisdom.*

8. Generous pride.
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown
to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come
unto. *Sidney.*

To GLORY. *v. n.* [glorior, Lat.] To boast in; to be proud of.
With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do
a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mis-
chief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to
glorise, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and
Zuinglius hate: but the walls of popish superstition, the last
and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the
very ground and foundation of popery. *Hobbes.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then thy guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakspeare.*

Your glorying is not good. *1 Cor.*
I thou shalt see mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmoved, and glories in its height. *Addison.*

This title is what I must glory in, and what most effectually
calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which
I live. *Addison.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose
parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *At.*
No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore
should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloquy. *Hammer.* See
To GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. f.* [γλῶσσαι; *glōss*, French.]

1. A lection; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word at
scripture, but forthwith their gloss upon it are the next
preached, the scripture explains, or delivered unto as in
sermons. *Har.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With general voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatter'ing gloss, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Daniel.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting gloss
upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I tell with
the right. *Har.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment.

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his gloss,
and interpreted my words into blasphemy and injury, of
which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;
Their gloss teach an age too apt to learn.

Explaining the text in short glosses, as Accursius's method,
Enter's Reflexive in Law, &c.

In censure, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
'I than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.
Poor painters oft with filthy poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceits;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into
hatred, or to let upon the face of this cause any false
than the naked truth doth afford. *Har.*

He seems with forged quaint conceits
To let a gloss upon his bad intent. *Sidney.*

The common gloss
Of theologians. *Har.*

3. Superficial lustre.
His iron coat, all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whole glittering glosses dark'ned with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakspeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their new glosses,
The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for bad
glosses are more rependable than the lace plates of bad,
and so is the glittering of a blade. *Har.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, the old
faint dim glosses. *Shakspeare.*

Like that of oil
It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reason,
and a gloss to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant
to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring,
when they are all new and fresh, with their fresh gloss upon
them. *Addison's Spectator.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [glosser, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.
Thou detain'st Briseis in thy bands,
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryden.*

2. To make fly remarks.
Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well. *Pope.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*
1. To explain by comment.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land;
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloss
To be the realm of France.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Assurances, big as gossamer civil laws.

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.
Is this the paradise, in description whereto I must fly,
and deceiving eloquence hath been spent?

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Shakspeare.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.
But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies thou,
Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show,
I then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

GLOSSARY. *n. f.* [glossarium, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A
dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the most learned of the Romans,
when *dedicrum* was applied to a place, it signified such sort
in quo *Dei sacrificium dedicatum est*; and also in the old
faries. *Shakspeare.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Baker.*
GLOSSATOR. *n. f.* [*glossator*, French, from *gloss*.] A writer
 of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the allection of a single judge does not
 prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to
 pronounce judgment; and not to become an evidence: but
 why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in
 this respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *n. f.* [*glossator*, Latin.]
 1. A scholiast; a commentator.
 2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloss*.] Smooth polish; superficial
 lustre.

Those grains were as like little cubes as if they had been
 made by a skilful jeweller, and their surfaces had a smooth-
 ness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in
 marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*γλωσσεα* and *γραφω*.] A scholiast;
 a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γλωσσεα* and *γραφω*.] The writing
 of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a peison of place; he had on him
 a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-comblet, of an
 excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire

Shone with a *glossy* scarf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a breakin on his back;

His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,

For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [*χλοε*, Saxon, from *klafva*, Danish, to divide.]
 Cover of the hands.

Like an uprear in a town,

Before them every thing went down;

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;

For haste some left their masks behind;

Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. *Dryden.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head

A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a
 glove.

My limbs,

Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,

Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,

Must *glove* this hand. *Shakespeare.*

The next he preys on is her palm,

That alm'n'er of transpiring balm;

So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;

Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

GLOVER. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or
 sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring
 knife? *Shakespeare.*

TO GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.]
 To pour; to look fullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks

From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,

Where, *glouting* round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with sullen spite, the fury shook

Her elotod locks, and blasted with each look. *Garib.*

TO GLOW. *v. n.* [*glofan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But fithence silence lessenth not my fire,

But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,

I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser.*

His goolly eyes,

That o'er the files and musters of the war

Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn

Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her in-
 nocency, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in
 her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd

With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milton.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose

The metted floods, when to their nostrils flows

The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addison.*

How op'ning heav'n his happy regions show,

And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*. *Smith.*

Fires that *glow*,

Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that *glow'd*

Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Nº LXIII.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,

Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage

A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,

A new creation rises to my sight;

Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,

So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,

Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,

With that ripe red th' autumnal fun bestows,

Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing *Glow* shall endless smiles bestow,

And fair Delinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here chamber flares *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

From her naked limbs of *glowing* white,

In folds to see bowings, 'till the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or alluvy of fancy.

You strive in vain

To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well

The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addison.*

For'd compliments and formal bows

Will show their just above n' glee;

This vice with which thy lover *glows*,

Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire

To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent

Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,

Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies furrow'd,

Despairing confounded,

He trembles, he *glows*,

Amidst Rhodope's *snows*. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*.

For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,

When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,

Love slowly burns, and long remains;

It *glows*, and with a fullen heat,

Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

TO GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,

With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem,

To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak.*

GLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,

And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,

Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

GLOWWORM. *n. f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping insect
 with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,

And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,

And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The *glowworm* shews the matron to be near,

And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen;

as the sun that of a *glowworm*. *Bacon.*

The man, who first upon the ground

A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found

A moving diamond, a breathing stone;

For life it had, and like those jewels thence:

He held it dear, 'till by the springing day

Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

TO GLOZE. *v. n.* [*glozan*, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glazing* lies,

And easily transgress. *Milton.*

So *glaz'd* the tempter, and his poem tun'd:

Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

A false *glazing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour,

and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mis-
 taking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a *glazing* speech,

Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship. *Philips.*

2. To comment. I his should be *glifs*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly *glaze*

To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*

GLAZE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glazes by. *Shakspeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss.

Precious couches full oft are shaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily glaze be not hidden,
Shall such morning dew be at ease to the heat of a love's
fire? *Sidney.*

GLUE, *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glut*, Welsh] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a glue to another. *Bacon.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing glue diffuse. *Blackmore.*
The clearest, driest, and most transparent glue is the best. *Milton.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbutnot.*

GLUE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow

More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear glue'd many friends to thee. *Shakspeare.*
Who teacheth a fool is as one that glue'd a potsherd together. *Ecclesiast. xxii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinzel crown, or a circle of stars, glue'd to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addison.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will glue together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are glue'd together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those walsps in a honeycomb are so many sensual men, that are plunged in their lusts and pleasures, and when they are once glue'd to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and glue us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb;
'Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glue'd
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom gine my clasping arms. *Pope.*

GLUEBOILER, *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM, *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *glum*.] Sullen; sulkily grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look glum, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

TO GLUT, *v. a.* [*englutir*, French; *glutit*, Lat. to swallow; *γλυττω*.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst

With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not glut our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove

His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our spoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;

Here let our glutted execution end. *Dryden.*

I found

The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the lass, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass glut the grave,
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye before, nor gluts the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to the pressure the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.

5. To saturate.

The menstrum, being already glutted, could not absorb fully enough to dissolve it.

GLUT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging food

Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death

Shall be deceiv'd his glut; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton.*
Let him but let the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life, call me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope's Epistle.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives less of it. *Ben. Jonson.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass continually from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, and they were by some glut, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Barrow.*

GLUTINOUS, *adj.* [*glutinosus*, French; from *glut*, Latin.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and imperceptible heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being glutinous, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forward by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into large and members. *Bacon.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,

Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat. *Milton.*
Nourishment too viscous and glutinous to be fed by the vital force. *Arbutnot.*

GLUTINOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *glutinosus*.] Viscosity; tenacity. There is a reticence in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, glutinosity, and the friction of their parts. *Coyne.*

GLUTTON, *n. f.* [*glutton*, French; from *glut*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseradish at this day, and some think have used to have catsfish baked. *Isaac.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
When the vile glutten dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibbo's endless draught. *Pope.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feeds the gamster love. *Cowper.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so surpiciously employ. *Gravelle.*

TO GLUTTONISE, *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS, *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his deities,
And take down th' interest in their glutinous jaws. *Steele.*
The exceeding luxuriousness of this glutinous age, when we press nature with overweighty burdens, and bring her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of foreign waters. *Ray's.*

Thou well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from excess
Due nourishment, not gluttenous delight. *Milton.*

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the excess of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, *n. f.* [*gluttonia*, Fr. from *glutire*.] Excessive eating; luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton.*

Well may they feast from more miserable end,
Whom gluttony and want at once attend. *Pope.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness. *Arbutnot.*

GLUTY, *adj.* [from *glut*.]

2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balfamick mixture, because it is a *glay* *spumous* matter. *Harv.*
 With *glay* was some new foundations lay *Dryden*
 Of virgin combs.
 Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *glay* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison*
GLYN. *n. f.* [*Irish*; *glann*, *glyn*, plur. *Erfc*; *glenn*, *Scottish*.] A hollow between two mountains.
 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyn* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser*
To GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnýppan*, *Saxon*; *anzeren*, *Dutch*.] To growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.
 When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
 And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
 Did him appeale. *Spenser*
 Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
 And wolves are *gnar*ing who still gnaw thee swift. *Shakspeare*
*Gnar*ing sorrow hath less power to snarl.
 The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakspeare*
 The *gnar*ing porter durst not wane for doubt;
 Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Farisfar*
GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] *Knotty*.
 Merciful heav'n!
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
 Split't'st the unweepleable and *gnarled* oak,
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare*
To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knashen*, *Dutch*.] To strike together; to clash.
 The deer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
 Rowl'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,
 And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden*
To GNASH. *v. n.*
 1. To grind or collide the teeth.
 He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms*
 There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Matthew*
 2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
 His great iron teeth he still did grind,
 And grimly *gnash'd*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser*
 They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms*
 They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
 To find himself not matchless. *Milton*
 With boiling rage Atreides burn'd,
 And foam betwix his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden*
GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnat*, *Saxon*.]
 1. A small winged stinging insect.
 Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
 Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakspeare*
 2. Any thing proverbially small.
 Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. *Matthew*
GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise called the bee-flower.
GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.
 They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnat-snapper*. *Hakewill*
To GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, *Saxon*; *knagen*, *Dutch*.]
 1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.
 To you such *knab'd* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
 Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden*
 2. To bite in agony or rage.
 Alas, why *gnaw* you to your nether lip?
 Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakspeare*
 They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Revelations*
 He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden*
 3. To wear away by biting.
Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
 I gain'd my freedom. *Shakspeare*
 Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawed into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys*
 A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him
 out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and
 set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange*
 4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
 5. To pick with the teeth.
 His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden*
To GNAW. *v. n.* To excruciate the teeth.
 I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that
 ties him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure li-
 berty. *Sidney*
 See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused,
 my coverts ransacked, my reputation *gnawed* at. *Shakspeare*
 I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
 A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakspeare*
GNAWER. *n. f.* [*iron*, *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.
GNOMON. *n. f.* [*gnomon*.] The hand or pin of a dial.
 The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis
 of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-

of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harv.*
 There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow
 of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown*
GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*γνωμονική*.] A science which makes a
 part of the mathematics: it teaches to find the just propor-
 tion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and
 moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means
 thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the
 shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux*
To GO. *v. n.* *pret.* *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gan*, *Saxon*. This
 was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]
 1. To walk; to move step by step.
 You know that love
 Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakspeare*
 After some months those muscles become callous; and,
 having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go*
 upon it, though lamely. *Wijman*
 2. To move; not stand still.
 Rise, let us be *going*. *Matthew*
 3. To walk solemnly.
 If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn pro-
 cession, his whole family have such business come upon them
 that no one can be spared. *Hosier*
 4. To walk leisurely, not run.
 And must I *go* to him?
 — Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that
gain; will scarce serve the turn. *Shakspeare*
 5. To travel; to journey a-foot.
 I will only *go* through on my feet. *Numbers*
 And whosoever shall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him
 twain. *Matthew*
 From them I *go*,
 This uncouth errand sole. *Milton*
 6. To proceed; to make a progress.
 I has others we with defamation wound,
 While they stab us; and the *go* jest round. *Dryden*
 7. To remove from place to place.
 I am in blood
 Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
 Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakspeare*
 8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite
 of *to come*.
 I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
 That I kiss aught but him. *Shakspeare*
 At once, good-night:
 Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
 But *go* at once. *Shakspeare*
 Ye shall not *go* forth hence.
 And when he had so said she went her way.
 I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not
go very far away. *Exodus*
 Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and
 cometh. *Bacon*
 A young tall squire
 Did from the camp at first before him *go*. *Cowley*
 Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
 And with our Egypt fairly rid of him.
 Go first the matter of thy herds to find,
 True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Dryden*
 9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.
 Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
 Go not for thy thything thyself to the devil. *Tusser*
 She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as the will. *Shak.*
 You did with that I would make her turn;
 Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakspeare*
 I am glad to see your lordship abroad; I heard say your
 lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by ad-
 vice. *Shakspeare*
 Go to, let us *go* down, and there confound their lan-
 guage. *Gnisi*
 Let my Lord *go* amongst us. *Exodus*
 The mourners *go* about the fleets. *Ecclesiasticus*
 The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall
 be dark over them. *Macabees*
 Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out
 from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Exodus*
 The sun, which once did shine alone,
 Hung done his head, and with'd for night,
 When he beheld twelve furs for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert*
 This seen, the rest at awful distance flood,
 As if they had been there as servants fed,
 'To flay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
 And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryden*
 Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the
 satisfaction they are capable of, and so leading them by your
 answers into further questions. *Locke*
 History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe,
 he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Arluinsten on Cairns*
 The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when
 you

you are *going* to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot.

Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty.

10. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands.

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity.

12. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me 'till I had once again *gone* over it.

Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence.

I hope, by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject.

If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way.

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them.

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers.

13. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left.

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou dost?

His horses go about

Almost a mile.

I have endeavoured to escape into the safe and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace.

14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flith was capable Of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;

Yet did you say go forth.

We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we.

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light.

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

15. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty.

They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state.

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world.

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive

To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world.

Cato, we all go into your opinion.

16. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time.

17. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?

18. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredible

lity of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth.

19. To shift; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without.

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it.

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love,

Very near this.

21. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go, And leave their temples empty to the foe.

22. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Demetrius and Sopater, whom he befoUGHT with much craft to let him go with his life.

23. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him In parcels as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him.

24. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and retained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles.

25. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil.

26. To pass; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her pretensions in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman.

And the man went among men for an old man in the time of Saul.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have rigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value.

27. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him: consider that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years.

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

28. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand, Pollers of the sea and land, Thus do go about, about.

Cript and washed money goes about, when the centre is weighty lies hoarded up.

29. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your perfumptions.

Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even as Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it.

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees?

30. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it goes,

Tyber my name.

31. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know Against right reason all your counsels go; This is not fair, nor profitable that, Nor fether question proper for debate.

To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, halt there: you should go your ship, says the lion, if you were not to forward to be your own carver.

There was a hunting match agreed upon between a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty.

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude breathes sway, laws that shall you to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise.

We are to go by another measure.

The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter.

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable.

34. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to go. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

The fruit the *goes* with.
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakspeare.*
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter : women *go* commonly nine months, the ewe and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks ; and the whelps of these *go* not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes the *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

35. To pass ; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judges, xvi. 19.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To pass ; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakspeare.*
Let *go* the hand of that arch hereick. *Shakspeare.*

37. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament if they will not serve for use. *Feston on the Classics.*

38. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts's Logic.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself ? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to consequences.

It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of : he it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

41. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a fund ten times greater could do now. *Willins.*

42. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To spread ; to be dispersed ; to reach farther.

Whole flocks, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In moricks cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*

44. To have influence ; to be of weight.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments ; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another ; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

46. To contribute ; to conduce ; to concur.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwardly, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville.*

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the completing this relation : there is no small share of honour and confidence and sufficiency required. *Cicero's Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison's Spectator.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate ; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me. *Shakspeare.*
Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault
I'th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*
I will fend to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Job, x. 8.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should *go* on the one side ; and yet, if it be tried by the groys, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *Swift's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logic.*

48. To be in any state. 'Tis his state is imprudent.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job, xv.*
He called his name Deriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chron. vii. 23.*

49. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy ?
—The moon is down : I have not heard the clock ;
And the *goes* down at twelve. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
I take't 'tis later, sir. I had hope,

When violence was cas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*
Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

50. To *Go* a'out. To attempt ; to endeavour ; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go* about. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
I lost him ; but so found, as well ! I saw
He could not lose himself, but went about
His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd.*
Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Carter's Notes.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go* about it. *Swift's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine too obscurely that it is in vain to *go* about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go* about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices ; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. To *Go* aside. To err ; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go* aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers, v. 12.*

52. To *Go* between. To interpose ; to moderate between two.

I did *go* between them, as I said ; but more than that, he loved her ; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

53. To *Go* by. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come your tardy fun to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go* by
Th' important acting of your dread command ? *Shakspeare.*
So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go* by some sixteen years, and makes her
As she liv'd now. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*

54. To *Go* by. To find or get in the conclusion.

What's that to us ? The time *goes* by ; away. *Shakspeare.*
In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*
He's sure to *go* by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

55. To *Go* by. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone ; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go* by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. To *Go* down. To be swallowed ; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes* down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*
Folly will not easily *go* down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go* down.
Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go* down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift on the Present State of Affairs.*

57. To *Go* in and out. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy *going* out and thy coming in. *Pf.*

58. To *Go* in and out. To be at liberty.

He shall *go* in and out, and find pasture. *John, x. 9.*

59. To *Go* off. To die ; to go out of life ; to de cease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd :
Some must *go* off ; and yet, by these I see.
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
In this manner I went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Yates.*

60. To *Go* off. To depart from a point.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go* off until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare.*

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.
 Bold Cethegus,
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
 And prais'd fo to darts, as he would
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
Go on upon the gods.

62. *To Go on.* To proceed.
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to
Sidney.
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall
go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
 I have eluded many threats of ill fits by these motions: if
 they *go on*, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of
 glory, and brighter to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have undertaken.

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* success-
 fully, not so proper, be asure it sometimes suppresseth it.

Abraham on Diet.
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-
 ment, and in consequent time will *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should
 not have *go on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly
 able to *go on* without perpetual lincations, or extraordinary ex-
 plicives. *Swift.*

- I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Burley.*
 63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another
 party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those
 to whom they *go over*. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to
 follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

64. *To go out.* To go upon any expedition.
 You need not have prick'd me: there are other men fitter
 to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

65. *To go out.* To be extinguished.
 I think'th thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
 With title-blown from adulation? *Shakespeare Henry V.*
 Spirit of wine burned 'till it *goes out* of itself, will burn no more.

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as
 the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes*
 out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*
 The morning, a mistaken, turns about;
 Let her earl's eyes again *go out*. *Dryden.*

And the acquiescence be decently buried, and the flame ra-
 ther *go on* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
 And life itself *goes out* at thy dyspleasure. *Addison's Cato.*
 And at her full approach and secret might,

- Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 66. *To go the w. h.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles very way able to *go through* with that kind
 of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter
 into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land,
 I will think you I am not left all your time there. *Deceit.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the
 resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take
 the matter back into their own hands. *Laurel's Essay.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind
 enough to *go through* with such an account will rather
 the amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will ra-
 ther terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily
 about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it.

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to
go through their part of the expense. *South's Sermons.*
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good
 that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbutnot.*

67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.
 68. The fens of this word are very indistinct: its general no-
 tion is motion or progression.

Go to, interrupted. Come, come, take the right course. A
 scornful exhortation.

Go to, then. O thou far renowned son
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous night
 In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare Twelfth Night.*

Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Renne.*
 My favour is not bought with words like these:

- Go-nv. n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and var-
 nish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be
 charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GO-CART. n. f. [see and cart.] A machine in which children
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push be-
 ward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer.

GOAD. n. f. [goad, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which
 oxen are driven forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears.
To GOAD. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.

Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare Measure for Measure.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
 The use of your own virtues.

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
 Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Shakespeare.*

GOAL. n. f. [goal, French, a long pole set up to mark the
 bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point mark'd out
 to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or than the *goal*
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And the horse on his upward beam
 Shuts against the cucky pole,
 Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*

2. The starting post.
 Hail thou beld, when from the *goal* they start,
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
 Rush to the race. *Dryden's Essay of Criticism.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
 Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him
 in his race: so beautiful a design, which he first establish'd,
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct
 him to his end. *Dryden's Essay of Criticism.*

Each individual seeks a *goal* for his
 But man's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.

It is sometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *goal*.
GOAR. n. f. [goar, Welch.] Any edging served up to
 strengthen it. *Slender.*

GOAT. n. f. [gao, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal
 that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goats, and slips of yew. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*
 You may read naked boys riding and playing with their
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins.

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
 Are *goats* with light; the nursing goats the regal
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious mail. *Cock.*

GOATHEAD. n. f. [go-t and head.]
 It is a plant with a semilobed flower, consisting of many
 half flowers: these with the embryos are included in an ordi-
 nary many-leaved flower-cup, not fleshy, but the levers are
 stretched out above the flowers: the embryos afterwards become
 oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick downy
 beard adverting to them. *Aitler.*

GOATSEED. n. f. I he same with *GOATHEAD*, which see.

GOAT CHAFFER. n. f. An insect; a kind of beetle.

GOAT HERD. n. f. [gao, and hyrd, Saxon, a feeder or tending.]
 One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not think, same *goat-herd* proud,
 That sits on yonder bank,
 Who's straying herd them self if doth throw'd
 Among the brutes: rank? *Shakespeare's Paradise.*

They first gave the *goat-herd* good countenance, and the mar-
 quis and his servant chaf'd t. e. a. d. about the fl. k. *Milton.*

GOAT-MARJORAM. n. f. I he same with *GOATHEAD*,
 which see.

GOATMILK. n. f. [gao and milk.]
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, *goat-*
 and *goatmilk* may be necessary. *Werner's Essay.*

GOATMILKER. n. f. [gao and milker.] A kind of owl
 from sucking goats.

GOATS Kue. n. f. [gao and kue.]
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, joined
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flowers are
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings,
 and the keel: the pointal becomes a long taper pod, which is filled
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated as
 medicinal use. *Aitler.*

Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmic and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *skin*.] They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebrews.*

Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope.*

GOATS-THORN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicipular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Milcr.*

GOATISH. *adj.* [*from goat*.] Resembling a goat in any qualities: as, rankness, lust
An admirable evasion of a whoremaster man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shaksf.*

The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *Mere.*

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.
Do'it think I have fo little wit as to part with such a gob of money? *L'Estrange.*

GOMBET. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and goblets raw. *F. Queen.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With goblets of thy mother's blood ing heart. *Shaksf.*

The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prod of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandsy.*

The giant, gorg'd with fish, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and crudd'd gore confus'd. *Adisson.*

GO'SBET. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbleth up both together. *L'Estrange.*

GO'BULE. *v. a.* [*gobler*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were to keep up the acorns, that they gobble'd up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estr.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper gobble'd up in haste,
Again alreth to cards they run. *Swift.*

GO'BLETER. *n. f.* [*from gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a gourmand; a greedy eater.

GO'BETWEEN. *n. f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakspeare.*

GO'BLET. *n. f.* [*goblets*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figure'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksf.*

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Dentam.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryd.*

GO'BLIN. *n. f.* [*French*; *gubline*, which *Spenser* has once retained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Giblines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elf* and *goblin* is *Gueph* and *Gibeline*, because the children of either party were testified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elf* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eliff Uylson* are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gibeldi*, from which *goblin* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blast from hell. *Shak.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Lucke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.
His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The waked goblin-ies in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen.*

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakspeare.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,
While well attell'd, and as well believ'd,
Heard folemn goes the *god's* story round. *Thomson.*

GOD. *n. f.* [*god*, *sa* on, which likewise signifies *god*. The same word passes in both fens with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being
God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John.*

God above
Deal between thee and me: for ever now
I put myself to thy direction. *Shaksf.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and self-being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew.*

2. A false god; an idol.
He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exodus.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *god*,
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksf.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre foways
The freezing North, and hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and I haxia's winter coals,
We stand thy liege, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*

3. Any person or thing desired or too much honoured.
Whole end is destruction, whole *god* is their belly. *Phil.*

I am not a *co*,
Nor a musician as I seem to be;
But one that seems to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shaksf.*

GO'D. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godd* me, indeed. *Shaksf.*

GO'DCHLD. *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to be educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GODDESS. *n. f.* [*from god*.] A female divinity
Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father! *Shak.*

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthly, thou a heavenly love. *Shaksf.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the power. *Dryden.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addisn.*

Modestly with-held the *goddess*'s train. *Pope.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pete.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour to stand *godfather* to his child.

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, confists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. f.* [*from god*]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
Be content;
Your low laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shaksf.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high feated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial power arriv'd. *Milton.*

So may thy *godhead* be confess'd,
So the returning year be blest. *Prer.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakspeare.*

Adoring first the *genius* of the place,
The nymph and native *godhead*, yet unknown. *Dryd.*

GO'DLESS. *a. j.* [*from god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hobbes.*

That *godless* crew
Rebellious. *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*
Go'DLIKE, *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity, supremely excellent.
Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild.
Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and what way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*
That prince shall be to wife and *godlike*, as, by established
Laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the
honest industry of mankind. *Lectr.*
Go'DLING, *n. f.* [*from god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive
god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass. *Dryd.*
Go'DLINESS, *n. f.* [*from godly*.]

1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.
Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the
minister of God. *Hosier.*

Go'DLY, *adj.* [*from god*.]

1. Pious towards God.
Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and
sober life. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail
among the children of men. *Psalms.*

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will
live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hosier.*

Go'DLYHEAD, *n. f.* [*from godly*.] Goodness; righteousness.
An old word.

For this, and many more such outrages,
I crave your *godly* lead to slavery.
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

Go'DMOTHER, *n. f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become
sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

Go'DSHIP, *n. f.* [*from god*.] The rank or character of a god;
deity; divinity.

Discouraging largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Go'DSON, *n. f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been
sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakspeare.*

Go'DWARD, *adj.* To *godward* is toward God. So we read,
Hic Arabus tenuis, for beatissimus Arabus.
And such trust have we through Christ to *godward*. 2 *Cer.*

Go'DWIT, *n. f.* [*god*, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of
particular delicacy.

Nor ortels nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*
Go'DYIELD, *adv.* [*corrupted from God shield or protect*.] A
term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godwits* for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare.*

Go'EL, *adj.* [*gole*, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go for;
The *goaler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tupper.*

Go'ER, *n. f.* [*from go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.
I would they were in Africa both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakspeare.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening
officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England
pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies
with me. *Pope.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good
or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was
no graceful *goer*. *Wotton.*
To *GOOGLE*, *v. n.* To look afaint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want. *Dryden.*
Go'CCLE-EYED, *adj.* [*recl* egen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not
looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly

to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Arabian's Schoolmaster.*

Go'ING, *n. f.* [*from go*.]

1. The act of walking.
When nobles are their taylor tutors,
No heretics burnt, but wenchers tutors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our
birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning,
within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part
of their *going*. *Grav's capital.*

3. Departure.
Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

GOLA, *n. f.* The fame with *CYNATHUM*, which see.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymation of the cornice, the crying,
the molitions or dentelli, make a noble flow. *Shakspeare.*

GOLD, *n. f.* [*golo*, Saxon; *guld*, Frisian, which is
called *gold* in our English tongue either of *gelo*, as *Waller*
gelo says, which is in Dutch to shine, or of *Waller* Dutch
word, which is *golen*, and signifies in Latin *color*, in English
to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary name
for money. *Pecham on Draining.*

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most elastic, the
most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be melted
either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is scarce
by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is
most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. *Gold* is
frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It
never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently
among ore of silver. Native *gold* is found most frequently
among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is
found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard
stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in
the mines of Peru. Pure *gold* is so fixed, that *Booth* has
used of an ounce of it fit in the eye of a glass lens for two
months, without losing a single grain. *Hill.*

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, cleanness
of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immutability true red,
and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Booth.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I play the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakspeare.*

We commonly take shape and colour for the primary
ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we usually
say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the distinct
figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Lake.*

The *gold* fraught vessels, which mad temperance
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*

2. Money.
For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The fount to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, that so stoutly hadst resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakspeare.*

If I want *gold*, I'll beat a beggar's dog,
And give it I'mon, why, the dog coins *gold*. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among
the ancients *χρυσον* *αἰσθητή*; and *αἰσθητή*; *merces aurea* said
in *apla*. *Horace.*

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

GOLD of Pleasure, *n. f.* [*myogram*.]

It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross,
out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a tur-
nated fruit, having one celly, in which is inclosed an oblong
seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Booth.*

GOLDBEATER, *n. f.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation
is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matters, they are
Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are
wont to use the finest common gold they can get, yet they are
wont to employ coined gold; and that the manufacturers are
not to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more
stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Booth.*

This gilder was a *goldbeater*. *Pope.*

GOLDBEATER'S Skin, *n. f.* The intestine return of 20, 25,
which *goldbeaters* lay between the leaves of their metal while
they beat it, whereby the membrane is relaxed thin, and
made fit to apply to cuts or small flesh wounds, as is now the
common practice. *Booth.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pot, you
it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the
flower has burst it, and bid it about with a narrow lig of
goldbeater's skin, which moults with your ungues, and is well
licked together. *Booth.*

GOLDBOUND, *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with *gold*.
Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the fist. *Shakspeare.*

GOLDS, *ad.* [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; containing of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must roas'd my brow,
Were red hot steel to scar me to the brain.
Nine royal knights in equal rank succed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In golden armour glorious to behold.

Shakep.

The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.
The rivets, bright, splendid, resplendent,
To sweet a kiss the golden fan gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor dainties the silver noose one half to bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep.

Dryd.

Shakepeare.

'Tis better to be lowly born
And range with humble lives in content,
Than to be perik'd up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Heaven's gold'n winged herald late he saw
To a poor Gallican virgin sent.

Shakepeare.

Craffaw.

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er the thins all golden to you now.
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining foot on many a golden cloud.

Dryden.

Rowe.

Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Gilda sufficing hath a gold coloured coat under a russet
hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour.

Mortimer.

4. Excellent; valuable.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not call'd aside to loom.

Shakepeare.

Dryden.

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we
would have others deal with us.

Watts.

5. Happy; remembering the age of gold.
They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.

Shakepeare.

GOLDEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [*hyssopus aureus*.]
It hath a perennial fibrous root: the flowercup is divided
into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight
filamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal
becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve,
inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil,
and in shady woods.

Miller.

GOLDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.
My brother Jaques, he keeps at school, and report speaks
goldenly of his progress.

Shakepeare.

GOLDENICH. *n. f.* [*golbyrne*, Saxon.] A singing bird, so
named from its golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire
a *gold lark*.

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks,
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew*.

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.

Dryden.

GOLDFINDER. *n. f.* [*gold and find*.] One who finds gold. A
term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty punch that he might fill,
He suck'd 'till his vitels through a quill;
Unmouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or 't had been happy for *goldfinders*.

Swift.

GOLDHAMMER. *n. f.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*
GOLDING. *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*
GOLDNEY. *n. f.* A sort of herb, otherwise called *GILTHREAD*,
which see. *Dict.*

GOLDPLEASURE. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*
GOLDS. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by
golders.

Peachment.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldfize*, and other
colours.

GOLDMITH. *n. f.* [*gols and mynt*, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

Shakepeare.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to
dispose of, when he has beforehand resolv'd to break the fol-
lowing day, does surely deceive the gallews.

Swift.

GOLDSLOCKS. *n. f.* [*coma aurea*, Latin]
It hath a fibrous perennial root: its numerous leaves are pro-
duced alternately on every side: the branches: the flowers are
yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the
tops of the branches.

Miller.

GOLT. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Sinker* thinks, from *pal* or *pul*,
whence *galtans*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws;
claws. Uied in contempt, and obsolete.

They fit hands, and Mopsa put to her golden *gells* among
them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them,
gave her the preheminnence.

Siderg.

No LXIII.

GOME. *n. f.* The black and oily greafe of a cart-wheel.

Bailey.

GOMPHOSIS. *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket.

GONDOLA. *n. f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in
Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eyes,
A little *gondole*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly.
In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous
Jessica.

Stenfer.

Shakepeare.

As with *gend le's* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring.

Prier.

GUNPOLLER. *n. f.* [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows
a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the grols claps of a lascivious Moor.

Shakepeare.

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See To GO.] As,
I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I
have *gone* upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addi*.

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not
been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Alert*.

The observator is much the bristler of the two, and, I
think, farther *gone* of late in lies and impudence than his
Presbyterian brother.

Swift.

2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister;
we are *gone* else.

Shakepeare.

3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this life.

Shakepeare.

4. Lost; departed.
When her sisters saw that the hope of their gains was
gone, they caught Paul and Silas.

Act.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those
that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*.

Hulder.

5. Dead; departed from life.
I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*.

Othman.

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs
of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers,
if not quite *gone*.

Addison.

GONFALON. *n. f.* [*gonfanner*, French; *gunfuna*, Hinduck;]
GONFALON. *n. f.* from *gonn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. Mr. Lye.]
An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand ensigns high advance,
Standards and *gonfani*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air.

Milton.

GONORRHOEA. *n. f.* [*gonorrhoea* and *gonorrhoea*.] A morbid running of
venereal humors.

Rusty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high
rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to
stop *gonorrhoeas*.

Woodward.

GOOD. *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [*good*, Saxon; *good*,
Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.
God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was
very good.

Genesis.

Take ye *good* heed unto yourselves.
A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only good.

Milton.

From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect.
Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectator*.

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than
because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison*.

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want
without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us with-
out his direction.

Smalridge.

Ah! ne'er to dire a thirst of glory boils,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine.

Pope.

2. Proper; fit; convenient.
It is not *good* that the man should be alone.
We thought it *good* to be left at Athens alone.

Gen.

1 Ths.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity,
and therefore it is *good* a little to keep flat: amongst a man's
inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good*
a little to be familiar.

Bacon.

Let us, if you think *good*, give Martius leave to proceed in
his discourse.

Bacon.

He concluded, that it was a *good* time to comply with the
importunity of the gentlemen of Suffex.

Clarendon.

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

4. Wholsome; & salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*

6. Pleasing to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*

7. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison.*

8. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

9. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved not to show slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Austerbury.*

10. Legal; valid; tightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

11. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!

Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*

12. Having the qualities desired to a considerable degree; sufficient; not too little.

The king had likewise provided a *good* fleet, and had caulked a body of three thousand foot to be embarked on those ships. *Clarendon.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb.*

14. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being in my times *as good as* in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knellet.*

The master, I am sure, will be *as good as* his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good as* a prince, and had *as good as* a claim to royalty as the rest. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where e'er I see my foe;

But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!

—*Good* morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;

Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakspeare.*

At once *good* night:

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once. *Shakspeare.*

At my window bid *good* morrow.

Good morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whose's *good* name, The only honour of the winking dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*

Quietness of mind improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to *good* humour as to with that world well. *Pope to Swift.*

20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*

It seemeth the plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Mice and porragranne, if they be planted, though a *good* space from the other, will meet. *Peacham.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in the earthy particles, so as many of them might

float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fall down. *Bacon.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.

If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, charms and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good* breeding in his delivery. *Johnson.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good* breeding. *Johnson.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good* breeding. *Johnson.*

22. Real; serious; earnest.

Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blith thou may'st in humor come off again. *Shakspeare.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare.*

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.

For a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Rom.*

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Rom.*

Grant the bad what happens they would, One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where it did begin her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Johnson.*

Glorify to God in the highest, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *John.*

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;

Good nature now and passion strive

Which of the two should be above, *Shakspeare.*

And laws unto the other give. 'Tis no wonder if that which affords to bid glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Dion of Pan.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity.

'Twere such a thing, 'twould fo deceive the world, 'Twould make the people think you were god send'd. *Shakspeare.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to every, is to lay early the true foundation of a honest man. *Lin.*

Good sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dion.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, from *good* nature, are of daily use. *Dion.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, the command of men proportionate *good* will to one another, and this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Agnes.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to mankind. *Claudio.*

How could you chide the young *good* natured prince, And drive him from you with no less an air. *Shakspeare.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Sam.*

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalms.*

You have *good* remembrance of us always, doing greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thess.*

This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and love him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Johnson.*

I thought he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Cornwall.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his side; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowship. *Locke.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Johnson.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to lounge themselves in the farmhouse, that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Swift.*

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies; And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

31. In *good* time. Not too fast.

In *good* time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier.*

32. In *good* jest. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shames? They in themselves, *good* jests, are too too light. *Shakspeare.*

33. *Good* [To make] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making *good* the fight without any ground given. *Blount.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which were placed there to make *good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then, no doubt, to make *good* that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this household, and distinguish it from all others. *Spatt.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues; As honour made him first the danger choose, So still he makes it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

34. *Good* [To make.] To perform; to confirm.

I further will maintain Upon his bad life to make all this *good*. *Shakspeare.*

While the so far extends her grace, She makes but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller.*

These prophecies I shall endeavour to make *good*. *Smairidge.*

35. *Good* [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make *good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estrange.*

Good. n. f.

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakspeare.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me. *Shakspeare.*

He was indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen, Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon, And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more merit than does them *good*, As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature Unto the *good*, not ruin of the state. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety.

Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Psalms.*

Empty of all *good*, wherein consists Woman's domestic honour, and chief praise. *Milton.*

By *good* I question not but *good*, morally so called, *bonum honestum* ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure the *bonum utile*, or *juvandum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight For virtue, valour, and for noble blood, Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden.*

5. *Good* placed after *bad*, with *as*, forms a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See *Good* adv.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as *good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without *good* nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*

Good. adv.

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. As *Good*. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side, As *good* have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*
Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not as *good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*
Good interjection. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

Good! my complexion! do! thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition. *Shakspeare.*

Good-c. *CONDITIONED. adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No furore, at this time, dilates an absciss of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp.*

Good-now. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of intimacy. It is now a low word.

Good-now fit down, and tell me, he that knows, Why this fame watch? *Shakspeare.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Shakspeare.*

Good-now, *good*-now, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

GOODLINESS. n. f. [from *good* *ly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance. She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hosier.*

GOODLY. adj. [from *good* *ly*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use. A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Annum. *Shakspeare.*

Patience and sorrow strove Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears Were like a wetter May. *Shakspeare.*

Here from gracious England have I offer Of *goodly* thousands. *Shakspeare.*

But that he's something flain'd With grief, that beauty's canker, thou might'st call him A *goodly* person. *Shakspeare.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Isaac, and put them upon Jacob. *Genesis.*

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he. *Samuel.*

He had not, according to his promise to them in time of his distress, made them any recompense for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the country by Roboetes in the former wars. *Knellet.*

The *goodliest* man of men first born His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song; Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*

Not long since walking in the field, My nurse and I, we there beheld A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me, I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new: O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine! Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view, Excell'd the rest in shape and outward hue; Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd, But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, *Goodly* and great he fails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay. England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately injured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeffor. *Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shakspeare.*

GOODLY. adv. Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright, Doth flourish in all beauty excellent; And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dignify, Attempted *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

GOODLYHOOD. n. f. [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodly* do forgive it me, To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Spenser.*

GOODMAN. n. f. *good* and *man*.

1. A slight appellation of civility; generally ironical. H. lo! ho! murder! murder! —How now, what's the matter? part. —With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come, I'll fetch ye. *Shakspeare.*

2. A rustic term of compliment; gaffer. Are you my wife, and will not call me husband? My men should call me lord: I am your *goodman*. *Shakspeare.*

Nay, hear your *goodman* deliver. *Shakspeare.*

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn, And gild the shatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay.*

Old

Old *godman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*
GO'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *god*.] Desirable qualities either moral
or physical; kindness; favour.
If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein
he might exercise his *godness*. *Sidney.*
There is in all things an appetite or desire, wherewith they
incline to something which they may be; all which perfections
are contained under the general name of *godness*. *Hobbes.*

All *godness*
Is poison to thy stomach.
Yes, that *godness*
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *godness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your *godness*,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Shakespeare.*
There's no *godness* in thy face. *Shakespeare.*
The *godness* of every thing is measured by its end and use,
and that's the best thing which serves the best end and pur-
pose. *Tillotson.*

All severally made him very particular relations of the
strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was
observed in it, and the *godness* of the men. *Clarendon.*
No body can say that tobacco of the same *godness* is risen
in respect of itself: one pound of the same *godness* will never
exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *godness*. *Locke.*

GO'OUS. *n. f.* [from *god*.]
1. Moveables in a house.

That a wite be fu'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenelements,
Cattles, and whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wares; freight; merchandise.
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were
attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the
Low Dutch lute in England. *Raleigh.*

Sallee, that form'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*
GO'ODY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civi-
lity used to mean persons.

Sally, *goody* sleep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king to rally ye may not go. *Spenser.*
Swarm'd on a rotten tick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd. *Gay.*
Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her program gown. *Swift.*

GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [*gor*, Saxon; *gees*, Dutch; *goose*,
Erfte, sing. *geuse*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for
foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look? *Shakespeare.*
Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew
not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakespeare.*
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Geese, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Camlot. *Shakespeare.*
Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose*
and swan. *Plautum.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden.*

2. A tailor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shakespeare.*
GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young
geese as sauce.]

The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set
with prickles: the fruit grows dispersedly upon the tree, having
for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an
oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, sur-
rounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The com-
mon gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The
red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry.
5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green goose-
berry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved
gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Müller.*

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe
fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Pennant.*

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails nest sweetest fruit abound. *Gay.*

GOOSEFOOT. *n. f.* [*chemopodium*.] Wild orach.

The seeds are single and globose in some species; but in
others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid:
the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the
seeds. *Müller.*

GOOSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See CLIVERS.

Goosegrass, or wild tanfy, is a weed that strong clays are
very subject to. *Mistener.*

GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to
Skinner and *Janius*.] It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh,
beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be
contrasted from *gormand*, or, *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of re-
proach for a fat man.

GORBELLED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbelly'd; having
swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbelled* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat
chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakespeare.*

GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Exa-*
mont and *Fitz'er*. *Watson.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gor* and
ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gor* and Fulham bells.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

GORE. *n. f.* [*gorce*, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, famous name.]

1. Blood.

A grievous wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gor* blood did,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *Spenser.*
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gor*. *Dryden.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd, though here thou see him so,
Rolling in dust and *gor*. *Milton.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses flood
Stiff with his *gor*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Dryden.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [*gobran*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakespeare.*

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tulks the fureur bear
Commillion takes his brother swine to *gor*. *Tate.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'ins bore,
And poles with pointed steel their force in battle bore. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some to's'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd,
Dryden's Preface to the Cypriote's Revenge.

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Temple.*

GORGE. *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the iawallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only
deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing of their
songs, which the watry instruments did make them ap-
pear to live. *Isaac.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! *Isaac.*
rises at it.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself shod, by no
heave the *gorge*, discomfited and abhor the Moor. *Shakespeare.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

And all the way, most like a bruith beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser.*

To GORGE. *v. a.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Being with his presence glutted, *gor'd*, and full, *Isaac.*
He that makes his generation messes,

To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare.*

Gee ge with my blood thy barbarous appetite *Dryden.*
I must therefore declare, that they will not *gorge* him either
with nonsense or obsequy. *Isaac.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africa's sands, disgrac'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Isaac.*

The giant, *gor'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his bed. *Isaac.*

2. To swallow; as, the fish has gorged the bait.

GO'RGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgeus*, old French. *Stimé*.] For;
splendid; glittering in various colours; thony; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakespeare.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *Gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer. *Shakespeare.*

He had them look upon themselves and upon their own
themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Isaac.*

The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* windings, the marks of his reign
The two contending princes make their way. *Pope.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; mag-
nificently; fully.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all set
spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Isaac.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; mag-
nificence; show.

GO'RGET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that be-
seuds the throat.

He with a palsy fumbling on his *gorgets* *Shakespeare.*
Shakes in and out the rivet.

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him.

Kneller.

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,

To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnson.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,

As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GORGEON. *n. f.* [*gorgon*]. A monster with snaky hairs, of which the tight turned boulders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimæras dire. *Milton.*

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,

And try the virtue of that *gorgeon* face

To flare me into statue. *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gourmand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GRISE. *n. f.* [*gryse*, Saxon.] Fur; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

GO'AV. *a. j.* [from *gave*.]

1. Covered with ice-fogged blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,

Their *gry* sides the fresh wounds fiercely set. *Spenser.*

Why do'st thou shake thy *gry* locks at me?

Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids

A *gry* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [*gosh*, goose, and *shawc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;

So seem poor doves at *goshawks* flight aghast. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *gosse*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if

you were hipshot? says t'ie goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to flick together,

while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [*gospel*, *ypel*, or God's or good tidings; *euangelion*; *gospel*, *gospel*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun

Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast

belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have

found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gossellers, who had long

been held in contempt.

Are you to *gospell* d

To pray for this good man, and for his issue,

While heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shaksp.*

GO'SPILER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*,

who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the *gospel*.

These *gospilers* have had their golden days,

Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rew.*

GO'SPAMER. *n. f.* [*gospium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny

weather, especially about the time of autumn. *Hammer.*

A lover may bedrill the *gospamer*,

That idles in the wanton summer air,

And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakespeare.*

Had'st thou been taught but *gospamer*, feathers, air,

So many fathom down precipitating, *Shakespeare.*

Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg.

Four nimble gnats the hoties were,

Their harness'd of *gospamer*. *Dryden.*

The fish *gospamer* now sits no more,

Nar helyous bath on the short sunny shore. *Dryden.*

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from *goss* and *gib*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaude with me,

After to long grief such nativity: *Shakespeare.*

—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast.

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was

born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies.*

2. A rippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab, *Shakespeare.*

And when the drinks against her lips I bob.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,

And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*

Th' sung in every street,

The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

Nº LXIV.

To GO'SUP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaude with me.

—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

'His mother was a votress of my order,

And, in the spiced Indian air by night,

Full often hath the *gossip* by my side. *Shakespeare.*

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways

of talking; and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Luthe.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Not met with fortune, other than at feasts,

Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. f.* [*gossipy*, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compaterity, by the canon law, is a spiritual

affinity; and the juror, that was *gossip* to either of the parties,

might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *n. f.* An herb.

GOT. *part.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius

get off. *Shakespeare.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,

Though foul Theristes *get* thee, thou shalt be

Lo'd and esteem'd. *Dryden.*

These regions and this realm my wars have *get*;

This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryden.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea

get thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark. *Steward.*

GOT. *part. pass. of get.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil hours,

in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory

of others *get* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Kneller.*

Let him boast

His knowledge of good lost, and evil *get*. *Milton.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of

submission to your will is *get*, will most times do. *Luthe.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily

bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *get* above

the world? *Arbutnot.*

Thou wert from Atna's burning entrails torn,

Get by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. *part. pass. of get.*

Wildom cannot be *gotten* for gold.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply

their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Wood: a plant.

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow.

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.

An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,

Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tusser.*

To GOVERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the go-

vernment than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more

incurable than in an external. *Spenser.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry

always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his coun-

sels, designs, and actions. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as,

amo governi the accusative case.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked atoms may be working now

To give bad counsel, that you fill may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GOVERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority;

subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet

grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe. *Luthe.*

GOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and

rose up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

He knew not, neither his own ill,

Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,

I him recovered to a better will. *Spenser.*

What I shall king Henry be a pupil still,

Under the surly *Go'ster's governance*? *Shakespeare.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

10 N

GOVER-

GOVERNANTE: *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

GOVERNESS: *n. f.* [*gouvernresse*, old French; from *govern*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,

Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound.

Shakespeare.

2. A tutor; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danae is painted, when the suddenly saw the golden shower.

Sidney.

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them.

Clarendon.

3. A tutor; an instructor; a director.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.

Mars.

GOVERNMENT: *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.

Temple.

2. An establishment of legal authority.

There they shall found

Their *government*, and their great senate chuse

Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.

Milton.

While he survives, in concord and content

The commons live, by no divisions rent;

But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*.

Dryden.

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.

Addison.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.

Swift.

3. Administration of public affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things

Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

Waller.

4. Regularity of behaviour.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;

Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,

Defect of manners, want of *government*,

Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain.

Shakespeare.

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;

The want thereof makes thee abominable.

Shakespeare.

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,

Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;

Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,

Shall stiff and flake, and cold appear, like death.

Shakespeare.

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god

Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;

But I them warded all with wary *government*.

Spenser.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR: *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *gouverneur* of the world by providence, all are partakers.

Hooker.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *gouverneur* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.

Bentley.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *gouverneur* among the nations.

Psalms.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *gouverneur* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to fee a greater force in this persuasion.

South.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *gouverneur*,

Remains the censure of this hellish villain.

Shakespeare.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,

Being ordain'd his special *gouverneur*;

And for his safety there I'll best devise.

Shakespeare.

The great work of a *gouverneur* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.

Locke.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and

are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *gouverneur* listeth.

James.

GOUGE: *n. f.* [*French*.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

GOUGERES: *n. f.* [*from gouir*, French, a camp wall.] The French difeale.

GOURD: *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, of the expanded shape, for the most part to deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of some *gourd* is long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many like oblong seeds.

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,

Each plant, and juicyest *gourd*, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel-guest.

Shakespeare.

Gourd seeds are used in medicine; and they abound to much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four great oil seeds, and are used in emulsions.

2. A bottle. [*from gourt*, old French. *Stimmer*.]

The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle *gourd* to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by Chaucer.

GOURDINESS: *n. f.* [*from gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey.

GOURNET: *n. f.* A fish.

GOUT: *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical difeale attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a difeale which may affect any membrane part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the blood parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilatation of the nervous fibres, extreme.

One that's sick o' th' *gout* had rather

Groan so in perplexity than be cur'd

By th' fure physician death.

Shakespeare.

This very reverend lecher, quite worn out

With rheumatism, and crippled with his *gout*,

Forgets what he in youthful times has done,

And swings his own vices in his son.

Drake.

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Goutte* is a *gout* used in Scotland by physicians.

I fee thee fill,

And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gout* of blood,

Which was not so before.

Shakespeare.

GOUT: *n. f.* [*French*.] A taste. An affected cast.

The method which he has published will make his catalogues exceeding useful, and serve for a direction in any one that has a *gout* for the like studies.

GO'UTWORT: *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort*.] An herb.

GO'UTY: *adj.* [*from gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*.

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,

And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.

Drake.

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the heart and the other extremities, being delicate.

Arctius.

2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN: *n. f.* [*genna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Eng.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*,

long to the ground.

If ever I laid a loosebodied *gown*, few me up in the turn of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of woven tulle;

I laid a *gown*.

Shakespeare.

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,

And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.

Drake.

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, till I see you dressed in it.

Pem.

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of piety, piety, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*.

Drake.

Girt in his Gable *gown* the hero sat.

Drake.

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gown* made yield;

Successful counsels did him soon approve

As fit for close intrigues as open field.

Drake.

GO'WNED: *adj.* [*from gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round

Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*.

Drake.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*.

Drake.

The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.

Drake.

GO'WNMAN: *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the act of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Drake.

Let him with pedants

Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gouzeners*. *Rowe*.

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gouzeners*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift*.

7. *GRA'BLE*. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot*.

7. *GRA'BLE*. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth*.

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graces*, *Eccl.*]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney*.

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,

Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakspeare*.

Such as were popular,

And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel*.

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately puff'd? *King Charles*.

Yet those remov'd,

Such *grace* shall one just man find in his fight,

That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton*.

Noble pity held

His hand a while, and to their choice gave space

Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller*.

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;

Then either of you knights may well deserve

A prince's born. *Dryden*.

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,

But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryden*.

With profer'd service I repaid the fair,

That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know

The secret meaning of this moral frow. *Dryden*.

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

Preventive *grace* defending had remov'd

The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh

Regenerate grow instead. *Milton*.

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer*.

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope*.

4. Pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*

With suppliant knee. *Milton*.

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,

Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior*.

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden*.

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

'Tis forehad, where your verse has laid

The loves delighted and the *grace* play'd. *Prior*.

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do.

They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke*.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*

On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden*.

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a

favourable attention to what one has to say. *Lake*.

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hobbes*.

To some kind of men,

Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shakspeare*.

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself

More than in your advancement. *Shakspeare*.

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,

To Turnus only second in the *grace*

Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden*.

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,

And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden*.

The flow'r which lasts for little space,

A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden*.

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden*.

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,

If hell and treason hold their promiss. *Shakspeare*.

14. Virtue; goodness.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,

The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser*.

The king-becoming *graces*,

As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

I have no relieth of them. *Shakspeare*.

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Ro. vii.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspeare*.

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,

To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,

That he will give you audience. *Shakspeare*.

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles

here present, may be pleas'd to bow your ears. *Bacon*.

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat,

Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shakspeare*.

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren

take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift*.

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;

And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope*.

GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,

Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior*.

7. *GRACE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a

wanton superfluity of wit. *Holzer*.

I do not think a braver gentleman,

More daring, or more bold is now alive,

To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakspeare*.

Little of this great world can I speak,

And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,

In speaking for myself. *Shakspeare*.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-

mendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon*.

Rich crowns were on their royal fustoons plac'd,

With fashions, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden*.

By both his parents of descent divine;

Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope*.

Though triumphs were to generals only due,

Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope*.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes

How happily he lives, how well below'd,

And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shakspeare*.

Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,

Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden*.

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,

Their courteous host saluting all the crew,

Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden*.

GRACED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney*.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel

Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakspeare*.

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryd*.

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;

Bold in the lifts, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope*.

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,

Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope*.

GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,

And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift*.

Walking is the mode or manner of man or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode superadded to that action. *Watts*.

GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,

Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand. *Dryden*.

To breathing figures.

He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he

alone got money and reputation. *Dryden*.

There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden*.

If hearers are amaz'd from whence

Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,

Which, though her modesty would shroud,

Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;

While *gracefulness* its art conceals,

And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift*.

GRACE.

GRA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,

Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,

Will not for *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakspeare.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are

loft for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estran.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way

Between the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACES. *n. f.* *God* *graces* for favour is seldom used in the

singular.

Demand deliver of her heart,

Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,

And perfon up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

GRACILENT. *adj.* [*gracilestus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; final-

ness. *Dict.*

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracius*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the

good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently

worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *Saut.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are

two of the most amiable things. *Burnet.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion

on them. *2 King.*

From now reveal

A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire

My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example

than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they

gave us food. *1 Esdras.*

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more

gracious to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*,

than they are in lusing them when they have approved their

virtues. *Shakspeare.*

5. Excellent.

The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should

rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again

be reduced to their first perfection. *Hacker.*

6. Gracful; becoming.

Our womens names are more *gracious* than their Rutilla,

that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best

of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed

My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a

hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciously* and temper of this answer made no im-

pression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *n. f.* [*gradatio*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to

more, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,

By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,

We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The palmist very elegantly expresth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of

impiety. *Tinsfon.*

3. Order; arrangement.

'Tis the curse of service;

Preferment goes by letter and affection,

Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second

Stood heir to th' first. *Shakspeare.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from

this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows

from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters

into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradienti*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is espe-

cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did

creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;

advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth

Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,

Of growth, sense, reason, all sum'd up in man: *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as

that, from great, things and persons should grow greater; as

at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at

greatest. *South.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,

The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others

to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Boyle.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular

progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and assigns

them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the

planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our

fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater

density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,

provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Boyle.*

GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduar*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Trigonwe, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight,

did his prince good service. *Greene.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make

such a noise as if the terms of architecture, frieze, and

capitules were enough to *graduate* a master of that art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits flood in the fiercest

cold and greatest heat, and according to these elevations he

graduates his thermometers. *Boyle.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of minds: *technical*

term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* much

silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only virid is a cause of blackness, but the false and

artificial bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours

with salts. *Boyle.*

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [*graduatus*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A

man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,

And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Brecht.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French; from *gradus*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is *technical*

necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Boyle.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which be-

lievers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and then

extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the fluidness imparts

an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Boyle.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [See *GRAVE*.] A ditch; a moat:

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls

were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Greene.*

GRAFF. *n. f.* [*graff*, French.] A small branch; a twig.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [*graff*, French.] A small branch; a twig.

the flock of another tree, and nourished by it; as

but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as

the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational

of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Boyle.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* multiplies; so

fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater

leaves. *Boyle.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see

With insulence invade a foreign tree. *Boyle.*

If you cover the top with clay and it self-drops, in *technical*

manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heal the wound. *Boyle.*

Now the cleft rind inferted *graffs* receives,

And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. *v. a.* [*graff*, French.]

To GRAFF. *v. a.* [*graff*, French.]

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;

I'll cut his barren branches to the stock, *Dryden.*

And *graff* you on to beac.

With his pruning hook disjoint

Unbearing branches from their head, *Dryden.*

And *graff* more happy in their seed.

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,

So long as the wind in the east do not blow:

From moon being changed, till past be the prime,

For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Taylor.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graff*, not

only upon young flocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree;

for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you

graff but upon one flock, the tree can bear but few. *Boyle.*

Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden*.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *grafted* in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Romans*.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join

With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden*.

4. To fill with an adictitious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not

Be *grafted* to your taste. *Shakepeare*.

The noble life doth want her proper limbs;

Her royal flock *graft* with ignoble limbs. *Shakepeare*.

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift*.

May one kind grain unite each hapless name,

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope*.

- GRA'FFER. *n. f.* [from *graft* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall find full of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the incision is made. *Evelyn*.

- GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,

And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,

Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Spenser*.

- GRAIN. *n. f.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,

And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakepeare*.
His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakepeare*.

Lest them pronounce the sleep Tarpian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakepeare*.
Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer*.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,

And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakepeare*.

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,

Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden*.

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds

than *grain*. *Collier*.

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*

That issue out of dust. *Shakepeare*.

By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakepeare*.

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithmetically, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Helder*.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abatech of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*; the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said.

Bacon's Phys. Rem.

His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras*.

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisd.*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South*.

7. *Grain* of Alluvance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addison*.

I would always give some *grains* of allowance to the sacred science of theology. *Watts*.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,

Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*

Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakepeare*.

9. The body of the wood.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,

Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden*.

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10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the middle of the *grain* parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in any other.

Brown's Surg. & Evacu.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* to line,

that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward*.

11. Dried or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,

And the pure snow with goodly vernal stain,

Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser*.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd,

Livelier than mel-bane, or the *grain*

Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton*.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,

All in a robe of darkest *grain*,

Flowing with majestic train. *Milton*.

The third, his feet

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,

Sky-tinctur'd *grain*. *Milton*.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.

Your minds, preoccupied with what

You rather must do than what you should do,

Made you against the *grain* to voice him counsel. *Shakepeare*.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,

I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras*.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,

Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;

'Tis much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,

Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden*.

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward*.

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton*.

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid

In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,

Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakepeare*.

- GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,

Husks, dross, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonson*.

- GRA'INY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRA'ME'RY. *interj.* [contracted from *grat me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Grame'ry, sir, said he; but mote I weel

What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Spenser*.

Grame'ry, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakepeare*.

GRA'MINEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy. *Gramineous*

plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRA'MINIVOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *vor*, Lat.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes,

among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp*.

GRA'MMAR. *n. f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματική*.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden*.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke*.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden*.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou halt most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakepeare*.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke*.

GRAMMARIAN. *n. f.* [*grammairien*, French; from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Helder.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*
GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [grammaticus, Fr. grammaticus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatici* at rules. *Sidney.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *H. Idler.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. *Baker.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*.

Rymer's Tragedies of the lost Arc.

GRAMPLE. *n. f.* A crab-fish.

GRAMPUS. *n. f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRAMNARY. *n. f.* [grammarius, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive the matter so, that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison's Guardian.*

The naked nations cloath,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

GRANATE. *n. f.* [from granum, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord. *Raleigh.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-enslave a grand design. *Young.*

3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. f.* [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste As may be in the world. *Shakespeare.*

A woman's story, at a Winter's fire, Author'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*

We have our forefathers and great grandam's all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*

Thy tyrans heart belies thy angel face: Too well thou know'st thy pedigree from stone; Thy grandam's was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right, And to the grandam hag adjudge 'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD. *n. f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

Their hymns may work on future wits, and so May great grandchildren of thy praifes grow. *Denham.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled, And tow'rd the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRANDDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE. *n. f.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for orna-

ment than strength: they furnish out viceroalties for the grandees, and polls of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDEVITY. *n. f.* [from grandevus, Latin.] Great length of life.

GRANDEVUS. *adj.* [grandevus, Latin.] Long lived, or great age.

GRANDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *Deist.*

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER. *n. f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, as I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds! He answered, as I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will fee a few rags hung up in Westminsterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereas they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great.

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [grandis and facis, Latin.] Making great.

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [grando, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail.

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity. *Comber.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmether Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *Terence.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [grand and sire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think't thou, that I will leave my kingly throne, Wherein my grandfere and my father sat? *Shakespeare.*

Thy grandfere, and his brother, to whom fate Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their time. *Lucan.*

The wreaths his grandfere knew to reap

By active toil and military sweat. *Pope.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfere cut in alabaster? *Shakespeare.*

Above the portal, ear'd in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfere stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandfere in their doubts dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store, Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dante.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Bayly.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a town with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an uncles all grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, produced the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he, the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Bacon.*

At the moated grange, resides this dejected Marston. *Shakespeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,

When for their teeming flocks and granges full In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein, unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a

curate; and of this sort were their granges and parishes. *De-la-Beche.*

GRANITE. *n. f.* [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. because it is a thing as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A three

composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel, and fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great

fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-floze, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet

beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense quantities in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall and the adjacent

counties it is found on the surface of the earth in great quantities, and brought in great quantities to London, where it

is used for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite,

is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. It is common in Egypt and Arabia,

and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being call out of various fragments of marble, because they appear compos'd of particles or granules of different colours, is easily confuted by an accurate inspection of the fracture and formation of those granules, the least and meanest of which no human art could ever compose, nor fire leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable of an elegant polish: it is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immense tracts of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets.

Hi l.
Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Wardward.*
There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Adden.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *granum* and *vora*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bill, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without matification. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbutnot.*
GRANNAM *n. f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Of my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gey.*
To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *granter*, French, *junior* and *Stinner*; perhaps, as *Minsheu* thinks, from *gratis*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree, The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy tide prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Adden.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.
The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Sam.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Didst thou not kill this king?
—I *grant* ye.

—Dost *grant* me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,
—Thou mayst't be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakspeare.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.
Courtiers juggle for a *grant*.

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dry.*
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be pass'd or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowell.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shew'd from her majesty. *Spenser.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smother the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granularly* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Sparr.*

To GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Rey.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of floating or breaking into small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Shorp.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev.*

Turn back thine hand, as the *grape* gatherers into the baskets. *Jer.*

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curled plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in curly flow'r discri'd,
Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope.*

GRAPE HYACINTH, or GRAPE FLOWER. See *MUSK.*

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the *grape*.

When obedient nature knows 'thill will,
A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*γραφικω*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GRAPNEL. *n. f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappen*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance,
and endure the everlasting burnings? *Sautb.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live, *Addison.*

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* *Ænæas* on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sterage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

I will put that business in your bosoms,
Whose execution takes your enemy off,
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contend hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose *Fresh.*

Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden.*

2. Cloie fight.
In the grapple I boarded them; on the instant they got clear
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakespeare.*
3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.
But Cymon loon his crooked grapple cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*
GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Cloie fight; hostile
embrace.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overhrew, and down him flay'd
With their rude hands and grisly grapplement. *Spenser.*
GRA'SHOPPER. *n. f.* [*grafi* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops
in the Summer grass. The cicada of the Latins, or cicada of
the Italians, is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but
improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*. *Shakespeare.*
Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Racon.*
Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chineless all around;
'The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addison.*
The women were of such an enormous stature, that we
appeared as *grashoppers* before them. *Addison.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.
To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.
O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp water and
bind the wind. *Sidney.*

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton.*

Kings, by grasping more than they could hold,
Firm made their subjects by oppression bold. *Denham.*
Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll grasp my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryden.*

2. To seize; to catch at.
This grasping of the militia of the kingdom into their own
hands, was desired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*
To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.
So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they
will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happi-
ness with less. *Swift.*
2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.
See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grapt
And tug'd for life. *Shakespeare.*
3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*
GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.
Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my grasp,
'To kill the ravisher. *Dryden.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held
something in its grasp formerly. *Addison.*

2. Possession; hold.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrants grasp,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful grasp
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within
their grasp. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or
catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [*græz*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the
field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and bellow as
bells. *Jer.*

The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced,
and almost sunk; for the feth being young, and only *grafi*
fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to
endure the salt, or be preserved by it, for long voyages, or
a slow consumption. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *grafi*. *Swift.*

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *n. f.* [*parnassios*, Latin.]

It hath a rose-shaped flower of five large leaves, and five
small at the bottom fringed, of a greenish colour, and fire
orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arises the point, which
turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell
filled with seeds. This plant grows wild in most mountains,
particularly in the North. It is called *parnassios* from mount
Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the
cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grafi*, though the
plant has no resemblance to the *grafi* kind. *Misc.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed *grafi*; to browse
pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may feed it, the foener to *grafi*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tagl.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*grafi* and *plot*.] A small level mead
with short grass.

Here on this *grafi*-plot, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakespeare.*

The part of your garden next your house should be a *grafi*-
terre for flowers, or *grasplots* bordered with flowers. *Tagl.*

They are much valued by our modern planters, to show
their walks and *grafi*-plots. *Misc.*

GRASSPOLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT, which see.

GRASSINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding
in grass.

GRASSY. *adj.* [from *grassy*.] Covered with grass; abounding
with grass.

Nor did he leave the mountains bare unroof,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untrod. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milton.*

The moss in fields, like herded beasts lie down,
To dew obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. f.* [*crateris*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or
crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three repapers for
you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had heard
through the *grates*, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bordering hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a numery of lively black-*grated* birds,
who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grate*. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* makes
coals, but gives no heat. *Spenser.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratere*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.
Therewith the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*. *Spenser.*

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*. *Shakespeare.*

To dusty nothing.
If the particles of the putty were made to fix at a
the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* against
the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.
Therewith enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth and *grating* his great breast. *Spenser.*

They have been partial in the gospel, cultured and driven
out those softer and more gentle dictates which should in
grate and disturb them. *Deity of Pop.*

Just resentment and hard usage could
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. *Drum.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I accom-
modately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am set
to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired dur-
ing my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.
The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakespeare.*

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring found,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by op-
pression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a real divine? *Shakespeare.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three repapers for
you, or else you had looked through the *grates*. *Shakespeare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be in-
terfered managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of
things. *L'Estrange.*

This *grated* harder upon, and raised greater rancours and
boilings in the hearts of men, than the seeming unreasonableness
of former articles. *Swift.*

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*. *Hobbes.*

GRATEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind

By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*

Years of service pass.

From *grateful* souls exact reward at last. *Dryden.*

2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,

And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRATEFULLY. *adv.* [*gratulus*, Latin.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milton.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,

His wife and tender children to sustain,

And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryden.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,

The lover's toil the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Harris.*

GRATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*gratulus*, Latin.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.

A Lacedaemon knight, having sometime served him with more

gratefulness than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, sighs of *gratefulness*,

The found of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificari*, French; from *gratus*.] A kind of

coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. *n. f.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and

aversion, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has

been long used to place his happiness? *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

TO GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificari*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,

Nor *gratify*, what'er the great desire,

Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please.

But pride flood ready to prevent the blow;

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;

The joyful citizens tumultuous tide

Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A pulled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with

saucers rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,

While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to cu-

riosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this

trouble.

GRATINGLY. *adv.* [*from grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [*Latin*.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,

When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakespeare.*

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st

thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them

a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though

offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Aubrey.*

GRATITUDE. *n. f.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*

Tow'rd's her deserving children is enroll'd,

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue disposing the mind to an

inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit

received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the

like. *South.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits

of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Afforded without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous*

declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Kay.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [*from gratuitus*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of directions,

which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will

and choice to those particles. *Chym.*

GRATUITY. *n. f.* [*gratuitus*, French; from *gratuitus*.] A

present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and

dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon

the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

TO GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,

And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,

The people will enough whom he admires. *Shakespeare.*

Whither away go fast?

—No farther than the Tower, *Shakespeare.*

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.

Since nature could behold so dire a crime,

I *gratulate* at least my native clime,

That such a land, which such a monster bore,

So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden.*

2. To declare joy for.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,

Who thus thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,

No less than if from peril; and devout,

Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben. Jonson.*

GRATULATION. *n. f.* [*from gratulari*, Latin.] Salutations

made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the full *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Savi-

our was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such

as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Richard.*

The earth

Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian

desire, are so complex that they require no addition: I shall

turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their

fulfill, only with their continuance. *South.*

GRATULATORY. *adj.* [*from gratulare*.] Congratulatory; ex-

pressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the

Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in

which the dead are reposed.

Now it is the time of night,

That the *graves*, all gaping wide,

Every one lets forth his spirit,

In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*

Is our own security.

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments

which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave*

all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

GRAVE-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [*grave and clothes*.] The drefs of the

dead.

But of such subtle substance and unbound,

That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were un-

bound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot

with *grave-cloaths*. *John xi. 44.*

GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave and stone*.] The stone that is laid

over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy grave;

Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat

Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakespeare.*

TO GRAVE. *v. a.* *preter.* *graved*; *part. pass.* *graven*. [*graver*,

French; *graver*.]

1. To insculpt; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard sub-

stance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those

former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths

were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,

Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profusely the *graven* image, that the maker thereof

hath *graven* it? *Hebrew ii. 18.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be im-

pressed on paper.

The graves can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden*.

4. [from *græu*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold :

Do you damn others, and let this damn you :

And ditches *grave* you all ! *Shakespeare*.

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Answorth*.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it.

Ex. xxviii. 36.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*græu*, French ; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn ; serious ; sober ; not gay ; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,

A glass that featur'd them ; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare*.

We should have else desir'd

Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*

And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare*.

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of matives, or elegance and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *Mere*.

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden*.

Youth on silent wings is flown ;

Græu years come rolling on. *Prior*.

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace ;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope*.

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,

Calts laughter forth. *Thomson*.

2. Of weight ; not futile ; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *græu* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear their witness. *Græu*.

3. Not showy ; not tawdry : as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Not sharp of sound ; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice ; the acute accent raising the voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Heller*.

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French ; *gravel*, Dutch ; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand ; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles ; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Wendward*.

His armour all gilt, was so well handled that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney*.

By intelligence,

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We fee each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare*.

Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *Mere*.

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold

The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden*.

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pie. *Spektor*.

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mertimer*.

2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concentered in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel* : if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Abulmet*.

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss growth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terraces ; and again, if they be much trodden ; or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon*.

2. To flick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled* ; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground. *Camden*.

3. To puzzle ; to stop ; to put to a stand ; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakespeare*.

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it ; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Hewel*.

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity ? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemma's ? *Glanville*.

Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,

Toft up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior*.

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *græu*.] Without a tomb ; unburied.

By degrees the memory of my womb,

Together with my brave Egyptians all,

By the disbanding of this polluted form,

Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare*.

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*gravelleux*, French ; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel ; abounding with gravel ; consisting of gravel. *Full of*

There are some natural spring-waters that will infiltrate wood ; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereas the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon*.

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the most open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harey*.

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *græu*.]

1. Solemnly ; seriously ; soberly ; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wife. *Alfieri*.

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravelly* what she would have her to do. *Spenser*.

Wilkom's above suspecting wiles ;

The queen of learning *gravelly* smiles. *Smith*.

A formal story was very *gravelly* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Spenser*.

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *græu*.] Seriousness ; solemnity ; sobriety of behaviour.

You no less becomes

The light and careless lively that it wears,

Than settled age his fables, and his weeds

Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare*.

But yet beware of counsels when too full ;

Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Devin*.

GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strongly smelly. *Dut*.

GRAVER. *n. f.* [*graver*, French ; from *græu*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances ; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be *graved*, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painter do, and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the nature of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden*.

2. The file or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *graver*, I could not soften this. *Levi*.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,

Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Go*.

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*graviditas*, Latin.] Pregnancy ; in of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the foetalinal symptoms : in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstruction are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Alcock*.

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *græu*.] Carved work.

Skillful to work in gold ; also to grave any names of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Cor. x. 11.*

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction.

I hope who have nature's steps with care pursued,

That matter is with active force endu'd ;

That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,

And to each other *gravitate*, affect. *Newton*.

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bacon*.

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all *gravitate* bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Newton*.

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,

Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by ? *Pope*.

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [*gravitas*, Latin ; *gravis*, French.]

1. Weight ; heaviness ; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shown to be unobtainable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immensity of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the action of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative : absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards ; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Newton*.

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Newton*.

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding flow, yet if the elastic tone of their medium be exceeding

exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hobbes.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,

But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their minds still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

GRA'VY. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gray*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any gray soup. *A-bu-bet.*

GRAY. *adj.* [*græ*, Saxon; *græn*, Danish; *græau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,

Like a sad vorarist in palmer's weed,

Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grilly, and many others. *Bacon.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon

Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Affable. *Milton.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glau.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!

Art thou to learn that in another's god

Lie charms resistless? *Dryden.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear service. *Addison.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,

And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. Our women's names are more gracious than their *gray*, that is, *gray* eyed. *Cælia, Camden.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shak.*

Ill pay you *gray* is not the morning's eye;

'Tis but the pale reflects of Cynthia's brow. *Shaksp.*

Sonn: the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,

And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man, in contempt. *Ainsworth.*

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.

—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,

To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare.*

GRA'YHOUND. See GREYHOUND.

GRA'YLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton.*

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [*from gray*.] The quality of being gray.

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze* and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare.*

Graz where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shak.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,

He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden.*

The more ignoble throng

Attend the stately sleighs, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champagnes, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with beath. *Bacon.*

The fowlers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Martinet.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every flate lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [*from razer*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second curse of mischief,
Killing in rapale of mortality. *Shakespeare.*

TO GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*

O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see

Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,

If he but know his good!

The chief beheld their chariots from afar; *Daniel.*

Their steeds around,

Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Motimer.*

Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to

graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Suitt.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*

The trodden herbs, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep

His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Poys.*

GRAZIER. *n. f.* [*from graze*.]

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meadow pastures to bet-

ter. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the

grazier's folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Hovel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's fa-

ther to be a *grazier*. *Spedator.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by en-

grossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from

England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement

it lies. *Suitt.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweetest

From the murtherer's gibbet, throw

Into the flame. *Shakespeare.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown

paper. *Bacon.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,

To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain

To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;

Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden.*

A girle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [*In horsemanship*.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs

which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

TO GREASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store

Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

GRE'ASINESS. *n. f.* [*from grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the soft of these floures, after they are cut, there

appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuo-

sity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [*from grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques

Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakespeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble

Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:

I could have hug'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Orw.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft,

greasy, well curled close wool. *Martinet.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [*great*, Saxon; *groet*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude

with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the

people. *Mat. xxvi. 47.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars,

besides unwall'd towns a *great* many. *Dent. iii. v.*

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of

greater is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear.

This is a *great* paradox.

Pf. xiv. 5.

Tilley.

3. Considerable

3. Considerable in extent or duration.
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. 2 Sam. vii. 19.
4. Important; weighty.
Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare.*
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillemont.*
5. Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakespeare.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shakespeare.*
Of all the *great*, how few
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope.*
Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rew.*
Despise the force of state,
The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.
Such Dido was, with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.
Solymon perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter down the walls. *Knuttel.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.
Thou that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.
Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*
Thy his, for must he fling in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Perlia. *C Camden.*
What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forth-fader. *Camden.*
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a country man in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.
It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor.*
- GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.
To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch. *Tusser.*
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*s; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh.*
He did at length so many flain forget,
And lost the tale and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*s, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Mason.*
I let aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATBELLY. *adj.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming.
Greatbelly woman,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press,
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakespeare.*
A *greatbelly* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wickins.*
- TO GREATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.
After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strang' for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHARTED. *adj.* [great and heart.] High spirited; undejected.
The earl, as *greatharted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree.
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Mat.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.
Yet London, empress of the northern empire,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general find a brave defence? *Addison.*
- GREATNESS. *n. f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*
All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself, because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality.
Zeal, in duties, shall be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Bayne.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.
Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*
So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare.*
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden.*
Approaching *greatness* meet him with her dazle
Of pow'r and future state;
He took her from his arms.
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their ruin: it was, which he thought to be the true and constant cause of our commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Shakespeare.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat
Build in her lovelliest. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Broddignag before your thought. *Pope.*
- GRAVE. *n. f.* [grave, Sax.]. A grove. *Spreng.*
- GRAVES. *n. f.* [from *grave*, French.] Armour for the leg; a pair of boots. It wants the singular number.
He had *graves* of brass upon his legs. *Don Quixote.*
A shield make for him, and a helin, fair green as emerald such
As may renew thy workmanship, and honour him in me. *Shakespeare.*
- GRE'CISM. *n. f.* [græcismus, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
- GREE. *n. f.* [græ, French, probably from *gratia*.] Good will; favour; good graces.
And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of her service fees,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly rue. *Shakespeare.*
- GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *degreis*.] A flight of ships.
Ev'ry *greace* of fortune
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
After the procession, the king himself remaining last in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greace* of the quire, made a long oration.
- GRE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.
Greedy the engorg'd without restraint.
He swallowed it as *greedy* *Pope.*
As parched cattle drinks rain.
I've deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous kind,
Wild hunger feeds; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*
- GRE'EDINESS. *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare.*
Thither with all *greediness* of affection, are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare.*
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would still be there. *Shakespeare.*
- I with the same *greediness* did feed,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Dryden.*
- GRE'EDY. *adj.* [greedy, Sax. *greedy*, Dan *grædy*.] Greedy; voracious; hungry.
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.
Be not unsatiable in any dainty things, nor too much upon meats. *Shakespeare.*
He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's carriers, and bring him food. *Shakespeare.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

*Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire shewan.* *Fa'fax.*
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prev.*
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,
Not half iustic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*
While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaf in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*græus*, German; *green*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or chlorosis. Like it is *Sappho's* *χλωροῖσι πόνος*. *Pope.*

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you dress'd yourself? Hath it slept since?

And wakes it now to look for *green* and pale

At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

- 1 here's never any of these demure boys come to any proof:

they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shakespeare.*

'Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd.

To death's remorcles arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, fir; there lies your way:

You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*

Griefs are *green*.

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,

Have but their things and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare.*

In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,

Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

- A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*,

which otherwife would heal and do well. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where

the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto

furios attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men,

whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand

unto tumults? *Hunter, Dedication.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and

therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is

more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a

chimney, you will readily discern, in the disband'd parts of it,

the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated,

give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different

ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy,

or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one

thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when it

is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: because fruits are green before

they are ripe.

My fallid days,

When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood!

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;

So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference

Between the promise of his *greener* days,

And these he masters now. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

- If you would fast *green* geese, shut them up when they are

about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen

Upon the spit: next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN. *n. s.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

- Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red

colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green*

making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full

and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if

they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they

make a *green*. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread

In walllike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,

Where no print of step hath been,

Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen

Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;

The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *green* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *green*. A low

word.

Great spring before

Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms bluish'd

In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson.*

- GREENROOM. *n. s.* [*gryth genista*, Latin.]

It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by com-

pressed pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds:

the branches of the trees are flexible, and have sometimes single,

and other times three leaves joined together. This shrub grows

wild upon barren dry heaths. *Ruiter.*

- GREENCLOTH. *n. s.* A board or court of justice held in the

counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cogni-

zance of all matters of government and justice within the king's

court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

Ditt.

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no

opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Filibers.*

- GREYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with

green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embarr'd despair,

- And shudd'ring tears, add *grey'd* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

GREYFINCH. *n. s.* A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greyfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds,

are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

- GREYFISH. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

GREYFISH. *n. s.* A species of PLUM, which see.

GREYHOUSE. *n. s.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which tender

plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may

know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *green-*

houses, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments

among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natu-

ral *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of

trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest

orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Speiser.*

- GREYISH. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to

green.

With goodly *greyish* locks, all loose, unt'y'd,

As each had been a bride. *Speyer's Prentiss.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly

by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because,

when they wither, some of them turn to a *greyish* yellow.

Newton's Opticks.

- GREENLY. *adj.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

4. Wanly; timidly.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp at my eloquence; nor

have I cunning in prostitution. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

GREYNESS. *n. s.* [from *green*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridities.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit,

flatness of growth, continual *greyness*, or poetical fancies

have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greyness* delights,

yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Johnson.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phan-

tasy, can consider *greyness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweet-

ness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused

by the *greyness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon it-

self, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

'Take the picture of a man in the *greyness* and vivacity of his

youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping

years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.

Swiss's Sermon.

4. Newness.

GREYNESS. *n. s.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The disease of

maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of ter-

restful and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the

greyness. *Arbutnot.*

GREYNSWARD. } *n. s.* [*green* and *sward*.] of the same original

GREYNSWORD. } with *swath*.] The turf on which grass

grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever

Ran on the *greynsword*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

After break their fast
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.
In shallow foils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and spongy underneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.
GREENWELD. *n. f.* [*green* and *weald*.] Dyers weed.
GREENWOOD. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as it appears in spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday;
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon thunn'd the church.

Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.
TO GREET. *v. a.* [*grater*, Latin; *greetan*, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne*.
I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden*.

2. To address in whatever manner.
My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
3. To salute in kindness or respect.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shaksp. Henry*.

- Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, his gravel tow'ring to defy
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton*.
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton*.
The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Wallar*.
'Tis pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn;
None *greet*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb silence, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.

4. To congratulate.
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen*.
5. To pay compliments at a distance.
The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he *grets* you with his wishal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
— We will *greet* the time. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
Such was that face on which I dwellt with joy,
Ere Greece accomplish'd them'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyssey*.

TO GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.
There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shaksp. Henry*.

GREET. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
GREETING. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings* that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale*.
GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *grece*, or *grice*, or *grice*; from *grece*. See *GREECE*.] A flight of steps; a step.

In purity of manhood stand upright,
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
So are they all; for every *greze* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below: the learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens*.

GREGAL. *adj.* [*gregis*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Ditt*.
GREGARIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation*.
GRENIAL. *adj.* [*grenium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Ditt*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* [from *granum granatum*, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse fastened to the touch-hole: as soon as it is kindled, the safe flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. These grenades serve to fire clove and narrow passages, and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to disorder their ranks, more especially in those posts where they stand thickly; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harri*.

GRENADE. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastorals*.

GRENADE. *n. f.* See *GRENADE*.
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice. *Cervantes*.

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grease* with a shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Waller*.

GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of fiddle body.
A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayle, and of a brown shining colour immerged therein. *Greut's Gleanings*.

GREW. The preterite of *grow*.
The pleasing talks he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at every touch it *grew*. *Dryden*.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See *GRAY*.
This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I spar'd at bid of his *Shaksp. King Lear*.

Our green youth copies what *gray* finners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*grigbunde*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight.
First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a serpent. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fast,
A half-ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* gas. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slip from fur,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.

GRICE. *n. f.*
1. A little pig. *Grice*.
2. A step or *greze*.

No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night*.

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to mow; to cut; cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with pulvis *grisy*,
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wis,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *Spenser*.

So fare
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Alfieri's Polio*.

GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fashion, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden*.

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*gridiron*, a *gride*, and *iron*.] A grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from *grif*.] English.
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shaksp. Henry*.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or wailing one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the play and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speaks weakness and the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a son, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

GRIEVANCE; harm. [*Grief*, French.]
Be factious for redress of all these *grievs*,
And I will fet this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shaksp. Henry*.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *grievs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shaksp. Henry*.

3. Pain; disease.
GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Shaksp. King Lear*.

TO GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grevre*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *grievare*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict with hurting, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart.

Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to close those breaches. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

Do not you *grieve* at this: I shall be sent for in private to him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.

Dryden's Fables.

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; forlornly.

Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values

The coil that did conclude it.

Shakspeare.

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*; Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To die flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*.

Hooker.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die.

Prov.

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.

Clarendon.

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,

And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.

Shakspeare.

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievously* sick.

Shakspeare.

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*.

Spenser.

2. With discontent; with ill will.

Gritting, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt.

Knollys.

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.

Hooker.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houles built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt.

Ray.

GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the sword, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war.

Isaiah.

GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffin*, or *griffon*.] *griffin*, *gryps*, *grifin*; but it is generally written *griffin*. A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient.

Peacock.

Arifreus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold.

Brown.

GRIG. *n. f.* [*grig*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *græculus* *festivus*, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,

She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a *grig* is grown,

And brisk as bottle-ale.

Swift.

TO GRILL. *v. n.* [*grill*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

TO GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to grill a man*, for to tease him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,

Hudibras.

We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar.

GRIM. *adj.* [Grimm, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does mistake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look *grim*.

Spenser.

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't.

Shakspeare.

Thy dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man.

Shakspeare.

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?

Milton.

Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war.

Milton.

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.

Denham.

Their warthy bulls would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*.

Addison.

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Grim vilag'd her hath smooth'd his wrinkled front. *Shak.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Sic.*

GRIMA'CE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to frown his piques,

Against th' haranguer's politics,

With smart remarks of leering faces,

And annotations of grimaces!

Hudibras.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders.

South.

The buffoon ape, with grimaces and gambols, carried it from the whole field.

L'Estrange.

The French nation is addicted to grimace.

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid grimace,

Allows all freedom, but to see the face.

Granville.

GRIMA'KIN. *n. f.* [*grit*, French, gray, and *mallin*, or little *Mall*.]

1. Gray little woman; the name of an old cat.

So, poets sing,

Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,

Pretending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin.

Philips.

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying blackness not easily cleaned.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;
for why? the sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.

Shakspeare.

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood.

Hedwards.

TO GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,

Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.

Shakspeare.

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skier look *grimly*,

And threaten pained blisters.

Shakspeare.

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd

To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;

There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beautiful prize,

Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his furies.

Addison.

2. Sourly; fullying.

The augurs

Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*.

And dare not speak their knowledge.

Shakspeare.

GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

TO GRIN. *v. n.* [*grenn*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch; undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say to grind the teeth; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.

Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;

But great men tremble when the lion roars.

Shakspeare.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!

Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smilest.

Shakspeare.

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,

For one to trust his hand between his teeth,

When he might spurn him with his foot away?

Shak.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth.

Stillinger.

A lion's hide he wears;

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;

The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*.

Dryden.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;

But *grim* d their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

Dryden.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth

To *grinning* laughter and to fantastic mirth.

Prior.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can have, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.

Shakspeare.

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.

—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,

The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs.

Dryden.

The muskies were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.

Addison.

Deaths are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace.

It att.

GRIN. *n. f.* [*grin*, *grylene*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like

Like a bird that hatches to his *gryns*, *Clawer*.
Not knowing the peril.
The *gryn* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. *Job*.

To GRIND, *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [*grin-*
ban, *grunnen*, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Mat.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shakspeare*.

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley*.

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,
Thy fish is dull; whet it, for flame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,

If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert*.

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*, *Dryd.*
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. *Arbuthnot*.

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen*.

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon*.

4. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon*.

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addis.*

To GRIND, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they fend thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and allies. *Milton*.

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smoky foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *R. W.*

GRINDER, *n. f.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone. *Sandys*.

Now exhort
Thy hands to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Phillips*.

3. [Quinto-today.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon*.

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* break; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys*.

The jaw teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molars*, are made flat and broad a-top, and wishal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray*.

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arb.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd.*

Both I brought
He mouth'd them, and betwix his *grinders* caught. *Dryd.*

GRINDSTONE, *n. f.* [from *grind* and *stone*.] The stone

GRINDSTONE, } on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindstones*,
Which they dig out 'fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and fells. *B. Johnson*.

Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond*.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

them; but grind them on a *grindstone* 'till bright. *Mem.*

GRINER, *n. f.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.

The triflingest grin

Be the winner.

GRINNINGLY, *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n. f.* A small ditch.

To GRIPPE, *v. a.* [*gripan*, Gothic; *gripan*, Saxon; *grippo*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows.

He seiz'd the shining bough with *gripping* hold, *Shakspeare*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gird.

2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

A wondrous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd
To *gripe* the general sway into your hands. *Shakspeare*.

3. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welford! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster. *Pope*.

4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables*.

To GRIPPE, *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colic.

Thus full of counsel to the den the went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *gripes* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Lake*.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of *colic*, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Lake*.

GRIPPE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripes* to do him dy.

They put a bar en scepie in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlied hand. *Shakspeare*.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakspeare*.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service.

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryden*.

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast refills the *gripes*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden*.

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling *gripes* of sorrow flood,
That all his senses bound!

Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can the limbs
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty? *Deane*.

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colic.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the identical have
a great journey and *gripes*, with windiness. *Forster*.

GRIPPER, *n. f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurper; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *grippers*,
monsters of men, and harpies. *Bacon*.

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, left the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly*. *Bacon*.

GRIPPLE, *n. f.* A greedy snatcher; a griping miser.

GRIP-SAMER, *n. f.* Used by *Milton* for ambergile.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grip-samer steam'd. *Alton*.

GRIS, *n. f.* [See GREEZE, as it should be written.] A step or scale of steps.

Let me speak like myself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grip* or step, may help thee lovers
Into your favour. *Shakspeare*.

GRISKIN, *n. f.* [*griglin*, roast meat, Irish.] The ventricle of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, *adj.* [*grigylu*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible. *Ho*.

His *grifly* locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.

Where I was wont to seek the honey-bee,
The *grifly* toadstool grown there might I see.

My *grifly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.

Back fled'd thiefe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So fuddeu to behold the *grifly* king;

Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt

With all the *grifly* legions that troop
Under the footy fairs of Acheron.

The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grifly* light.

In vision thou shalt see his *grifly* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race.

Thus the *grifly* spectre spoke again,
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground;

Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grifly* wound.

So rushes on his foe the *grifly* bear.

GRIST. *n. f.* [*grist*, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Left miller lack water.

A mighty trade this luffly miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,

And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Tresp.*

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wife logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;

And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, it matter brings no *grist*.

3. **GRIST** to *Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is
wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because
it brings *grist* to the mill.

GRISTLE. *n. f.* [*gristle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part
of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters,
crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have any bones

within them, but only little *gristles*.

Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt
the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny sub-

stance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these
annular *gristles* are not made round, or intire circles; but

where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the
circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to

the dilatation of the gullet.

GRISTLY. *adj.* [*from gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small
gristly bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being
more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking,

than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly*
junctures.

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by
membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like

womans fans.

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of
the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe.

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings.

GRIT. *n. f.* [*grizza*, *grout*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Silician bole, crackling like little betwixt the teeth, yet with-
out the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as Calite soap.

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will life luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and relive marble.

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a
kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no de-

terminate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of
larger masses; not to be dissolved or dissolved by water, but

retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They
are opaque, and in many species fermenting with acids, and

often fouled with heterogeneous matters. One sort is a fine, dull
looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt-water into

mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into
a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards dissolved by

water. This is the *pulvis putrescens* of the ancients, mixed
among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and

in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, un-
der the name of *pozzolane*. It is common on the sides of

hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully
green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysolite* of the ancients, which they

used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves
the purpose of soldering metals better than borax, and may be

N. LXV.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Shakspeare.

Milton.

Milton.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Dryden's Fables.

Addison.

Tupper.

Swift.

Swift.

Dryden and Lee.

Dryden.

Swift.

Bacon.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

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had for carriage from the shores of New England. The
ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand em-
ployed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The
coarse, glittering, brownish black is nearly of the same nature,
but inferior, in all respects.

GRITTYNESS. *n. f.* [*from gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of
abounding in *grit*.

In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor
any *grittiness*.

GRITTY. *adj.* [*from grit*.] Full of hard particles; con-
fisting

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the
powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles

thereof.

GRIZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *gridlin*. See *GRIDELIN*.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others,
is furest to ripen in our climate.

GRIZZLE. *n. f.* [*from grit*, gray; *griffaille*, French.] A mix-
ture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fow'd a *grizzle* on thy face?

GRIZZLED. *adj.* [*from grizzle*.] Interpersed with gray.

To the boy Cæsar, lend this *grizzled* head.

His beard was *grizzled*, no.

—It was as I have seen it in his life.

His hair just *grizzled*.

As in a green old age.

Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asper ears to hide.

GRIZZLY. *adj.* [*from grit*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,
turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some

earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white;
and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly*.

GROAN. *v. n.* [*granan*, Saxon; *groenen*, Dutch.] To
breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop.

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the
wounded crieth out.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of
humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as

to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains.

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away.

GROAN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.

Alas poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd!

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard.

GROANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing.

Adown he fell it with so puissant wail,
That back again it did aloft rebound,

And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound.

GROAT. *n. f.* [*groat*, Dutch; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats*.

I dare lay a *groat*,

A tertian ague is at least your lot.

Imagine a person of quality prevailed on to marry a wo-
man much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her for-
tune.

3. **GROATS.** Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER. *n. f.* [This should be written *groffer*, from *grois*, a
large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by
wholesale; or from *grissini*, a fig, which their present state
seems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums
and spices for gain.

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove.

GROCERY. *n. f.* [*from grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea,
sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not
expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and
tobacco.

Clarendon.

GROGERAM.

GRO'GERAM. } *n. f.* [*gras grain*, French; *grajgrannus*, low
GRO'GRAM. } Latin. *Antjworth.*] Stuff woven with large
GRO'GRAM. } woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *gramam*. *Donne.*
Natolia's flocks great store of chamelots and *gramams*. *Saunders.*
Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of
camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some
finer weave of camelot, *gramam*, or the like. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour
shot me through and through, and did more execution upon
me in *gramam* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done
in brocade. *Addison.*

Plain goodly would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *gramam* gown. *Swift.*
GROIN. *n. f.* [*Of uncertain derivation.*] The part next the
thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pac'd through and pierc'd his *grain*; the deadly wound
Came from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*
GRO'WELL. *n. f.* [*litospferum*, Latin.] Gromill or gray-
mill. A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five
long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part,
small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the
top: the point is incomplett by four embryo's, which be-
come so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.
Then called the a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*
From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*
Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*
In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king
Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his cham-
ber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.
Peacock on Poetry.

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of faucy *grooms*? *Dryden.*
Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.
I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And filly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.
By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [*from grave*.]
1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.
He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit
thereabout, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.
The sewer-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with
several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are
threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective
taps that belong to them. *Mason.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cut hollow.
The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box pre-
served the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well
grooved. *Swift.*

To GROUPE. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one can-
not see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grep'd I, to find out them. *Shakespeare.*
We *gripe* for the wall like the blind, and we *gripe* as if we
had no eyes. *Isaiab.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *gripe* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*
A boy was *gripping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a
snake. *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should
in the dark *gripe* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations
did after God. *Lecke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grip'd*. *Addison.*
O truth divine! enlight'n'd by thy ray,
I *gripe* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*
To GROUPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel
without being able to see.

How vigilant to *gripe* mens thoughts, and to pick out some-
what whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *gripe* them out by twi-
light, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence
is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *gripe*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [*from g. p. e.*] One that searches in the dark.
GROSS. *adj.* [*grais*, French; *graffi*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]
1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the mid'ry air,
Shew scarce to *grafs* as beetles. *Shakespeare.*
There are two *grafi* volumes concerning the power of
popes. *Bale.*

2. Shameful; unseemly.
He ripely considered how *grafs* a thing it were for men of
his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multi-
tude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hein.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and
in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very good and *grafs*
corruptions. *Hein.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of fairly whole
nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, in our
grafs iniquity to be sin.

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.
To all *grafs* 'tis *grafs*

You love my son: invention is abhorr'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou dost not. *Shakespeare.*

Examples *grafs* as earth exhort me.
Like *grafs* terms,

The prince will in the perfectness of time
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more level
Fell not from heaven, or more *grafs* to love
Vice for itself. *Alfieri.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, it is
author, that, without the *grafs* sensuality, we cannot but
admire it. *Spence.*

It is a *grafs* mistake of some men, to think that our wants
only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be bene-
ficient. *Swain.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.
The sun's oppressive ray the rosiest bloom
Of beauty blanching, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *grafs*. *Tenison.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.
It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the firm me-
dium, and the object is in the *grafs*, things there *grafs*;
but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grafs* me-
dium, and the object in the *grafs*. *Bacon.*

Of elements,
The *grafs* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton.*

Light fumes are merry, *grafs* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

Or suck the mists in *grafs* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.
If she doth then the subtle sense excel,
How *grafs* are they that drown her in the blood? *Evans.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *grafs* ear can hear. *Milton.*
Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare telling
of the question with perspicuity and justice, than others by
talking of it in *grafs* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.
Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with *grafs*, and
grafs with diffidence. *Watts.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.
GROSS. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. The main body; the main force.
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were pass,
Their numerous *grafs* might charge us one by one. *Dolan.*

Several casualties are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should
discharge upon the *grafs* of the enemy, without losing your
piece at any particular point.

The *grafs* of the people can have no other project in
changes and revolutions than of public blessings. *Watts.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.
Certain general inducements are used to make *grafs* voice
cause in *grafs*. *Watts.*

There was an opinion in *grafs*, that the soul was im-
mortal. *Watts.*

Remember, son,
You are a general: other ways require you;
For see the Saxon *grafs* begins to move. *Dolan.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of family trade and
manufactures, yet, in the *grafs*, we ship off now one third
part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we
did twenty years past.

3. Not individual, but a body together.
He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow: they
come to him by the *grafs*. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *grafs*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one
figure: after they have separated themselves in many party
divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *grafs*. *Dolan.*

4. The

4. The chief part; the main mafs.

Comets, out of queftion, have likewife power and effect over the *grafs* and mafs of things. *Bacon.*

The articulate founds are more confufed, though the *grafs* of the found be greater. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Groffe*, French.]

It is made up only of that fimplicidea of an unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make thofe diftinct fimple modes of a dozen, a *grafs*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SLY. *adv.* [*from grofs*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarfely: as, *this matter is grofsly pulverized.*

2. Without fubtily; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarfely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies have been fo *grofsly* and shamefully abufed in the church of Rome, where they remain, are fcandalous. *Hester.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,

As two yoke devils fworn to others purpofe;

Working fo *grofsly* in a natural caufe,

That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakefp.*

And thine eyes

See it fo *grofsly* thrown in thy behaviour,

That in their kind they fpeak it. *Shakefp.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deferv'd it?

—Speak not fo *grofsly*. *Shakefp.*

What I have faid has been forced from me, by feeing a noble fort of poetry fo happily reforted by one man, and fo *grofsly* copied by almoft all the reft. *Dryden.*

If at any time I fpeak of light and rays as coloured, or ended with colours, I would be underftood to fpeak not philofophically and properly, but *grofsly*, and according to fuch conceptions as vulgar people, in feeing all thefe experiments, would be apt to frame. *Newton.*

While it is fo difficult to learn the fprings and motives of fome facts, it is no wonder they fhould be fo *grofsly* mifreprefented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'INESS. *n. f.* [*from grofs*.]

1. Coarfenefs; not fubtily; thicknefs; greatnefs of parts.

The purpofe is pernicious even as fubftance,

Whofe *groffnefs* little characters fup up. *Shakefp.*

And I will purge that mortal *groffnefs* fo,

That thou fhalt like an airy fpirit go. *Shakefp.*

The caufe of the epilepsy from the ftomach is the *groffnefs* of the vapours which rife and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

Then all this earthly *groffnefs* quit;

Attir'd with ftars we fhall for ever fit,

Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the firft colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the fineft and moft transparent fkie, in which vapours are not arrived to that *groffnefs* requifite to reflect other colours. *Newton.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known

Th' oppofing body's *groffnefs*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatnefs; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that be over-fat and flefhy, go to fojourn abroad

at the temperate diet of fome fober man; and fo, by little

and little, eat away the *groffnefs* that is in them. *Afcham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarfenefs.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltinefs of my mind drove the *groffnefs* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at leaft from the *groffnefs* of thofe faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *groffnefs* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clariffa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotta*, French; *grutta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolnefs and pleafure.

In the remotelt wood and lonely *grot*,

Certain to meet that work of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful fee the Egyptian *grot*.

Pope.

GROT'SQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.] Diforted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

'The champagne head

Of a fleep wildernefs, whole hairy fides

With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,

Access deny'd. *Milton.*

There is yet a lower fort of poetry and paintings, which is out of nature; for a face is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the perfons and actions of a face are all unnatural, and the manners fafe, that is, inconfifting with the charaeters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the juft refemblance of this. *Dryden.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,

Nor lines, nor looks, nor fhades, nor colours true, }
And this *grotesque* defign expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,

Grotesque roofs, and flaccid floors. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *n. f.* [*grutte*, French; *grutta*, Italian.] A cavern or

cave made for coolnefs. It is not ufed properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their carelefs chiefs to the cool *grutte's* run,

The bow'rs of kings, to fhade them from the fun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grutte* in the Peak.

Woodward on Fiffelt.

GROVE. *n. f.* [*from grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought

The wood began to move:

Within this three mile may you fee it coming;

I fay, a moving *grove*. *Shakefp.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;

Thrice happy ifles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banifh'd from courts and love,

Abandon'd truth fees fhelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce paffions vex his breaft,

While every gale is peace, and every *grove*

Is melody? *Tranfen.*

To GROVEL. *v. n.* [*gravelle*, Ilhandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The feel-head paffage wrought,

And through his fhoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground

He *graveling* fell, all gored in his guffing wound. *Spenfer.*

What fee'ft thou there? king Henry's diadem,

Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!

If fo, gaze on, and *gravel* on thy face,

Until thy head be circled with the fame. *Shakefp.*

Now they lie

Graveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

Upon thy belly *graveling* thou fhalt go. *Avilten.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to acquire this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to fhew themfelves: 'tis to creep and *gravel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I muft difclaim what'er he can exprefs;

His *graveling* fenfe will fhew my paffion lefs. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *graveling*.

Addifon.

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grunb*, Saxon; *granit*, Danifh.]

1. The earth, confidered as folid, or as low.

Israel fhall go on dry *ground* through the fea. *Exodus.*

From the other hill

To their fix'd ftation, all in bright array,

The cherubim defended, on the *ground*

Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*

2. The earth as diftinguifhed from air or water.

I have made man and beaft upon the *ground*. *Jer.*

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Jude.*

It light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. *2 Samuel.*

'Too late young Turnus the delufion found;

Far on the fea, ftill making from the *ground*. *Dryden.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,

And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

With thefe came they, who from the bord'ring flood

Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts

Egypt from Syrian *grounds*, had general names

Of Baalim and Aftaroth. *Milton.*

5. Farm; eftate; poffeffion.

Unclely ftill within thefe narrow bounds,

Thy next defign is on thy neighbours *grounds*:

His crop invites, to full perfection grown;

Thy own fems thine, becaufe it is thy own. *Dryden.*

6. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore fhould I fmit thee to the *ground*? *2 Sa. ii. 22.*

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Sa. v. 4.*

A multitude fit on the *ground*. *Ala. xv. 35.*

7. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which fettles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink, or *grounds*. *Mori.*

Some inftit upon having had particula fucces in ftopping

gangrenes, from the ufe of the *grounds* of ftrong beer, mixed

up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. The firft ftatum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We fee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with fhadows and darkfome colours. *Hairwill on Providence.*

When folid bodies, fenfible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and tranfparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more diftinguifhable, than that with which they are encompaffed. *Dryden.*

9. The fundamental fubftance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are fupported.

Indeod

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable ground. *Pope.*

10. The plain long; the tune on which defanks are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy delcant. *Shakespeare.*

11. First hint, first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the tell.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love reliev'd upon the former ground;
That way the tyrant had reliev'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

12. The first principles of knowledge.
The conrords will easily be known, if the fore grounds be thoroughly beaten in.

Here statelinen, or of them they which can read,
Down, May of their occupation find the ground.
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be
best taken up in the early grounds of religion, and the story of
scripture. *Milton.*

13. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly the ground and
event of this accident.

Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness, and good
news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*
The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them
may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the grounds and
first original causes from whence they have sprung be un-
known. *Hucker.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particu-
lar relation of the grounds of their proceedings, or the
causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Rojcamm.*
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no ground I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is
some ground and reason for these fears, and that nature hath
not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*

Upon that prince's death, although the grounds of our quar-
rel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this
lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity
was without any visible grounds and causes, and contrary to all
human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

14. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring.

Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *Daniel.*

15. The place occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or
retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose
ground. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*
He has lost ground at the latter end of the day, by pursuing
his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of
Senepa. *Dryden.*

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Evening mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see ano-
ther get ground upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits
of glory. *Addison.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers ground upon us every moment.

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or com-
petitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare.*

If they got ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakespeare.*

He will stand his ground against all the attacks that can be
made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our enemies,
we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the
two, but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while
we triumph gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

18. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and
heard of its being so familiar in Aullria, that I wonder it has
gained no more ground in other places. *Temple.*

The quill is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage;
she runs apace, and wears herself with the continual mo-
tion, and gets no ground. *Dryden.*

19. The soil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a fallen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no soil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*

To GROUND. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

Wherever she had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men
could force her to retire. *Rom. c.*

2. To found as upon cause or principle.

Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible rule of con-
parison. *Flour.*

It may serve us to ground conjectures more approaching to
the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boya.*

If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden.*

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valor, be-
comes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader
in warlike expeditions; and this is grounded upon the prin-
ciples of nature and common reason, which, where prudence
and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single
person than a multitude. *Laing.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*

GROUND. The pretense and part. *plaf. of grind.*

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the
fire, and ground it to powder. *Exod. c.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground

And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hobbes.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is not
the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. n. f. A sapin of ash taken from the ground,
not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough groundash the Trojan drew,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the
ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots,
which they call groundash. *Marston.*

GROUND-BAIT. n. f. [from ground and bait.] A bait made of
barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place
where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws
the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean to set
your groundbait, and to fish. *Marston.*

GROUND-FLOOR. n. f. [ground and floor.] The lowest story
of a house.

GROUND-IVY. n. f. [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] A kind of
tunhoof.

The shoots trail upon the ground, and emit new from
almost every joint, which fall themselves into the earth:
the leaves are roundish, thick, rough, and crested on the
edges: the helmet of the flower is roundish, bald, and ex-
flexed: the beard or lower lip is triid, or cut into three seg-
ments; the middle segment is broad and bald, and the flowers
are produced at the joints of the shoots. The species are
common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and several, and
groundivy. *Miller.*

Alehoof or groundivy is, in my opinion, of the most ex-
cellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. n. f. [ground and oak.]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods,
it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops,
either of hael or ash; because one hoop made of the rough
shoots of a ground-oak, would outlast six of the best oak.

GROUND-PINE. n. f. [*chamaepitys*, Latin.]

The leaves are narrow and triid; the flower stalks: the
place of the crest of the flower is supplied with five teeth:
the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle seg-
ment being split again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in
whorles, but one or two are produced at the edge of the
leaves. *Miller.*

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that
of resin; whence its name *chamaepitys*. It grows on dry and
barren hills, and in some places on the ditch-banks by mar-
shes. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers,
as an aperient, cephalic, and nervous medicine; but it
is however little used at present. *Mill.*

GROUND-PLATE. n. f. [In architecture.] The external
pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into
one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are
mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the rafters,
and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the chimney
and chimney way, and the binding joist.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a transposi-
tion, if it be a timber-building, of the several terms of
groundplates, breast-fummers, and beams. *Mill.*

GROUND-PLAT. n. f.

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can't thou find any final rest
plaf for hope to dwell upon?

2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. n. f. Rent paid for the privilege of building
on another man's ground. *A fact.*

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbutnot.*

GROUND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground. I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Taitler.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Upon firm principles. He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundlessly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glauville.*

GROUNDLESS. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; without ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject their vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Sturbury.*

He party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the precat effabishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Frederick, N° 129.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle.*

GROUNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson.*

GROUNDING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. *Hamm.*

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious peevish fellow tear a passion to tatters, to vary rags, to split the ears of the *grounding*. *Shakespeare.*

GROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Albam.*

GROUNDING. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *pile*, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *jella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *ground*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *ground* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Mason.*

GROUNDSEL. *n. f.* [*gencin*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a foliaceous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments sitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller.*

GROUNDWORK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of flats. *Dryden.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Alston.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gruppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same deluge in a more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetius, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Diocle to the horns of a mad bull. *Adair.*

You should try your graving tools

On this odious *group* of loath. *Swift.*

TO GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preferring still the justness and consistency of style and colouring. *Prior.*

NO LXV.

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The quires in corn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. f.* [*grout*, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *grout*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardknute 'midst Danes and Saxons flour,
Carous'd on nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*;
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendor reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*;
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shroud. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agrionolum*, Latin.]

TO GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*zropan*, Saxon; *grogen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetative motion; to encrease by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is the word which prefereth them. *Wisd. xvi. 26.*

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. *2 Kings xix. 29.*

In this country *growth* abundance of that wood, which

fine is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon.*

But say, where *grew* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compose

Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,

And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender others, take the bow;

And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden.*

4. To encrease in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince;

I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakespeare.*

The poor man had nothing save one little ew-lamb, which

he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with

him and with his children. *2 Sam. xii. 3.*

Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee,

can't thou not know. *2 Esd. iv. 10.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy.

Now the prince *groweth* fast up to be a man, and is of a

sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a

child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whi-

ther it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and im-

potent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Waller.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main

trunk.

1. They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of

him. *Dryden.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails,

they *grow* continually. *Bacon.*

Then their numbers swell,

And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as

every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in

vice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grew in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and

Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning,

under one Pionapides, who taught the Pelagick letter invent-

ed by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,

Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Act v. 24.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such a height of re-

putation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event

that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,

The greedy falter shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

Veris, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long stu-

died and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and be-

come familiar to me. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any estate gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than

vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions,

and the like; and they *grew* more skillful in the ordering of

their battles. *Bacon.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their

sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

10 S

Some

Some fecing the end of their government nigh, and trou-
blous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to
the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began
to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and light-
ning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knight.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either
better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakspeare.*
Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*
Patient of command

In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we
regulate our expences. *Lact.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply
lofs of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*
Delos, by being reckoned a faced place, *grew* to be a free
port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.
What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the
cloak of divine authority, impossible it is, that ever the wit of
man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of
them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence
so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*
Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should da-
mage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez. iv. 22.*

Scipio Nafica feared left, if the dread of that enemy were
taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or
civil dissention. *Abbot.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of
people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the
climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.
Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholia. *Shakspeare.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.
Honour and policy, like unfewer'd friends,
I th' war do *grow* together. *Shakspeare.*
The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at
least six months without eating. *Walton.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times
grow together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the
arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wifeman.*

16. To swell: a sea term.
Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from
side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*.] An increaser.
It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower*
of any kind of elm. *Morimer.*

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [from *growl*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.
They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thamson.*
Dogs in this country are of the size of common malliffs,
and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provo-
ked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.
Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish
handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gey.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filed by the growth of any thing.
I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of
the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over
with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.
I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were
for a *grown* woman that would scarce have been big enough
for one of our little girls. *Lact.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.
Deep in the palace, of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*
Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that rea-
son, of the longest continuance. *Aiterbury.*

2. Product; thing produced.
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood, *Milton.*
Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growth* of
the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story
was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this *growth*,
may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this *growth*. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*. *Shakspeare.*
The flag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Dryden.*
Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age,
perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of
life. *Arbutnot.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his
own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still
in the former manner. *Arbutnot.*

GROWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great* head; *supra*.]
GROWTHOL. *n. f.* Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Arbutnot.*

2. An idle lazy fellow.
Though sleeping one hour refresheth his sleep,
Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long. *Temple.*

TO GRUB. *v. a.* [from *graben*, preter. *grub*, to dig, German.] 'to
dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to
eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his
vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *Arbutnot.*

From whence the furly ploughman *grabs* the wood. *Dryden.*
The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very useful,
upon the account of their unthriftiness. *Arbutnot.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Pliny men-
tions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, and the pro-
perty is now cultivated and inhabited. *Arbutnot.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing* or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.
There is a difference between a *grub* and a beetle, and
yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Arbutnot.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and throb of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*
Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Arbutnot.*

The *grub*,
Oft unobferv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Of the cells. *Arbutnot.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.
John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole
carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [from *grubben*, German; from *grub*.]
To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rouse and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Arbutnot.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street in
London, much inhabited by writers of small libels,
dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean
production is called *grubstreet*.

Xαῖν ἰδὼν μὴ δῖδαν, μὴ δῖδαν τινα
'Αναστρεφὼν τὸν ὄψαν λαοῦ.

The first part, though calculated only for the notice of
grubstreet, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*
I'd sooner hallads write, and *grubstreet* lay. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *grugen*, according to some, which
in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we find it used
represents any thing secretly, by *grudge* it. *Grugnan*, in Welsh
is to murmur; to grumble. *Grangh*, in Scotland, denotes a
grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.
What means this banishing me from your council? *Dryden.*
I love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it! *Arbutnot.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train.
He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*
Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and call it grace
sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Arbutnot.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, their use,
haunted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudg'd*
the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet
we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character
of the wisdom of God. *Arbutnot.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge*
us our employments. *Arbutnot.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Arbutnot.*

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*

You fleet betwixt the county and the court,
Nor gratify what'er the great desire.
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*
They have *grudged* those contributions, which have fed our
country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addis.*

TO GRUDGE, v. n.

1. To murmur; to repine.
They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto
idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sus-
taining the same should grudge or complain of injustice. *Hob.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.
Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his
majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Roll.*
3. To be envious.
Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be con-
demned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.
E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether
the word in this sense be not rather *grudging*, or remains;
grudging being the part of corn that remains after the fine
meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,

Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

- GRUDGE, n. f.** [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.
Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old
grudges to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two households both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspeare.*

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakspeare.*

Deep fester'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son. *Tate.*

2. Anger; ill-will.
The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt ad's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingness to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.
Those to whom ye have

With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Remorse of conscience.
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY, adv. [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignant-
ly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a pteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
They drank, and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL, n. f. [*grum, gruel*, French.] Food made by boiling
oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling
ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strang'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped,
posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF, adj. [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of man-
ners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat
Foul bawling infamy, and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such
an one the stocky. *Addis.*

GRUFFLY, adv. [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.
The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All breath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS, n. f. [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harsh-
ness of look or voice.

GRUM, adj. [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; surly; severe.
A low word.
Nie looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRUMBLE, v. n. [*grummelen, grummen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *grumbliest* and raillest every hour on Achilles, and thou
art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's
beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Th' accurs'd Philistia stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*
Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they
miss of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it
is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if
we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estr.*
L'Avare not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl.
The lion, through he sees the toils are set,
Yet pinch'd with raging hunger scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with fullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.
Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Mittrax.*

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rouse.*

Vapour's foul
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson.*

GRUMBLER, n. f. [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a
murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it:
if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the
grumbler. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING, n. f. [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through
discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumbles*. *Shakspeare.*

GRUME, n. f. [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick
viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted
like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMELY, adv. [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL, n. f. [*litbo perum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS, adj. [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part
without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yel-
lowish green. *Arbutnot.*

GRUMOUSNESS, n. f. [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coag-
ulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the
serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wigman.*

GRUNSEL, n. f. [More usually *grumfisel*, unless *Milton* intended
to preserve the Saxon *grun*.] The groundfill; the lower part
of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lop'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

TO GRUNT, v. n. [*grunni*, Latin.] To murmur like
a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakspeare.*

Lament, ye twine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chestnut shade. *Tickel.*

The folding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT, n. f. [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden.*

GRUNTER, n. f. [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fish. [*grunius*.] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING, n. f. [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH, v. n. [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from
grudge.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tupper.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
It's chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH, n. f. [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.
In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore to sell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRV, n. f. [*γρῦ*.] Any thing of little value: as the paving
of the nails. *Ditt.*

GUAIA-CUM, n. f. [See *LIGNUM-VITAE*.]
Guaicum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes dis-
charges by sweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in
many chronic cases, and was once famous for curing the
venerea.

venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called *gum guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous balsamum polycræstum. *Hill.*
GUARANTÉE. *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protestants, and *guarantee* of the Wellphalian treaty.

GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *nard*, the *to* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galle* for *Wale*.] *South.*

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence, To *guard* your own or others innocence.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow To *guard* their thore from an expected foe.

The port of Genoa is very ill *guard'd* against the storms.

3. To preserve by caution.
 (One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Adelphi.*)

4. To provide against objections.
 Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery More *guarded* than his fellows.

In a long motely, *guarded* with yellow.

GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words.

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business it is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,

For man. With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,

His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants.

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*.

Now he stood collected and prepar'd; For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of delign.

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of exprellion.

They have exprell'd themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I.

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *n. f.* [*from guard*] State of wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy, Run from her *guardage* to the footy bottom

Of such a thing as thou.

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* One who guards.

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* [*guardien*, French; *from guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*.

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,

Chock up the streets, too narrow for their trains!

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls.

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all, Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries, But kept a reservation to be follow'd

With such a number.

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body? — Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors, And guardian of their bones.

GUARDIAN of the spiritualities. He to whom the jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *per se* guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind parent or superintendant.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and thuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is rewarded by health, and conceals the giver, when she returns the gift.

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage.

The promis'd father of the future age.

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care, Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [*from guardian*] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of such a kind of tuteary *guardianship* over goods and children.

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war.

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [*from guard*] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain, Rushes a tyger in the Libyan plain.

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.

GUARDSHIP. *n. f.* [*from guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest'd am I, by such a man led! Under whose wife and careful *guardship*

I now despise fatigue and hardship.

2. [*Guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAVA. } *n. f.*

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circle order, having many stamina or threads surrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many small hard seeds.

The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities.

GUBERNATION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is translated by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of the creative *gubernation*.

GUDGEON. *n. f.* [*guzjon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards; But *gudgeons*, founders, what my Thames affords.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments.

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurements: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait, For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.

GUERDON. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *garden*, French.] A reward; recompence. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did stay from further harm; To gain so goodly *guerdon* as the spake.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while Amazed stands herself to mock'd to see,

By him who is the *guerdon* of his guile, For so mistaking her true knight to be.

He shall, by the revenging hand, at once receive the *guerdon* of all his former villanies.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find, And think to burst into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred threats, And fits the thin-*spun* life.

TO GUESS. *v. a.* [*gissjen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principle of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents! You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.

Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heavest sound

That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* it at.

Shakespeare.

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?

Raleigh.

There issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,

To be 'i' excellent enemies I *guess*.

Dryden.

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government.

Swift.

Nor can imagination *guess*,

How that ungrateful charming maid

My purest passion has betray'd.

Swift.

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.

Stillingfleet's Defence of Diss. an. Ram. Idol.

To *GUESS*. v. a. To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of anything without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart.

Lacks.

GUESS. n. f. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:

Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.

Shakespeare.

A poet must confess

His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*.

Dryden.

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.

Lacks.

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason.

Lacks.

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,

Let us for once a child of truth confess.

Prior.

GUESSER. n. f. [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous.

Pope.

If fortune should please but to take such a croquet,

To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,

To give thee lawn-sleeves, a mitre and rochet,

Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*.

Swift.

GUESSINGLY. adv. [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confederacy have you with the traitors

Late footed in the kingdom?

—I have a letter *guessingly* set down,

Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,

And not from one oppos'd.

Shakespeare.

GUEST. n. f. [ἀγέτης, γῆτης, Saxon; gwest, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another.

'They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest*

with a man that is a sinner.

Lacks.

Methinks a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*

That best becomes the table.

Shakespeare.

Tell my royal *guest*

I add to his commands my own request.

Dryden.

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O dearest, dearest! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my

heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you

are wanting.

Sidney.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence

As pearls from diamonds dropt.

Shakespeare.

GUESTCHAMBER. n. f. [guest and chamber.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?

Mark xiv. 14.

To *GUGGLE*. v. n. [gorgulare, Italian.] To gush as water

running without intermissions out of a narrow mouth'd vessel.

GUIDAGE. n. f. [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

Ainsworth.

GUIDANCE. n. f. [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the guidance of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.

Atterbury.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking.

Rogers.

A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

Swift.

No LXV.

To *GUIDE*. v. a. [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the Spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.

John xvi. 13.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' coffers.

Deacy of Piety.

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

South.

2. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.

Psalms.

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.

Deacy of Piety.

GUIDE. n. f. [*guide*, French; from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was a *guide* to them that took Jesus.

Acts.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.

Wisd.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wish for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Than led by a false guide to err by day?

Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*.

Waller.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature?

In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is

said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an

instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in

nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,

But we have sure experience for our *guide*.

GUIDELESS. adv. [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a

governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,

Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,

To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.

Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dufky valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empire shades away,

Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.

GUIDER. n. f. [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; *guide*.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us.

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust

his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his

vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his

pain, and so flabbed himself into perfect health and ease,

surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirur-

geon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand.

GUIDON. n. f. [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

Obsolete.

GUILD. n. f. [gildscip, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.]

A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, com-

bined together by orders and laws made among themselves by

their prince's licence. Hence the common word *guild* or *guild-*

hall proceeds, being a fraternity or commonality of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge

by mutual contribution.

Cowel.

Towards three or four o'clock

Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords.

Shakespeare.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were

settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom

greatly flourished in that art.

Hale.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait

At some sick mifer's triple-bolled gate,

For their defrauded abject souls they make

A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake.

Pope.

GUILLE. n. f. [*guille*, *guille*, old French; the same with *guile*.]

Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; the same with *guile*.

With fawning words he courted her while,

And looking lovely, and oft fighting fore,

Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;

But words and looks, and sighs the did abhor.

Spenser.

When I have most need to employ a friend,

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,

Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,

When I am cold in zeal to you or yours.

Shakespeare.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve

To wage by force or *guile* eternal war.

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* condemn:

Subtle he needs must be who could seduce

Angels.

Milton.

GUILFUL. adj. [*guile* and *ful*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful*

through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which

maketh skilful against *guile*.

Hawes.

Without experience at all.

By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.

Shakespeare.

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton.*
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shroud,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden.*
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shakespeare.*
GUILEFULLY, *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Indiscreetly; treacherously.
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton.*
GUILEFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
GUILELESS, *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without insidioufness; simply honest.
GUILER, *n. f.* [from *guile*. See **BEGUILE**.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
But he was wary wife in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lost his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Spenser.*
GUILT, *n. f.* [gilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]
1. The fate of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon.*
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond.*
2. A crime; an offence.
Close pent up *guilt*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shakespeare.*
GUILTY, *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.
Bloody and guilty, *guilty* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair and die. *Shakespeare.*
GUILTINESS, *n. f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.
He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney.*
The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle fought on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*
GUILTLESS, *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.
I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shakespeare.*
Many worthy and chaste dances thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakespeare.*
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*
Thou, who do'st all thou wilt at thy will,
And never wilt'st aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*
GUILTLESSLY, *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.
GUILTLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.
A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*
GUILTY, *adj.* [giltig, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since.
Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's death? *Shak.*
We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear. *Genesis.*
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

Farewel the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *De-la-*
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Thomson.*
2. Wicked; corrupt.
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toft by ungenerous passions, sick away. *Thomson.*
GUINEA, *n. f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Latham.*
GUINEADROPPER, *n. f.* [guinea and drop.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.
Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's card. *Gop.*
GUINEAHEN, *n. f.* A small Indian hen.
GUINEAPEPPER, *n. f.* [cappam, Latin.]
The characters are: the flowers consist of one leaf, and are expanded like those of nightshade: the fruit is soft, fleshy, and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-shaped seeds. *Müller.*
GUINEPIG, *n. f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
GUISE, *n. f.* [I he same with *guise*, *guise*, French; *guise*, Sanscrit, the p or w being changed as is common into g.]
1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.
His own life, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wise. *Parsons.*
Lo you! here he comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast appear: observe her, stand close. *Shakespeare.*
They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*
By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton.*
Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippers to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to the law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *Milton.*
2. Practice; custom; nature.
This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Bacon.*
The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*
3. External appearance; dress.
When I was very young, nothing was so much talk'd of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Foster.*
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed to many thousands to their own ambition. *Scott.*
GUIAR, *n. f.* [guitar, Italian; *guitara*, French.] A stringed instrument of mulick.
Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Pope.*
GULCH, *n. f.* [from *guile*, Latin.] A little gully.
GULCHIN, *n. f.* *Slimmer*.
GULES, *adj.* [perhaps from *guile*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.
Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be?
He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion lined
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*.
GULF, *n. f.* [gulf, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land.
Pisaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himself unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at sea, withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatic.
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;
By that same hole, an entrance dar'd; and bade,
With smother and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descend to hell. *Spenser.*

GUL

GUN

I know thou'd'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare.*
This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description. *Adams.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*
3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing insatiable.
Sculi of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening fall-sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakespeare.*
GULLY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; voracious.
Rivers arise; whether thou be the fon
Of utmost Tweed, or Oule, or *gully* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And 'scap'd the perils of the *gulf* main. *Pope.*
High o'er a *gulf* sea the Pharian life
Frosts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*
5. GULL. *v. a.* [*guller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.
If I do not *gu* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakespeare.*
Yet love these foretories did remove, and move
Thou to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras.*
They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick. *L'Estr.*
The Roman people were grossly *gull'd* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*
By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus triv'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He footh'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*
GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sea bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.
I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it.
Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.
Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shakespeare.*
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
'That e'er invention play'd on. *Shakespeare.*
'That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*
GULLCATCHER. *n. f.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.
Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakespeare.*
GULLER. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.
GULLERY. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*
GULLET. *n. f.* [*gulet*, French; *gula*, Latin.] The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.
It might be his doom
One day to sing
With *gullet* in string. *Denham.*
Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blamere.*
The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distills from the *gullet*. *Artus.*
To GULLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.
GULLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*gulosus*, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.
They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, or excess of drink; nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To GULP. *v. a.* [*gelpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.
He loosens the fish, *g* lps it down, and so soon as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*
I thirsty stand,
And see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* again,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gos.*
GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.
In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *Mor.*
As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden.*
GUM. *n. f.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous solvent. *Quincy.*
One whole eyes,
Albeit unuse'd to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*
Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden.*
2. [Goma, Saxon; *gumm*, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.
From the babe that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*
Untwists a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*
To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum.
The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humor. *Wijeman.*
To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of sponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. *Wijeman.*
GUMMINES. *n. f.* [from *gummi*.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.
The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wijeman.*
GUMMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of gum; gumminess.
Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Flyer.*
GUMMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.
Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummosus* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward.*
GUMMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]
1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Rabrich.*
Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.
How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distills her *gummy* tears. *Dryden.*
2. Productive of gum.
Late the clouds
Juffling, or puff'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the flant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*
3. Overgrown with gum.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dofy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*
GUN. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but when *gun* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.
These dread curses, like the sun's gainst gla's,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon itself. *Shakespeare.*
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a *gun*. *Kneller.*
The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.
In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we thrust,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'd *gun*. *Gramville.*
GUNNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *gunnial*. See GUNWALL.]
GUNNER. *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The

The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare.*
They flew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GUNNERY, *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNPOWDER, *n. f.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wijeman.*

GUNSHOT, *n. f.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GUNSHOT, *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

GUNSMITH, *n. f.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*

GUNSTICK, *n. f.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer, or stick with which the charge is driven.

GUNSTOCK, *n. f.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is useful for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and *gunstock*. *Mortimer.*

GUNSTONE, *n. f.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunflowers*, and his soul
Shall stand fore charged for the wretched vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare.*

GUNWALE, or **GUNNEL** of a ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecalf, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the flanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harri.*

GURGE, *n. f.* [*gurgeli*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton.*

GURGEON, *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

GU'RGLE, *v. n.* [*gurgeliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,
They rush to land, and end in foaming the day. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD, *n. f.* [*gurnard*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.

GU'RNET, *n. f.* [*gurnet*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.

If I be not asham'd of my soldiers I am a fow'd *gurnet*:
I have mist'd the king's price damnably. *Shakespeare.*

GU'USH, *v. n.* [*gushelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser.*

The covering of this abyss was broken afunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood.
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET, *n. f.* [*gusset*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, *n. f.* [*gust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton.*

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with fury pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Twiss.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancient. *Dryden.*

5. [From *gustler*, Icelandic.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a fail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pine
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are treated with the *gusts* of heaven's. *Shakespeare.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of which, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Wickham.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* he stands
An aged sturdy oak, the rattling loud
Grows loud. *Daniel.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a thinning fleet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calm,
The sport of passions. *Adison.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *gusts*, sports.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did he,
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*

GU'STABLE, *n. f.* [*gustis*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, namely the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* (sweet). *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Daniel.*

GUSTA'TION, *n. f.* [*gustus*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

In it the gullet and conveying parts are only kind, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appetitive labor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GU'STUL, *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasted; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry indig'nt sin, is here made up for some other more *gustful*. *Denn of Pope.*

GU'STO, *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gusts* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Dick.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusts* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STRY, *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Blackmore.*

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gust* wind. *Temple.*

GUT, *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his guts in his head.

Reveng'd I will be, as sure as his guts are made of pudding. *Shakespeare.*

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Acquaviva.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hallam.*

With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat, *Dryden.*
And pinch their own to cover the deceit.

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bellow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment, *Hallam.*

In poison'd potion drank't.

TO GUT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exsiccate; to draw; to exsiccate.

The fishermen have the most part of their fish: fore and *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried. *Curtis.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime, *A troop.*

A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryden*.
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *guttet* a
proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he
pleased. *Spectator*.

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprikled
with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for
water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon*.
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn
in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison*.

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-
lows.

Tempests themselves, high fens, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated fands,
Traitors unsteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare*.

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Shakspeare*.
First in a place, by nature elove, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden*.
The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson*.

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to
gormandize. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden*.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they
did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his
chops. *L'Estrange*.

GU'TTLER. *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a
small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail,
which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent
from the air. *Brown*.

GUTTURAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the
throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which
dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon*.

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the
vowels spiritaly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes
that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder*.

GUTTURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being
guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *n. f.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

GUY. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the
ship. *Skinner*.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle*.] To
gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor
greedily.

Well scason'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Reston*.
They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst them-
selves. *L'Estrange*.

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay*.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden*.

GU'ZZLER. *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer; an immode-
rate eater or drinker.

GYNE. *n. f.* [See *GIBE*.] A sneer; a taunt; a farcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrelous
as the weazel. *Shakespeare*.

To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,

And common courtiers love to *gybe* and flect. *Spenser*.

GYMNASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; i-
sually for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either,
who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those
parts. *Brown*.

GYMNASTICK. *adj.* [*gymnasticus*; *gymnastique*, French.]
Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrest-
ling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Creans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well
as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves
daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly loling in their
chariots. *Abulnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus*.

GY'MNICK. *adj.* [*gymnicus*; *gymnique*, French.] Such as prac-
tice the athletic or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not iword-players, and e'ry fort

Of *gymnick* attits, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton*.

GYMNOSEMIOTICUS. *adj.* [*gymnos* and *semeiotika*.] Having the
feeds naked.

GY'NEOCRASAY. *n. f.* [*gynocrasia*; *gynecrasis*, French.]

Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *n. f.* [*gyra*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing
about.

This effluviu attenueth and impelleth the neighbouring
air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the
obvious bodies into the electric. *Brown*.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with
gyrations, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear
like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in
the several places of that circle remains impressed on the
sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*

GYRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing
going in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenser*.

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?

Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sunb.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the arctic pole. *Sunb.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden*.

GYVES. *n. f.* [*gyves*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had
gyves on. *Shakespeare*.

And knowing this, should I yet flay,

Like such as blow away their lives,

And never will redeem a day,

Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Jonson*.

The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered,
boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Kneller*.

Dost thou already fingle me? I thought

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton*.

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet

A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;

So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,

His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryden*.

To GYVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to
enchain; to enslave.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as

Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will give thee in thine
own courtship. *Shakespeare*.

H.

H A B

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong omission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *hebræur*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interj.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:

What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakespeare.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!

It is my Haflings!

Rowe.

2. An expression of laughter.

He saith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Joh xxxix. 25.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;

Our plots and delusions

Have wrought such confusions,

That the monarch's a slave to the crowd.

Dryden.

HAAK. *n. f.* A fish.

Ainsworth.

HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there.

Cowel.

HABERDASHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *habt ihr dasei*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.

Bacon.

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouse, declared his opinion.

Addison.

HABERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod.

Ainsworth.

HABERGEON. *n. f.* [*habergeon*, French; *haltergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *habergien*;

So every one in arms was quickly dight.

Fairfax.

The shot let fly, and grazing

Upon his shoulder, in the passing,

Lodg'd in Magnano's bras *habergeon*.

Hudibras.

HABILIMENT. *n. f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dreß; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,

Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,

Teaching the satyres.

Spenser.

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,

Of which if you should here disfigure me,

You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery.

Swift.

TO HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitier*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree.

Bacon.

HABILITATION. *n. f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things formerly spoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABILITY. *n. f.* [*habilitie*, French.] Faculty; power.

HABIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dreß; accoutrement.

I shifted

Into a madman's rage, I assume a semblance

The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*

Met I my father.

Shakespeare.

H A B

If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakespeare.*
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habits*, story compared with story, judgment may be made without them.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year.

There are among the statues several of Venus, in *habits*. *Dryden.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a *habit* *habit* from others.

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing anything, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the court

Palatine.

4. Custom; inveterate use.

This is the last fatal step but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persevere in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin, which being properly that which the apostle calls the *enslaving* sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. *Scott.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,

But faction now by *habit* does obey;

And wars have that respect for his repose,

As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Locke.*

TO HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princely

Before Leontes:

She shall be *habited* as it becomes

The partner of your bed. *Shakespeare.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, he desired to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, yet imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

HABITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well not part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;

This is her *habitable* tropic clime. *Locke.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few

Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*
HABITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *habitabile*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides the convexity of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. *Mor.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Locke.*

HABITANCE. *n. f.* [*habitation*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,

That here in desert hast thine *habitation*?

And these rich heaps of wealth do'll hide apart

From the world's eyes, and from her right *habitation*. *Spenser.*

HABITANT. *n. f.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitant*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries

Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*;

And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it speak

The maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

Powers celestial to each other's view

Stand still and confest, though distant far they lie,

On *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITATION. *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.] 1. The act of dwelling, the state of a place *residing*

dwellers. *Angell.*

Amplitude almost immense, with flairs
Numerous, and ev'ry flair perhaps a world
Of defin'd *habitation*,

Ashton.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins.

Derham.

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high
and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*,
were, by continual deterioration, brought to a lower
pitch.

Woodward.

2. Place of abode ; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house
of that nature which is common unto all ; she made not this
or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us.

God oft defends to visit men

Hesker.

Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings.

Milton.

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller ; inhabitant.

So is his presence more continued unto the northern inha-
bitants ; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than
that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitatori*.

Brown.

HABITUAL. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, French.] Customary ;
accustomed ; inveterate ; established by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before

Once actual ; now in body, and to dwell

Habitual habitant.

Milton.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and
maxims.

Saunders.

By length of time

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime :
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains ;

But the pure ether of the soul remains.

Dryden.

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making
your art *habitual* to you.

Dryden.

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily ; by habit.
Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures,
and render us *habitually* holy.

Atterbury.

TO HABITUATE. *v. a.* [*habituere*, French.] To accustom ;
to use one's self by frequent repetition.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and
next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillet.*
Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a
greater muscular strength.

Arbutnot.

HABITUDE. *n. f.* [*habitude*, Latin ; *habitude*, French.]
1. Relation ; respect ; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the
vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun.

Brown.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule ; but the
various compartments of the creature, either thwarting this
rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes*
of this rule into it.

Hale.

It results from the very nature and being of things, as they
stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.

Saunders.

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we under-
stand that which is best and last, and to which all other things
are to be referred ; so by the formal part must be understood
the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object.

In all the *habitudes* of life.

The friend, the mistress, and the wife ;
Variety we still pursue.

Swift.

2. Familiarity ; converse ; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give ;

But *habitudes* with those who live ;
To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the
best company.

Dryden.

3. Long custom ; habit ; inveterate use.

Dryden.

Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to con-
tinue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*.

Dryden.

Thy ear inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry.

The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse ;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.

Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repe-
tition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite
number of acts and perpetual practice.

Dryden.

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [*hap* ne *hap*, or *nap* ; as *would* ne *would*, *will*
ne will ; that is, *let it happen* or *not*.] At random ; at the
mercy of chance ; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters ;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habitu* at random.

Hudibras.

TO HACK. *v. a.* [*haccon*, Saxon ; *hacken*, Dutch ; *bacher*, Fr.
from *acape*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces ; to chop ; to cut slightly with fre-
quent or unskillful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece
wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some signs
not long since pulled.

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done,
and say it was in fight !

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.

I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be *hack'd*.

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hack'd* down, and his summer leaves all faded.

By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces.

Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl.

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple velvet, and flow'ry garlands please.

2. To speak unadvisedly, or with hesitation.

Disarm them, and let them question ; let them keep their
limbs whole, and *hack* our English.

TO HACK. *v. n.* To hackney ; to turn hackney or prostitute.

I could be knighted.—What ! thou liest. Sir Alice Ford,
these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst alter the article
of thy gentry.

HA'CKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk ; any filmy substance unsuited
to take the *hack* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's
top : take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hack*
silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of
the hook.

TO HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. f.* [*hacnai*, Welsh ; *hackney*, Teuton, *hacnēnē*,
French.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse : hired horses being usually taught to pace, or
recommended as good paces.

Light and low persons were as easily suborned to make an
affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to
hire.

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hags,
In quest of you came hither post,
Within an hour, I'm sure, at most.

3. A hireling ; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue.

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady father.

Shall each new pension'd sycophant pretend
Or each new pension'd sycophant pretend
To break my windows.

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets ;
Not quite so well, however, as one taught ;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought.

5. Much used ; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their
hackney authors.

TO HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one
thing ; to accustom to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men.

HA'QUETON. *n. f.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some
piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his
long hose, riding shoes of colly cordwain, his *haqueton*, and
his habergeon.

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.

I had rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition,
To be thus taunted.

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause ?

HA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*haddock*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind,
but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and
*haddock*s.

HAFT. *n. f.* [*haft*, Saxon ; *haft*, Dutch ; from *to have* or
hold.] A handle ; that part of any instrument that is taken
into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the hilt in her fair breast.

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles
of the members.

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel ; but a
sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of
materials different from the blade.

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG. *n. f.* [*hagge*, a goblin, Saxon ; *helle*, a witch, Dutch.]
1. A fury ; a the monster.

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and toft their flaming brands. *Crash.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you
poucat, you ruinous. *Shakespeare.*

3. An old ugly woman.
Such afflictions may become the young;
But thou, old *bag*, of threecore years and three, *Dryden.*
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee?
To HAG. v. a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harass
with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *bag* themselves with apparitions. *Holbrooks.*
How are superstitious men *bagged* out of their wits with the
fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*

HAGGARD. adj. [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irclaimable.
To let them down before that his flights end,
As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain do spend,
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser.*

2. [*Hagard*, German.] Lean. To this sense I have put the fol-
lowing passage; for so the author ought to have written.
A *hagard* carion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of a dog, with
good flesh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Estr.*

3. [*Hag*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.
She's too disdainful
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden.*
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or flowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HAGGARD. n. f.
1. Any thing wild or irclaimable.

- I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me,
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *hagard*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A species of hawk.
Does the wild *hagard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the fourth by thy direction fly? *Samlys.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observations of the aires, the
brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *hagard*. *Walters.*

3. A hag. So Garth has used it for want of understanding it.
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *hagard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HAGGARDLY. adv. [from *hagard*.] Deformed; ugly.
For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How *hagardly* looser the locks at home. *Dryden.*

HAGGERS. n. f. [from *bag* or *hack*.] A mals of meat, gene-
rally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland
it is commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the entrails of
the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HAGGISH. adj. [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; de-
formed; horrid.

He lasted long;
But on us both did *haggy* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakespeare.*

To HAGGLE. v. a. [corrupted from *hack* or *back*.] To cut;
to chop; to mangle.
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay unscap'd. *Shakespeare.*

To HAGGLE. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in
coming to the price.

HAGGLER. n. f. [from *haggle*.]
1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining.
HAGIOGRAPHER. n. f. [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAIH. interj. An expression of sudden exert.
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries *hai!* at every thrust. *Dryden.*

HAIL. n. f. [*hazel*, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their
falling.

As thick as *hail*
Came post on post. *Shakespeare.*

To HAIL. v. n. To pour down hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it
shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *Is. xxxiii. 19.*

HAIL. interj. [Evel, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same
as *salve* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be
to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health
be to you.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou dost leave it.

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health with'd in it, as on other morn. *Ben. Jon.*

The angel *hail*
Beslow'd, the belial salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.

Farewel, happy fields,
Where joy forever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor!

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. *Dryden.*
Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take,
To deck the pomp of battle.

To HAIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To salute; to call on.
A galley well appointed with long boats, drawing near
unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a
troop of horsemen.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breasts,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HAILED. adj. [from *hail*.] Struck with hail.
HAILED. n. f. [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them *hailed* with ma-
dering *hailets*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of
the hill.

HAILESTONE. n. f. [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or large bit
of hail.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such showers of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAILEY. adj. [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pour,
Which the cold north congeals to *hail* showers. *Pope.*

HAIR. n. f. [*hæir*, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body, it is re-
fined upon all the parts of the body, except the sole of the
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hair
with a microscope, we find that they have each a round
fibrous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which
draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: the
each hair consists of five or six others, wrapped up in a common
eyent or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part of the
root thrusting forward that which is immediately above, and
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as some
suppose.

2. A single hair.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakespeare.*
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of
a different internal constitution between a chameleon and
a drill? *Lin.*

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accute thee. *Shakespeare.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the coupler's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou dost. *Shakespeare.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows them
than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.
Mr. doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of
bodies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your
profession. *Shakespeare.*

HAIRBRAINED. adj. [This should rather be written *hair-
brained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a horse.] Wild; in-
regular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* furies,
And hunger will enforce them to be more eager. *Shakespeare.*

HAIRBREADTH. n. f. [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small
breadth; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could find fibres in
an *hair's breadth*, and not miss. *Julius C.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach. *Is.*

HAIRBEL. n. f. The name of a flower; the hyacinth.
HAIRCLOTH. n. f. [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very
rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Haystack.*

HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as fast as death. *Swift.*

HAIRLESS. *adj.* [*from hair*.] Without hair.
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare.*

HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [*from hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. *adj.* [*from hair*.]
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakespeare.*
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more peripatetic. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.
Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
'He coast is plentifully stored with mackerel and *hake*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

HA'KOT. *n. f.* [*from hake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothic *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibson.*

HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halberde*, French; *halberde*, Dutch, from *harde*, an ax, and *balle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast,
Or I'll strike thee to my foot. *Shakespeare.*
Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakespeare.*

Four knives in garbs luccin'd, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERRIER. *n. f.* [*halberdier*, French; *from halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The dutchess appointed him a guard of thirty persons, *halberdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that the breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these, foother ev'ry passion,
Bring oil to fire, flow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their matters. *Shakespeare.*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyon* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden.*

HA'LYCON. *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the fun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALLE. *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hail*, health.] Healthy; found; hearty; well complexioned.

My feely sheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wife partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:

I with he may hold out 'till spring. *Swift.*
HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shakespeare.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, if from my breast
Hail'd out to murder. *Shakespeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And let me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by happy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

Ths sinifrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subdith, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself
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indifferent, if he should with blows be *hald* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HALER. *n. f.* [*from hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural *halves*. [*heal*, Saxon, and all the Teutonic dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.
An *half* acre of land. *1 Samuel.*
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy sister *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*
Natural was it for a prince, who had propos'd to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbutnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land fellest of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

3. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF. *adv.* In part; equally.
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* contenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? whether a sifter by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.
The let alone lies not in your good will.
—Nor in thine, lord.

—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakespeare.*
HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-ENDED. *n. f.* [*half* and *end*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*
HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *fac'd*.] Showing only part of the face; small faced.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-fac'd* fawn striving to shine. *Shakespeare.*

This same *half-fac'd* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.
Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.
Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
See how in warlike muster they appear.
In rhombos and wedges, and *half-moon* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* leaves sold for a penny.

Baroldph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doth his coat
To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad
feal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility
here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-
pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF PIKE. *n. f.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by
officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-
pike.* *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT. *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a
quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. f.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much
confusion and incontinuity in the notions and opinions of
some persons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS OVER. A proverbial expression for any one far
advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas over* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth

To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly;
having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident,
both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways,
else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away

From this *half-sphere*. *Ben. Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; im-
perfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungil-mitchievous; for my blood boil'd

To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a
sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of
them two hours together. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he was, who is with virtuous crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder found;

Ever the flame, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;

Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish
fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished
with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language,
as to found, to the judgment of the women than of *half-
witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*,
crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surpris'd to find
him in such a regency. *Arbutnot.*

HALIBUT. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

HALIDOM. *n. f.* *halidom*, holy judgment, or *palg* and *dame*,
for lady.] Our blessed lady.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great matter are in your degree. *Spenser.*

HALIMAS. *n. f.* [*halix* and *mas*.] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence forth I sent in pomp,
She came adorned hither like sweet May;

Sent back like *halimasi*, or shortest day. *Shakespeare.*

HALITIOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumes.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halit-
ious* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. f.* [*pal*, Saxon; *hulle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.

2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for
the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession
of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*.

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*. *Shakespeare.*

Courtly is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky ritters, than in tapstry halls

And coats of pinnets. *Milton.*

HALLELUJAH. *n. f.* [*הללויה*] *Praise ye the Lord.* A song
of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saints
Unsain'd *hallelujahs* to thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in
which the church militant seems ambitiously to emulate the
triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs*
of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HALLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controversial:
some imagine it corrupted from *à lui*, to him; others from
allens, let us go! and *Stimmer* from *haller*, to draw.] A word
of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *hallo*,

And, in a trice, the following herd come out. *Dryden.*

To **HALLOO.** *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *halloed* and *hoisted* after me, as
at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his
enemy. *Steele.*

A cry more tuneable,
Was never *halloed* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Steele.*

To **HALLOO.** *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,

Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Pear.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

If I fly, Marcias,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shelton.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that fast looks on
him, *halloo* the other. *Shelton.*

To **HALLOW.** *v. a.* [*palg*ian, *palg*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to signify
that we make them places of public resort, that we as-
cribe God himself with them, and that we sever them from
common uses. *Blau.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man speak
that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to *hal-
low* the same with prayer, that he expect it shall burn. *Blau.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor!
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed.

And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shake.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes

More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare.*

And from work
Now resting, blest'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,

But not in sanctity holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn.

No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Gran.*

2. To reverence as holy; as, *hallow'd* be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Error; blaz-
der; mistake; folly.

A walling of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a
bewitched disease; but unquestionably a mere *hallucination* of the
vulgar. *Horne.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber,
who probably mistook the date of the I for a T. *Key.*

HALM. *n. f.* [*psalm*, Saxon.] Siraw. Pronounced *harm*.

HALO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted
grow to fringes, at a little less distance than that of seven-
six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which rays
as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be viewed. *Nature's Opt.*

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of flagging wine, three
halo's, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three
little rainbows, concentric to his body. *Nature's Opt.*

HALSING. *adj.* [*hal*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.]

Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or voice.

This ill *halsing* horny name hath, as *Cornus* in Italy,
opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Corn.*

HALSER. *n. f.* [from *hals*, neck, and *seel*, a rope. It is now
in marine pronunciation corrupted to *halsey*.] A rope less
than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halseys* beite *Chapman.*

Their white sails.

No *halseys* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To **HALT.** *v. n.* [*pealte*, Saxon, lame; *pealtan*, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debate her eyes
On me, that halt and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakespeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of civil heirs, or foreign rage. *Dryden.*

I'll *haling* vengeance overtook our age.
Spenser himself affects the obsolete, *Pope.*

And Sidney's verse *hals* ill on Roman feet. *Shelton.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march. *Shelton.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *Shelton.*

How long *halt* ye between two opinions?

4. To fail; to falter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;

A *b-ling* sonnet of his own pure brain;

Fashion'd to Beatrice.

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*

HALT, *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind.

HALT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alt*, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly hands

Down from a sky of jasper lighted now

In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*.

Scouts each coast light armed four

Each quarter to defy the distant foe,

Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight

In motion, or in *halt*.

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies.

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him.

HALTER, *n. f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER, *n. f.* [pealrype, Saxon, from *hal*, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield,

And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,

Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon

defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they

made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs.

We're I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note

Di'georgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat

Dash ribbends.

When the times begin to alter,

None rise so high as from the *halter*.

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,

But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.

2. A cord; a strong lining.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge.

TO HALTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord;

to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights

of catching moles and *haltering* frogs.

TO HALVE, *v. a.* [from *half*, *halver*.] To divide into two

parts.

HALVES, *intrj.* [from *half*, *halver*, being the plural.] An ex-

pression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam

Runs to the summits of her hungry lamb?

But when the twin cries *halver*, she quits the first.

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*,

a house, farm, or village.

HAM, *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon; *hamer*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh

with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction

remaining.

2. The thigh of a hog fatted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *hampie*

Are no rewards for want and infamy.

HA'MATED, *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

TO HA'MBLE, *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the

thigh; to hamstring.

HAME, *n. f.* [*hama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse

draws in a wagon.

HAMLET, *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive ter-

mination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have

divers degrees of value.

He pitch'd upon the plain

His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,

The country waited and the *hamlets* burn'd.

HAMMER, *n. f.* [*hamer*, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head,

with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,

With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation.

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*.

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the

best anvils and *hammers* of iron.

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil.

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke.

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St.

Augustine.

TO HAMMER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer,

1 *King*.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpasse. *Samyls*.

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden*.

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,

'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden*.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

Will thou still be *hammering* treachery,

To humble down thy husband and thyself?

He was no body that could not *hammer* out of his name an

invention by this wicraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden*.

Some spirits, by whom they were flirred and guided in the

name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward*.

TO HAMMER, *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,

Whereon his month I have been *hammering*.

I have been studying how to compare

This prison where I live unto the world;

And, for because the world is populous,

And here is not a creature but myself,

I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't.

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;

Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.

HAMMERER, *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a

hammer.

HAMMERHARD, *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much

hammering on it.

HAMMOCK, *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to

hammocks, used them all his life.

HAMPER, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu* to be contracted from

hand panier; but *hamper* appears to have been a word long

in use, whence *hamper*, *hamper*.] A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!

What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts.

TO HAMPER, *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present

meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* observes that *hamper* in Teu-

tonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hampier*,

being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which

is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle; to entangle in chains!

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!

That my free soul may use her wing,

Which now is pinion'd with mortality,

As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing.

We shall find such engines to assail,

And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force.

What was it but a lion *hampe*d in a net!

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight

upwards.

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,

And mother wits before their gallants;

Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,

Too fast to dream of breaking loose.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unwind,

Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind.

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,

Release the lab'rs for the cause.

HAMSTRING, *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the

ham.

A strutting player, whose conceit

Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich

To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*.

Wise man's Surgery.

TO HAMSTRING, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [from

the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;

Then Phalaris is added to his side.

HAN for *hane*, in the plural.

HANAPER, *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an

exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due

to the king for the feal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately

paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery.

HANCES, *n. f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the file-rails placed on ban-

nisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches;

and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or

middle part of the arch.

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen

inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the

courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain

fourteen inches.

HAND. *n. f.* [pans, ponds, Saxon, and in all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot.
Keeler's History of the Turks.

So *hand* in *hand* they pass'd, the loveliest pair
That ever since in love's embraces met. *Milton.*

Thy *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and flow,
Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle?
Berkley.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.
For the other side of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exodus.*

4. Part; quarter; side.
It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.
Of which offer the *basia* accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Kneller.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Thompson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.
Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Job.*

7. Rate; price.
Time is the measure of business, as money of wares; business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch. *Bacon, Essay 26.*

8. Terms; conditions.
With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility. *Taylor.*

9. Act; deed; external action.
Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.
Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Aladdin.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Aladdin.*

11. Performance.
Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *band*! fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare.*

12. Power of performance.
Will Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Aladdin.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *band* on the violin. *Addison's Guardian.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.
Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser.*

14. The manner of gathering or taking.
As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.
An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifference to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Chapman.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.
The master saw the madnels rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.
God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.
Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. *2 Samuel.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand*, when it only waits to be taken.
His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their

hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts.

20. Care; necessity of managing.
Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hand*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *Lucian.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with itself,
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunces by dunces be whiffed off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.
Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hand* of the clergy, to be in means of efface like the apostles; at the *hand* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness; as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.
Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*.
That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare.*

He is at *hand*, and Fintarus is come
To do you salutation. *Shakespeare.*

The fight of his mind was like some lights of eyes, rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, breath a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near *hand* hath stricken many dead. *Bacon's New History.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which nearer *hand*, it cannot perform.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, some vein not to have at *hand* fuel, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

23. Manual management.
Not swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd to 't' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.
Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakespeare.*

25. State of being in present agitation.
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakespeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the deed shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.
There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the end of the habitable world, before this; so for a man may see, that he shall put to account that which may be heretofore, in the occupation and colonizing of those countries. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.
He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Butler.*

28. Scheme of action.
Consult of your own ways, and think which best is best to take. *Ben Jonson.*

They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Cicero.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by this rule ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hume.*

30. Competition; contest.
She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any prince of the world. *Ben Jonson.*

31. Transmision; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Paul.*

32. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God's to purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hume.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quote of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which our guests by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as to approach to manhood, setting him free from a governor, that put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vedrigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arrian.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.
Mencius base an heavy *band* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen.
He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon.*

However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sundials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden.*
Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his security, pleased that he could perceive that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges.*

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Fruitful, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Unwieldy as came to *hand*. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a few *hand* fairly is engro'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakespeare.*

Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*; if he knew not that seal. *Knell.*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockshu n.*
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graven with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*

Comitania saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Adelphon.*

I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanic part of writing. *Fenton.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arab.*

42. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: thus 'tis fairs a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either ear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. HAND to HAND. Close fight.

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*

His officers, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and points *hand to hand*,
Be banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*

44. HAND to HAND. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. HAND in HAND. Fit; put.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britain. *Shakespeare.*

46. HAND to mouth. As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. To bear in HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.
A rakish yea forsooth knave, to bear in *hand*, and then stand upon equity. *Shakespeare.*

48. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be intimate and familiar.

49. HAND, &c. [from the noun].
To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reports, like snowballs, gather still the farther they roll;
No LXVI.

and when I have once *band*ed it to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *band*ed amon; them with great fecrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell;
For the was of that order whence most fell. *Denne.*

By safe and infensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *hand*ed over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakespeare.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *band*ed downwards to the succeeding ages. *Wadsw.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *band*ed down to future ages. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences consist of feathered theorems and practices, which are *band*ed about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filii aetatis*, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbutnot.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and incapacity to hear, were incapable of being *band*ed down to us.

6. HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handaxe*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HANDBARROW, *n. f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Taylor.*

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Arbutnot.*

HANDBASKET, *n. f.* A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in. *Mutimer.*

HANDBELL, *n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or softer. *Brown.*

HANDBREADTH, *n. f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about. *Ex. xxv. 25.*

Within were hooks an *hand-breadth* tallened round about. *Ezek. xl. 43.*

The eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barley ears, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *handbreadth*. *Arbutnot.*

HANDED, *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Livian's Vulgar Errors.*

2. With hands joined

Into their inmost bow'r

Handed they went. *Milton.*

HANDER, *n. f.* [from *hand*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer
A right 't' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HANDEAST, *n. f.* [from *hand* and *fast*.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

If that shepherd be not a *hand nifty*, let him fly. *Shakespeare.*

HANDEFUL, *n. f.* [from *hand* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

In the park I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more rebounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful catbird where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so mantful. *Hudibras.*

3. A small number or quantity.

No Y Being

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A flow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and found as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand. They have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets. *Camden.*

HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*hand* and *craft*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and handicrafts are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver.*

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light, When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade Of handicrafts, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius's, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of handicrafts. *Addison.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen. *Shakespeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any handicraftsman in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and handicraftsmen; as smiths, masons and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of handicraftsmen, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and handicraftsman. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *adv.* [*from handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS. *n. f.* [*from handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK. *n. f.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakespeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her fitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakespeare.*

They did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the *lacinia* or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot.*

TO HANDLE. *v. a.* [*handlen*, Dutch, *from hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the *handels* of the Winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat in discourse.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose Untouch'd, or lightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakespeare.*

I tell thee, I am mad

In Cressid's love: to show answer't, she is fair; Pour't in the open ulcer of my heart

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice, 'Thou *handlest* in thy discourse.

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. 2. *Mac.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of founts. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Withins.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said.

5. To deal with; to practise. *Atterbury.*

They that *handle* the law know me not.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd! How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner?

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill.

7. To practise upon; to do with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her.

HANDLE. *n. f.* [*handle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of a thing by which it is held in the hand.

No hand of blood and bone Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre, Unless he do prophane, steal, or usurp.

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which a case to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grip.

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it.

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, began only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made, Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,

Or what I carve; not is there ever left Any unflav'ry haug-gout from the haft.

A beam there was, on which a beecher [?] Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail.

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the *handle* of his own good nature.

HANDLELESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand Hath made thee *handleless*?

His mangled Myrmidons, Noctels, *handleless*, hackt and clip't, come to lay,

Crying on Hector.

HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France! Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee.

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech, And said the would his *handmaid* poor remain.

I will never let politics against ethics, especially in the true ethics are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion.

Heav'n's youngest teamed star Hath fix'd her polish'd car,

Her sleeping lord with *handmaid* lamp attending.

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them led Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beam

And azure wings, that up they flew to dress, And speak the truth of thee on glorious thens

Before the judge.

Those of my family their master light, Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* light.

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art, Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart, Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*.

The greater master will descend to hear The humble series of his *handmaid's* care.

Then criticism the mule's *handmaid* prov'd, To dress her charms and make her more beloved.

HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

Of the drudging *af* is driv'n with toil; Returning late, and laden home with gain

Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain.

HANDS OFF. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a flag into parts; but as they were cutting up on the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion.

HANDSAILS. *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor take the pilot to steer.

HANDSAW. *n. f.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*.

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*.

HANDSEL. *n. f.* [*handsel*, a first gift, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and *handsel* or earnest of that which is to come.

Thou art joy's *handsel*; heav'n lies flat in thee, Subject to ev'ry mounter's benedict knee.

TO HANDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handsel* his young paws, And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.

I'd show you How easy 'tis to die, by my example, And *handsel* fate before you.

Jer. ii. 8.

Shakespeare.

Clarendon.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Swift.

Dryden.

Addison.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Swift.

Swift.

L'Estrange.

Sidney.

Shakespeare.

Psalms.

L'Estrange.

Shakespeare.

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HANDSOME. *adj.* [*bandsum*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That calmness and *handsome* address in writing, which is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you, *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

HANDSOME, v. a. [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute

For his device in *bandying* a suit;

To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Denne.*

HANDS MELY. *adv.* [from *bandsum*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,

Becomes unhandsome, *bandsumely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *bandsumely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisd.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-house, which I intend to endow very *bandsumely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *bandsum*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *bandsumness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *bandsumness*'s sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In cloths, cheap *bandsumness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *bandsumness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HANDVICE. *n. f.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HANDWRITING. *n. f.* [*band* and *writing*.] A craft or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;

If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,

Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

HANDY. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of him, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Kneller.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,

Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skillful.

She strips the stalks of all their leaves; the best

She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dreth. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;

And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HANDYDANDY. *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handydandy*, which is the justice,

which is the thief. *Shakespeare.*

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

HANG. *v. a.* *preter.* and *part. pass.* *hung* or *hang*, anciently *hæng*. [*hangan*, Sax. *n.*]

1. To suspend; to adorn in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;

Hanging a golden flamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hang* up before Jerusalem. *Scatch.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,

That *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,

Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me

To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

Hanging supposes human foul and reason;

This animal's below committing treason:

Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?

That's a preference for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

Virgil has described *hanging*; more happily than Homer.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole milled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rotalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclesi.*

The beauties of this place should mourn;

Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return

Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath

Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;

The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;

White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;

And whiter now in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing;

Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hang'd* doors upon them. *Maccabees.*

7. To adorn by hanging upon.

Hang be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night. *Shak.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;

Heads and their mangled members *hang* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hang'd*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my fake

Did grateful offerings on thy altars make,

Or I increas'd them with my filvan toils,

And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,

Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hang* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

HANG, v. n.

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hang*,

Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and complicate strong. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

A tower full of althes had a round instrument, which every side *hang'd* down. *2 Maccabees.*

Upon her shoulders wings she wears

Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice,

Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,

And *shakes* in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryd.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,

Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*? *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hang* about my neck, and kisses on kisses

She vied. *Shakespeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,

Have talk'd of Mowmouth's grave. *Shakespeare.*

Faulstich is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peasham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

With this strange virtue

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;

And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,

That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hang* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?

—To see your wife: is she at home?

—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's abience

Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

10. To be compact or united.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the same exceptions you made to such explanations as have nothing but the writer's imagination to support them? *Addison.*

11. To adhere.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and

disappears

disipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landships, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest.

Sleep shall neither night nor day

Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare.*

Two women, the babes *hanging* at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall. *2 Maccabees.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted,

Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell

On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependent on.

Oh, how wretched

Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes favours. *Shakespeare.*

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,

On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring fates *hung* on all he spoke,

The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hang-*

ing grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and fir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,

Pref'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs:

as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats

and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbrella, or *hanger-on*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hanger-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] Drapery hung or fastened

against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,

Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,

And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare.*

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,

So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew to-

wards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,

And sumptuous seals are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs

for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hang-*

ings. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,

With prompting priest behind the *hangings*. *Prior.*

HA'NGING. *participial adv.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a

hanging look. *Shakespeare.*

What Ethiops lips he has!

How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *n. f.* [*hang* and *man*.] The public executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in

his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and

in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other;

As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands;

Liftening their fear, I could not say amen,

When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the lit-

tle *hangman* dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Who makes that noise there? Who are you?

—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, fir,

to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare.*

Men do not stand.

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand

Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Denne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the

faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself;

as the *hangmen* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal

that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

HA'NG. *n. f.* [*hang*, *hollandick*, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *bank* that some gallants have in
their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all fortunes
scores, he must still go on to supply? *Deasy of P.*
To HA'NGER. *v. n.* [*hanger*, Dutch.] To hang upon
nately; to have an inefficient will.

And now the faints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *hangering*,
To see an empire all of kings.

Among women and children, care it is to be taken that
get not a *hangering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-
tellers. *Urbano.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant
hangering after something else. *Urbano.*

Do! thou not *hanger* after a greater liberty in loose living!

If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Urbano.*

The wife is an old equitee, that is always *hangering* after
the diversions of the town. *Urbano.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of
Florence, still retains many *hangering* after in access to
liberty. *Urbano.*

HA'NT, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That rogues'leet of yours makes a pretty woman's heart

ake: you *haunt* that limper about the mouth for nothing. *Urbano.*

HAP. *n. f.* [*happ*, in Welch, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth see

chance to think well of cannot still have the like. *Urbano.*

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,

As through the flowing' forest rash the boat,

In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did blow,

And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did ensue. *Urbano.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *Urbano.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that had

Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair

For all these certain blows the forest find. *Urbano.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account

of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap*

thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be

commanded in the word of God, might haply have perished

some few men, who, having begun such a course of errors,

must be glad to see their example followed. *Urbano.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Solyman commended them for their value in their orders,

more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Urbano.*

Nor feared he among the bands to stray

Of armed men; for often had he seen

The tragick end of many a bloody fray:

Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Urbano.*

HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but

so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the

dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes in

knowledge fake. *Urbano.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes

and effects. *Urbano.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and with-

out ever having examined them; and then believe a whole

system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Urbano.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to

fall out; to happen.

It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, in the

furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure our need

to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard

a kingdom. *Urbano.*

Run you to the citadel,

And tell my lord and lady what *hap* hath. *Urbano.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be

referred are ignorant people. *Urbano.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

'Tis his love of theirs myself have often seen,

Haply when they have judg'd me fall asleep. *Urbano.*

To warn

Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge

From penalty, because from death releas'd

Some days. *Urbano.*

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouched,

Though that seems strange. *Urbano.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for subduc-

tion of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like

circumstances. *Urbano.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works

Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,

Him *haply* flum'ring on the Norway foam,

The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff

Deeming some island off, as fæmen tell,

With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,

Moors by his side. *Urbano.*

HA'PLASS. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.

Unlucky. *Urbano.*

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare.*
Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*
Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

TO HAPPEN. *v. n.* [from *happ.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring forth your strong reasons, and show us what shall happen. *Isaiah.*

Say not I have finned, and what harm hath happened unto me. *Ecclusiastic.*

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Grount.*

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

Were she as rough

As are the swelling Adriatick seas,

I come to wife it wealthy in Padua:

If wealthyly, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

Preferr'd by conquest, happily o'erthrown,

Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Wallr.*

Neither is it to trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to fave than kill. *Dryden.*

2. Adversely; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to flee

From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives happily.
By chance; peradventure. In this sense happily is written erroneously for *happy*.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who happily may perseu the two treatises. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. f.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hobbes.*

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,

To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shows, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unsold grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare:

For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend

Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I *happy* in thy news?

—If to have done thee thing you gave in charge
Reget you *happiness*, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

'Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine

About the supreme throne

Of him, t' whole *happy* making fight alone,

When once our heav'nly guide shall climb. *Milton.*

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,

And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Adversely; ready.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *n. f.* [*harangue*, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: *Ménage* thinks it a corruption of *bearing*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *oratione*, *oratoris*, *oratoris*, *a ueris*, *haranguer*.] A speech; a popular oration.

Grey-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,

All'mble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon

In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

A multitude of preachers neglect method in their *harangues*.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

TO HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER. *n. f.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a public speaker; generally with some mixture of contempt.

TO HARA'NGUE. *v. a.* [*harasser*, French, from *harass*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harass'd* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;

The rest, an heartless number, spend with watchings,

And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,

Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

HA'ASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent

The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

HA'RINGER. *n. f.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A fore-runner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,

Those clam'rous *haringers* of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*

I'll be myself the *haringer*, and make joyful

The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shakespeare.*

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,

Death's *haringer*. *Milton.*

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,

Love's *haringer*, appear'd. *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim

His coming, is sent *haringer*, who all

Invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *haringer* to you they run;

For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HARBOUR. *n. f.* [*herberges*, French; *berberg*, Dutch; *alberg*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;

Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Doubly curs'd

Be all those chafy fools who give it *harbour*. *Roscoe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your *argosies*

Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakespeare.*

They leave the mouths of Po,

That all the borders of the town o'erflow;

And spreading round in one continu'd lake,

A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

TO HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertain-ment; to sojourn; to make shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakespeare.*

They are sent by me,

That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shel.*

Southwards they bent their flight,

And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:

Next morn they rose, and set up every fall;

The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. *Dryden.*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be fawning cringe, and false decembling look,

And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft

In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

TO HARBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though the *harbours* you as

her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakespeare.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,

Than twenty silky ducking obsequants,

That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare.*

Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought

Of outrage from the king. *Roscoe.*

We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we

do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition,

may even in his last extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty,

should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and

that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same

breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle, because the time

requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for

murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Shelley.*

HA'BOURAGE. *n. f.* [*herbergage*, *r.* from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,

Foreworn in this action of swift speed,

Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakespeare.*

HA'BOURER. *n. f.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'BOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Without harbour; with-

out lodging; without shelter. *Spenser.*

HARBROUGH for *harbour*. *HARD*

HARD. *adj.* [*hæ*; *b*, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Rope thou there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Exodus.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom the I dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Genesis.*

As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way,
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive,
and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Wijeman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the perils of *hard* a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious.

Rachael travelled, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
'Tis courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakespeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals; as one under no necessity to work. *Clyene.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy fond, fo' *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*
If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

It will be a loss to all those, who have their estates in money, of one third of their estates; which will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Lake.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Aitchbury.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*

Abulom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatic patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the feverish kind. *Swift.*

8. Inferrible; untouched.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserved reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soul or climate, that fo' excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* Winter.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take

up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears.

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burton.*

13. Powerful.

The flag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse for the succour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the sea to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treating up on themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

14. Auster; rough; as liquids.

In making of vinegar, fet vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calketh out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the sects, make their figure *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his style, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

You have got a famous victory: there are *harder* demands; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my bill should have burnt too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*hard*, very old German.]

1. Close; near.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Watts.*

They doubted a while what it should be, till we came up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Watts.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spied
That quickland nigh, with water covered. *Spenser.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand came the
master and main exercise. *Watts.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower; to burn it with fire. *Watts.*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Genevra rose in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Watts.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he profits not for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Watts.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Watts.*

4. Vehemently; distressfully.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reasons both for it. *Watts.*

A flag, that was *hard* set by the hunters, being sent to a stall for sanctuary. *Watts.*

5. Fast; nimbly.

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *Watts.*

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could. *Watts.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains fast, not but fools sit fit in it and cry; wife people defend themselves against it. *Watts.*

HARDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] *Coffin.*

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hard* all brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. n.* [*from hard*.] To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gun-drug, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*from hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *hard* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* nail. *Watts.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Watts.*

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews.*

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison.*

4. To make inflexible; to stupify.

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid flock, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Titlowson.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yes, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HARDENER, *n. f.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOUR'D, *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakespeare.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavour'd*. *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world he was so *hardfavour'd* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHAK'D, *adj.* [*hard* and *hack*.] Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

What are they that do play it?
— *Hardbowed* men that work in Athens here, *Shakespeare.*

Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now.

HARDHEAD, *n. f.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them. *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED, *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My foul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbutnot.*

HARDHARTEDNESS, *n. f.* [*hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South.*

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

HARDHEADED, *n. f.* [*from hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

HARDHOOD, *n. f.* [*from hardy*.] Solete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Fa. Q.*

If you have this about you,
B boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardyhead*. *Milton.*

HARDIMENT, *n. f.* [*from hardy, hardiment, adv.* French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Fa. Q.*

On the gentle Severn's fedy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour *Shakespeare.*

In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.

Zeal was the spring whence flow'd her *hardiment*. *Fairif.*

HARDINESS, *n. f.* [*hardiness*, French, from *hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and *hardy*; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you average yourself against the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLAFOUR'D, *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HARDLY, *adv.* [*from hard*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

For the most part it is so falloweth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hobbes.*

There are but a few, and they ended with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hobbes.*

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very clefpest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hobbes.*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and alders, whereby the moss can the *hardly* issue out. *Bacon.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endeavours it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare.*

4. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or meer possibilities only? *Hobbes.*

5. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison on Italy.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information, even from those who have authority over them, comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED, *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal, *Dryden.*

And therefore I conclude,
But who can youth, let loose to vice, refrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein, *Dryden.*

He's past thy pow'r to stop.

HARDNESS, *n. f.* [*from hard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Wadward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

I found
This label on my bosom, whose containing
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Diffi-

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.
It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardships* of this enterprise. *Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Heister.*
4. Scarcity; penury.
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times, Are ill excusers for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness.
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*
7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.
If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of feed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.
We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare.*
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*
9. Stiffness; hardness.
Sculptures are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
HARDROCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Why he was niet ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hards* *h's*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*
- HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard*.]
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Spratt.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*
- HARDWARE. *n. f.* [hard and ware.] Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [hardware and man.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift.*
- HARDY. *adj.* [hard, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
- Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country?
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*
2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? an unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
3. Confident; firm.
HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Haremon*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarcius*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gilpin.*
- HARE. *n. f.* [para, Saxon; *harb*, Esse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.
Dimay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
— Yes,
As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakespeare.*
We view in the open champion a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well breasted *hare*. *Morse.*
Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and *hare's* fat. *Wife's Surgery.*
2. A constellation.
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomson.*
The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

- TO HARE. *v. n.* [barrier, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.
To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Latre.*
- HA'REBELL. *n. f.* [bare and bell.] A blue flower campanulaceus.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *braine*.] Unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'REFOOT. *n. f.* [hare and foot.]
1. A bird. *Shakespeare.*
2. An herb. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RELIP. *n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.
The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare.*
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RESEAR. *n. f.* [haplerum, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part furrowed the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RIER. *n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HARK. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.
The king
To me invertebrate, *hark*! my brother's suit. *Shakespeare.*
Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
- HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.]
Lift! hear! listen!
What harmony is this? my good friends, *hark*! *Shakespeare.*
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of stail, and called out, *hark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase.
Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind.
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Shakespeare.*
- HARL. *n. f.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.
The general fort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Morse.*
- HARLEQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a buffy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. *Ménage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harley's house, when his friend called *Harlequins*, little Harley. *Tracy.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
The man in graver tragick known,
Though his belt part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest ill loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*
- HARLOT. *n. f.* [harlot, Welsh, a girl. Others he *harlot*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlet* is used in *Chaucer* for a male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.
Away, my disposition, and possels me with
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakespeare.*
They help thee by such aids as greed and *harlots* do. *Shakespeare.*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*
- HA'RLOTRY. *n. f.* [from *harlot*.]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad to thin. *Dryden.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare.*
- HARM. *n. f.* [peagam, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.
We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harm*, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare.*
They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them
out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil counsels. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.
What sense had I of her flou'n hours or lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakespeare.*
Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Shakespeare.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, left the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them.

HARMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved iquire

His fear of heben-wood behind him bare,

Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,

Had given many a breast with pike-head square. *Spenser.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apple safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,

And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden.*
HARMFULLY. *adv.* [*from harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Elphinstone.*

HARMFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS. *adj.* [*from harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hosier.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her mother; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suith his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HARMLESSLY. *adv.* [*from harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*,
and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARMLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious pliancy to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obtuseness in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMONICAL. *adj.* [*harmonia*; *harmonique*, French.] **HARMONICK.** *adj.* portioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonic* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

Harmonic sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as,
Harmoni & twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonious*, French; *from harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Lack.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical.

Harmony in wedded pair,
More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables.*

HARMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:

Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music. *Stillington.*

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

Stillington.

HARMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

To **HARMONIZE.** *v. a.* [*from harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion mear'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*

HARMONY. *n. f.* [*ἀρμονία*; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Deham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Chrys.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!

More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
I no fount in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*

Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

HARMONESS. *n. f.* [*harmonie*, French, supposed from *lern* or *biern*, Runick; *biarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harmoness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser.*

Doff thy *harmoness*, youth:
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakespeare.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harmoness*. *Shakespeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harmoness* in their throats. *Shak.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say gear.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harmoness* fuddled all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harmoness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To **HARNESSES.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnessed* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*
Full fifty years, *harnessed* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser.*

Harnessed the horses, and get up the horsemen, and fland forth with your helmets. *Jeremiah.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale.*

To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARP. *n. f.* [*jeann*, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Remoniss, *lyra planctus tibi*, *Barbarus* harpa. Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harps*, nor vocal quire,
The muses fung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;

This when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To **HARP.** *v. n.* [*harpe*, French; *from the noun*.]

1. To play on the *harp*.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*
Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or *harp*,
except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*. *I Corinthians.*

The helmet cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressed notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason

11 A

For

For inequality ; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear.

Shakespeare.

Macbeth, beware Macduff !

Beware the thane of Fife : dismiss me : enough.

—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks :

Thou'lt burp'd my fear aright.

Shakespeare.

He seems

Proud and disdainful, *barping* on what I am,

Not what he knew I was.

Shakespeare.

HARPER, *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,

Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue ;

Nor woe in rhyme, like a blind *barper's* song. *Shakespeare.*

I'm the god of the harp : stop, my fairest !—in vain ;

Nor the harp, nor the *barper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HARPING IRON, *n. f.* [from *harpe*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,

Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe ;

Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,

Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPOON, *n. f.* [*harponer*, French ; from *harpon*.] He that throws the harpoon in whalffishing.

HARPOON, *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, *n. f.* A musical instrument.

HARPY, *n. f.* [*harpyia*, Latin ; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws ; very filthy creatures ; which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the viands, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Religio.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakespeare.*

HARQUEBUSS, *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUS*.] A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, *n. f.* [from *harquebuzi*.] One armed with a harquebuss.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers*, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kaellie.*

HARRIDA, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *haridella*, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed drumpet.

She just enlur'd the Winner she began,

And in four months a batter'd *harridan* ;

Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HARROW, *n. f.* [*harroue*, French ; *harde*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care

Is exercis'd, and with an iron war

Of rakes and *harrows*.

Dryden.

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge,

harrow it right up and down.

Mortimer.

TO HARROW, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,

Not only thy peasan, but also thy beans.

Jaffer.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow ?

or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee ? *Job.*

Let the Volcians

Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy, I'll never

Be such a galling to obey intinct.

Shakespeare.

2. To tear up ; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,

Make thy two eyes, like flars, start from their sockets. *Sh.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,

My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips ;

Or hear me groaning on the rending tack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage ; to strip ; to lay waste. See **HARRY**, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners ; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

4. To invade ; to harass with incursions. [From Persian, *Saxon*.]

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy flowre,

The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day

Did't make thy triumph over death and sin ;

And having *harrow'd* hell, did't bring away

Captivity thence captive, us to win.

Spenser.

5. To disturb ; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written *harry*, *harry*, French.]

Most like : it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

Amaz'd I flood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried ;

What dismal day hath sent this curd light,

To see my lord so deadly damni'd ?

HARROW, *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. *Spenser.*

out of use.

HARROWER, *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk.

TO HARROW, *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To tease ; to harr ; to ruffle.

Thou must not make thy former *harrows* ill.

—I repent me much

That I to *harry'd* him.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress ; as, he *harried* a *neft* ; that is, he took the young away ; as also, he *harried* me out of *house and home* ; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See **TO HARROW**.

HARSH, *adj.* [*harshliche*, German, *Stimmer*.]

1. Austere ; roughly loud.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine ;

Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and free ;

So age's gravity may seem severe,

But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought to appear. *Dryden.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh* and salt, are all the qualities

of relief to denote that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a sweetness to the

natures, may contribute to that roughness of our harps

which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder

tries. *Dryden.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,

And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shakespeare.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,

Have taught thee smoothness of thy native tongue ;

But fate needs not that, and will find thee

Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line.

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling noisy,

and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy loud commands thee now

With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,

To fervid duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed ; morose ; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent ; but in his *harsh*

harsh and haughty.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as long

that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Seneca.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise.

Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise. *Pope.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to

into the first motions of anger ; but, for a long time

he died, no one heard an intemperance or *harsh* word

from him. *Lucian.*

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or *harsh*

harsh sand ; and red feels very smooth. *Dryden.*

5. Unpleasing ; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd ;

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher char'd. *Dryden.*

HARSHLY, *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly ; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence ; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the

following passage it rather signifies unripe.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop

Into thy mother's lap ; or be with ease

Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

4. Severely ; morosely ; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, than

treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Alfieri.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day :

I tell you, 'twould wound *harshly* in her ears.

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,

Grating to *harshly* all his days of quiet

With turbulent and dangerous lunacy.

A hollow groan, a murr'ring wind arose ;

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung

Sent out a jarring found, and *harshly* rang.

HARSHNESS, *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness ; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard : the rolling

doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is *nothing* but the

smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts ; for the un-

equal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Locke.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the per-

petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony. *Dryden.*

Italian.

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the

strength of his expression, without defending his unsmooth

words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound ? *Dryden.*

10

H A R

- 'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The found must seem an echo to the fence. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:
Thy tender-hearted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare.*
- HART. *n. f.* [peppr, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;
the male of the roe.
That infant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*
- The deer
And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May.*
- HARTSHORN. *n. f.*
Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and
under as many forms, as any one in the whole *matéria medica*.
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be
that of the true hart or stag, called the red deer. The salt of
hartshorn is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues
of volatile alkalis: it is used to bring people out of faintings
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down
some drops of it in water. *Hill.*
- Ramole concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and
hartshorn are drawn. *Woodward.*
- HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plantain.
- HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*
- Hartstongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also
by seed. *Martiner.*
- HARTWORT. *n. f.* [*terrylium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal
heart-fashioned petals, which are placed circularly and rest on
the empalement, which afterward becomes an almost round
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.
It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*
- HARVEST. *n. f.* [peppr, Saxon.]
1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the flume and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than he was in the Spring. *L'Estrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rural soil
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such feed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*
3. The product of labour.
Let these small cotts and hills suffice:
Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden.*
- HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*
1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having
inned the harvest.
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily sing out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harvest.
At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key
of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shakespeare.*
- HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.
Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuff.*
- HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the
harvest.
- HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in
harvest.
Like to a *harvestman*, that's talk'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*

H A S

- To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacker*, French.] To mince; to chop into
small pieces, and mingle.
- He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*
- What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order and
politeness, but *hashed* up in haste. *Garr.*
- HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cafe or habitation made
of rushes or flags.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiftes *hask*. *Spenser.*
- HA'SLET. } *n. f.* [*haska*, Islandic, a bundle; *hasker*, *hask*.
HA'SLET. } *terreau*, *haskier*, French.] The heart, liver and
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to
it.
- HASP. *n. f.* [peppr, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet
called *hask*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on
with a padlock.
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to
them. *Martiner.*
- To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
- HA'SOCK. *n. f.* *hask*, German. *Stinner.*
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every
one of them a *hask* and common prayer book. *Addison.*
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or pri-
vet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that
hask and *hask* are the same.
- HAST. The second person singular of *have*.
- HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, French; *haste*, Dutch.]
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.
Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep such distance from thine ears:
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*
- Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writes.
In both we find like negligence and wit.
In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-
ample. *Dryden.*
- The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*
2. Passion; vehemence.
I said in my *haste* all men are liars. *Psalms.*
- To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
- To HA'STEN. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
1. To make *haste*; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy:
I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow these. *Jer.*
2. To move with swiftness.
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you to? *Shakespeare.*
They were troubled and *hastened* away. *Psalms.*
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow, and as a
post that *hasteth* by. *Wisdom.*
- Hasting* to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
- These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden.*
- To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*
- Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*
- To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to pre-
To HA'STEN. } cipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.
- Let it be so *hastid*, that supper be ready at the farthest by
five of the clock. *Shakespeare.*
- All hopes of succour from your arms is past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*
- Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with different periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*
- HA'STENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.
- HA'STILY. *adj.* [from *hasty*.]
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice, that call'd loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*!
If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*
- The next to danger, hot pursuit by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*
2. Rashly; precipitately.
Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in
a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*
3. Passionately; with vehemence.
- HA'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]
1. Haste;

1. *Haste*; *speed*.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be so for haste, with humble *hastings* told Basilus. *Sidney.*

2. *Hurry*; *precipitation*.

'I here is most just cause to fear, left our *hastings* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hester.*

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastings* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

3. *Angry* tellings; *passionate* vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be let 'till the cold is over. *Mr. rimer.*

HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]

1. *Quick*; *speedy*.

Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Passionate*; *vehement*.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. *Rash*; *precipitate*.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs.*

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecc. v. 2.*

4. *Early* ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the Summer. *Is. xxviii. 4.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Darset.*

HAT. *n. f.* [*hæz*, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muller too. *Shakespeare.*

Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be stamp on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish moutera. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HATBAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* flew his quality. *Dryden.*

HAT'S CASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A flight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatscase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hæcen*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *hæcen*, *eggen*, *ægg*, eggs, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray.*

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing Spring. *Denham.*

The teard crows, and fens and flocks,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hester.*

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [From *hatch*, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatched*. *Clapm.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatched* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

To his experienc'd tongue.

Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in paintings, are never able to deceive the fight. *Stanhope.*

TO HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Hog.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his soul,

O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;

And, I do doubt, the *bat*, *b* and the *disclose*

Will be some danger. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*Haca*, Saxon; *hæce*, Dutch, a bolt.] The tail door; the opening over the door.

Something about, a little from the right,

In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*.

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they escape from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,

There shalt thou find the mariners asleep

Under the *hatches*. *Shakespeare.*

There she's hid;

The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd.

So fear, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,

Affault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r.

A ship was fallen to the shore;

The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,

For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,

And *hatch'd* and *sculk'd*, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. To be under *HATCHES*. To be in a state of extreme poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood began in *Adam*, continued its course 'till the flood, got out of the ark with *Noah*, made and supported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Luc.*

7. *Hatches*. Floodgates.

TO HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To *hatch* is as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

This asbestos seems different from that named by Kircher in his description of China; which he says, *per se*, was water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small cartilage, like hairs growing upon the flones; and for the *hatching*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mineralogicon*. *Newton.*

HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French, *quid*, Latin.] A small axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of *pietas* &c. *Alca.*

His harmful *hatchet* he bent in his hand,

And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser.*

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *hatch* is a *hatchet*. *Shakespeare.*

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and hammers strong

Swords, spears, twice dight in the *hatch* flames. *Copland.*

Of brothers blood.

Tyrrhus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fill. *Dryden.*

Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*, and

asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the *hatchet*. *Newton.*

HATCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a *hatchet*.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;

An ugly beau desires a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* Corrupted from *armament*. See *armament*.

Armorial escutcheon placed over a *hatchment* at a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his body;

No noble rites nor formal oblation, *Shakespeare.*

Cry to be heard.

HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way out at through the *hatches*.

TO HATE. *v. a.* [*hætan*, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor, to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

—I am, I think, assur'd I love you not.

—You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.

—I am assur'd, no just cause to *hate* me. *Shakespeare.*

Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate* me.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?

—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?

—Every offence is not a *hate* at first. *Shakespeare.*

Thou'lt offend inhabitants of thy body land thou *hates* me on.

ing most odious works. *Shakespeare.*

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love. *Dryd.*
HATE. *n. f.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate. *Shakespeare.*
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Mincius from his fire Brancus bore. *Dryden.*
Naufraca teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects
of divine hate. *Brown.*

HATEFUL. *adj.* [hate and full.]
1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare.*
There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacocks.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in hateful office here confin'd
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born?
I hear the tread

Of hateful steps: I must be viewless now.
But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the furies flow. *Pepe.*

2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*

HATEFULLY. *adv.* [from hateful.]
1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.
All their hearts flood hatefully appaid
Long since. *Chapman.*
They shall deal with thee hateful, take away all thy labour,
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*

HATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from hateful.] Odiousness.
HATER. *n. f.* [from hate.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

1. of her understanding that most noble constancy in my
lord Argalus; which whosoever loves not, shews himself to
be a hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of
mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his haters. *Shakespeare.*

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good. *Brown.*
They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and
convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murder-
er, an hater of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HATED. *n. f.* [from hate.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the contrary notion to love.

Hated is the thought of the pain which any thing present
or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I with I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully. *Shakespeare.*

Hated is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of
aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then,
if there could have been hatred in the world when there was
scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass
of its proper object. *South.*

Hated are often begotten from slight and almost innocent
occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor hatred against any: he ready to do
them all the kindness you are able. *Blake.*

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind,
and consequently has an inveterate hatred to the church. *Swift.*

HATTER. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from hatter.] To harry;
to weary; to wear out with fatigue. *Dryden.*

He's hatter'd out with penance.
HATTER. *n. f.* [from hat.] A maker of hats.

A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift.*
HAT-TRICK. *n. f.* [hat-trick, Eric.] A flock of corn. *Diels.*

HAT-TRICK. *n. f.* [hat-trick, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Hum on the hushet struck the prince's forehead,
That quite dispersed all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin. *Speiser.*

Hushet and helmets are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such battle defend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden.*

To HATE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *hated.* [hoben, Gothic; hatoen, Saxon; hatoen, Dutch; atter, French; atter, Ital.]
1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had
I might have something to write. *Act. xxv. 25.*
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2. To carry; to wear.
Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horse-
back, bearing nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of.
I have no Levite to my priest. *Judg. xvii. 13.*

4. To possess.
He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ecc. xvi. 18.*

5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or waited for, as an accident or concomitant.
I will never truit a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakespeare.*

6. To obtain; to enjoy.
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. *Jo. xvii. 5.*

7. To take; to receive.
A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *carissima felicitas*, and which I suppose he had from the *felicitas* under of Horace. *Dryden.*

8. To be in any state.
Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *Act. xxi. 15.*

9. To put; to take.
With toiling and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass lately in swathes is mow for an ox;
That done, go and cart it, and have it away. *Tupper.*

10. To procure; to find.
I would have had any one name to me that tongue, that any one can have as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

11. Not to neglect; not to omit.
I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst. Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. *Shakespeare.*

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so have a care. *Pepe.*

12. To hold; to regard.
Of the maid servants shall I be had in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*
The proud have had me greatly in derision. *Pf. cxix. 51.*

13. To maintain; to hold opinion.
Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are cold and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon.*

14. To contain.
You have of these pedlars that have more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakespeare.*

15. To require; to claim.
What would these madmen have?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*

16. To be a husband or wife to another.
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him. *Shakespeare.*

17. To be engaged, as in a task.
If we maintain things that are established, we have to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hatter.*

The Spaniards captain never hath to meddle with his soldiers pay. *Senfer.*

You did set your course to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you had in hand. *Senfer.*

Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon.*

18. To wish; to desire.
I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Pf. lxxxiv. 10.*

I would have no man discouraged with that sort of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Alfons.*

19. To buy.
If the trifles were rated only by art and artificialness, we should have them much cheaper. *Collier.*

20. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. Hate the preterperfect, and had the preterperfect.

If there had been words enough between them to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears. *Gray.*

I have heard one of the greatest genius's this age has produced, who had been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Alfons.*

I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others have made the same reflections, it is impossible they may not have drawn those wiles from it. *Alfons.*

That

H A V

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

Their torments have already taken root in them. *Addison.*

It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*

That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

2. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

He that will caper with for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shakespeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at it* with you. *Shakespeare.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.

Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their belt years. *Sidney.*

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakespeare.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,

The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We way be shipwreckt by her breath:

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,

Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,

'Till he arrive where full must prove

The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,

Are to a wife man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [*from haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customier. *Carew.*

HA'VEY. *n. f.* [*from have*.] 1. Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Moft dignifies the *havey*. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VEY is a common word in the northern counties for oats:

as, *havey* bread for oats bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *havey* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacock.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haute*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.

The proud insulting queen,

With Clifford and the *haughty* Northumberland,

Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakespeare.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;

Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,

Desir'd of foreign women to be known,

And far abroad for strange adventures fought. *Spenser.*

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [*from haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* the priz'd;

His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*haute*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,

And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,

In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:

Her goodness takes our liberty away;

And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give me words and found

Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?

Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground

My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Spenser.*

HA'VING. *n. f.* [*from have*.]

H A U

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;

I'll make division of my present with you:

Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was allegized the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first thinking the shield. *Swiss.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,

Where none will sweat but for promotion;

And having that, do choak their service up,

Even with the *having*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the *Swiss* dialect.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a reputation; he knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*for behaviour*.] Conduct; manner.

Their ill *havours* garres men mislay

Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenser.*

HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to drag; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

Is in safe durance and contagious prison,

Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shakespeare.*

The youth with fangs and thimble,

Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Devin.*

Some the wheels prepare,

And fasten to the hories feet; the rest

With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden.*

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*

While romp-living mis

Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the *haul*, and flouk to arms

Of native muscle, the respondent dance. *Pope.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [*for haum*, or *haum*; jealousy, Saxons; *haum*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countries a pleasure they take

To mow up their *haums* for to brew and to bake:

The *haum* is the straw of the wheat or rice;

Which once being reap'd, they mow by and by. *Swift.*

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the straw,

you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in ware. *Murray.*

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hauncle*, Dutch; *haunch*, French; *can*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! *didst* thou not see a bleeding hind?

Whose right *haunch* carried my steedst arrow broke! *Spenser.*

If thou dost, tell me.

To make a man able to teach his horse to *step* and *can* quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Low.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

O Westmorland, thou art a summer bird,

Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings

The lifting up of day. *Shakespeare.*

HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunt*, that no

news stir but comes to his ears. *Swift.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the creature that we

spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, also once we

were acquainted, and acquainted we were *haunt* than our

selves expected, the continually almost *haunted* us. *Swiss.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,

Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shakespeare.*

She this dangerous forest *haunts*,

And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now

Secur'd like to heav'n a feat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*

Her sacred shades. *Milton.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;

Diana Cynthia, Ceres Hybla loves

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes un-

come. *Swift.*

You wrong me, fir, thus still to *haunt* my house;

I told you, fir, my daughter is dispos'd of.

Oh, could I see my country-*feast*!

There leving near a gentle brook;

Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;

And there in sweet oblivion drown

Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place. *Pope.*

- Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghally visions break my sleep by night.
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town.
Fairfax.
- To *HAUNT*. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.
I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee.
Pope.
- Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate.
Shakespeare.
- HAUNT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found.
We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and
birds in their own *haunts* and walks, and without any fear of
faith and confidence.
L'Estrange.
- To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his ways,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray.
Prior.
- A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd.
Pope.
2. Habit of being in a certain place.
The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or
another bring your family to beggary.
Arbutnot.
- HAUNTER*. *n. f.* [from *haunt*.] Frequent; one that is often
found in any place.
The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom
the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took plea-
sure in the conceits of Aristophanes.
Wotton.
- O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies.
Dryden.
- HA'VOCK*. *n. f.* [*hæfeg*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and
general devastation; merciless destruction.
Having been never used to have any thing of their own,
and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of
any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.
Spenser.
- Saul made *havock* of the church.
Acts viii. 3.
- Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works!
Addison.
- The Rabbin, to express the great *havock* which has been
made of them, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy
blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circum-
ference above three miles into the sea.
Addison.
- If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock*
than any history mentions.
Cheney.
- HA'VOCK*. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement
to laughter.
Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings!
Shakespeare.
- Ate by his side,
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war.
Shakespeare.
- To *HA'VOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy;
to lay waste.
Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoils and *havocketh*
likewise; so that between both, nothing is very shortly left.
Spenser.
- See! with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created!
Milton.
- HA'UTHOY*. *n. f.* [*haut* and *hoi*.] A wind instrument.
I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;
for you might have trust'd him and all his apparel into an cel-
skin: the calf of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a
court; and now hath he land and bees.
Shakespeare.
- Now give the *hautboy* breath; he comes, he comes.
Dryden.
- HA'UTHOY Strawberry*. See STRAWBERRY.
- HAW*. *n. f.* [*hæg*, Saxon.]
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.
Now flow and go *haw*, where ridge you did draw
The seed of the brenble with kernel and *haw*.
Tusser.
- Years of store of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold
winters.
Bacon.
- His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his bram-
bles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and black-
berries.
L'Estrange.
2. An excrescence in the eye.
3. [*hæg*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of
ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *hawth*.
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the
portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they
term Gog and Magog.
Cureus.
- HA'WHORN*. *n. f.* [*hæg horn*, Saxon.] A species of med-
lar; the thorn that bears haws.
The great use to which it is applied in England is to make
hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it
about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves
is preferable, because its branches always grow close toge-
ther.
Milner.
- There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon
bawthorns, and elegies on brambles.
Shakespeare.
- The *bawthorn* fly is all black, and not big.
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of *bawthorn* held.
Dryden.
- Now *bawthorn* blossoms, now the daisies spring.
The *bawthorn* whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds.
Temple.
- To *HAW*. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *bick*.] To
speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.
'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *haw-*
ing upon't, he agreed to undertake the job.
L'Estrange.
- HAWK*. *n. f.* [*hæfeg*, Welsh; *hæg*, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other
birds.
Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawk* will fear
Above the morning lark.
Shakespeare.
- It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair
picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.
Pea-bum.
- Whence born on liquid wing
The founding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
His high in the bleeding cliff, his airy builds.
Thomson.
2. [*Hæf*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
To *HAWK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.
'Tis his highness' pleasure
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereat the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.
Shakespeare.
- Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast hawks will fear
Above the morning lark.
Shakespeare.
- One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking*
and hunting.
Locke.
- He that *hawk*s at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though
a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler
game.
Locke.
- A false Henry is, when Emma *hawk*s;
With her of tartsels and of lures he talks.
Prior.
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.
A falcon trow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakespeare.
- Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know.
Dryden.
3. [*Hæf*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.
Come, fit, fit, and a song.—Shall we clap into't roundly,
without *hawking* or spitting, or faying we are hoarse, which
are the only privileges to a bad voice.
Shakespeare.
- She complain'd of a foreneck of her throat, and of a flunk-
ing tough phlegm which the *hawked* up in the mornings.
Wiceman.
- Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with
a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out
without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting.
Harvey.
4. To tell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From *hæf*, German,
a faleman.]
His works are *hawk'd* in ev'ry street;
But seldom rose above a sheet.
Swift.
- HAWKED*. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.
Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or
hawked one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto
the Roman.
Dryden.
- HA'WKIER*. *n. f.* [from *hawk*, German.] One who sells his wares
by proclaiming them in the street.
I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and
watching, hawked about by common *hawkiers*, which I once
intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person.
Swift.
- To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroic games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.
- HA'WKWEED*. *n. f.*
The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender,
the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists
of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form
of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed:
The whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of
this plant.
Milner.
- HA'WSES*. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's
head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at
anchor.
Horius.
- HAY*. *n. f.* [*hæg*, *hæg*, Saxon; *hæg*, Dutch.] Grass dried to
tender cattle in winter.
Make *hay* while the sun shines.
Camden.
- Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns a d *hay* stacks in the night.
And bid the owners quench them with their tears.
Shaks.
- We have tears of dung, and of *hay* and herbs laid up
moist.
Bacon.

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead.
Bring them for food sweet boughs and oars cut,
Nor all the winter long thy *hay* rick shut.
Some tuners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small
as an *hay* stalk.
The bell manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows
and *hay* stacks.
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make
ale.

By some *hay* cock, or some *hay* fly, in,
He bids his beads both even sing and mourn.
Houzelinda, in a gamefome mood,
Behind a *hay* cock loudly laughing flood.
The hum of bees inviting sleep lincete,
Into the guileless breath, beneath the shade,
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant *hay*.
To dance the *Hay*. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing
round a *hay* cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them think on the hearth they see,
This mads them well confum'd be,
When fires well high confum'd be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Just as your fancy calls them.
The gum and gliffling, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*.

HAY, *n. f.* [from *hais*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses
the haunt of an animal.
Cones are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels, or tumblers
bred up for that purpose.

HAYMAKER, *n. f.* [*hay* and *male*.] One employed in drying
grafs for *hay*.
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,
You might enquire of his *haymaker*.

HAZARD, *n. f.* [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spanish; *beſis*, Ru-
nick, danger.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.
I have bet my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the *hazard* of the die.
I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'th my tongue so well.
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects
of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures,
without choice and without direction.

2. Danger; chance of danger.
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto
the world; a law wherein for many things are laid open as a
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,
but without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly
now saved.

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should inform you
that I have not at a common rate.
Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-
dition of the utmost *hazard*, and yet without the least appre-
hension of their danger.

3. A game at dice.
The duke playing at *hazard* at the groom-porter's, in much
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a
huge heap of gold.
To *HAZARD*, *v. a.* [*hazard*, French.] To expose to chance;
to put into danger.

They might, by persifling in the extremity of that opinion,
hazard greatly their own citates, and so weaken that pact which
their places now give.

It was in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,
or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himself against a man
of private condition.

To *HAZARD*, *v. n.*
1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company.

2. To adventure.
She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her toe.

HAZARDE, *adj.* [from *hazard*] Venturesome; liable to
chance.
An *hazardable* determinat'on it is, unto fluctuating and in-
different effects, to affix a positive type or period.

HAZARDER, *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.
HAZARDY, *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation;
rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazard*,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.

Spenser's Fa. Queen.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.* [*hazard*, *Fr.* from *hazard*] Dangerous;
exposed to chance.

Grant that our *hazard* us attempt prone vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greatest pain.
HAZARDOUSLY, *adv.* [from *hazard*.] With danger; at
chance.

HAZE, *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.
To *HAZE*, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To *HAZE*, *v. a.* To fright one.

HAZEL, *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon; *corjari*, Latin.]
It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the
fruit on the same tree: the nuts grow in clusters, and are closely
joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an
outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and entire.
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the lettuce.
Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut.
Why fit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazel's* intermix'd with elms, have made?
There are some from the size of a *hazel* nut to that of a
man's fist.

HAZEL, *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour
of *hazel*.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light
mould.

HAZZELLY, *adj.* Of the colour of *hazel*; a light brown.
Uplands consist either of land, gravel, chalk, or of stone,
hazzelly loam, clay, or black mould.

HAZY, *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.
Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we tremble, and
what we do see is in a bad light.

Of endanger'd by the *hazy* north,
Myriads on myriads, infect armies wait.
HE, *pron. an.* gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [*h*, Dutch; *he*,
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *they*, plural
of *he*, dative *him*.]

1. The man that was named before.
All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great *Cæsar*.
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and encrease his passion;
Feed and regard him not.
I am weary of this moon; would he would change his light.
Adam spoke;
So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.
When Adam wak'd, he on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her.
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs.

First
Him first, him last, him midst.

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without re-
ference to any foregoing word.
He is never poor

That little hath, but he that much desires.

3. Man or male being.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them.
Ay, croak-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any
proudcoit of thy sort.

'Tis and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And he the god who built the walls of Troy.

4. Male; as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used when the male
and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers.

In the two last senses *he* is rather a noun than a pronoun.

HEAD, *n. f.* [*speayob*, *peay*, Saxon; *keph*, Greek; *keph*, *head*, *oil*
English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain and organs
of sensation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and head purging dill.
Over head up-grew

Insufferable height of lustful shade.
My head geers off, what filthy work you make.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head.

I could still have offers, that some, who hold their heads
er, would be glad to accept.

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it seem
head.

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse

My head? ill fate our amulet impare.

3. HEAD and EAR. The whole part.
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ear, in song.

4. Denomination of any animals.

When Innocent XI. defied the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*

The tax upon *passage* was raised according to a certain rate per *head* upon cattle. *Arbutnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander. *Bacon.*

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;

And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow

All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*

The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing against an enemy. *Addison.*

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*. *Shakspeare.*

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,

And never thaw thy *head* by day or light. *Shakspeare.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall fleck his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.

The wench laid their *heads* together. *L'Estrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Keynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in flaring scruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Lacke.*

If a man flews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head* and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Lacke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*

We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under King George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd pursues;

The ravishers turn *head*, the light renews. *Dryden.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.

Then made he *head* against his enemies,

And Hymner flew. *Spenser.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power. *Shakspeare.*

Two valiant gentlemen first making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made tory of them run away. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

15. The top of anything bigger than the rest.

His *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron. 1 Sam.

As high

As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,

So low towards hell his roots descend. *Dennham.*

Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Walsingham.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus and artichokes. *Watts.*

It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. Place of chief resort.

The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Winchester, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

17. The fore part of anything, as of a ship.

By galleys with braven *heads* the night transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

On oozy ground his galleys moot;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden.*

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18. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it. *Martimer.*

19. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slipeth from the helve. *Deuteronomy.*

20. The upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Genesis.*

21. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,

And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. Dress of the head.

Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have teased their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

23. Principal topics of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet.*

These *heads* are set down more fully in the arguments of each chapter. *Burnet.*

'Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Attobury's Sermons.*

24. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hosier.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Raleigh.*

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po

Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dry.*

25. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd

Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

27. Body; conflux.

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*

Let all this wicked crew gather

28. Power; armed force.

Their forces to one *head*. *Barn. Johnson.*

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakspeare.*

At sixteen years,

When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are, *Shakspeare.*

As ever off'd soul play in a state. *Shakspeare.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were, *Shakspeare.*

Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakspeare.*

29. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakspeare.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the chiving coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. Head and shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head* and *shoulders*, over and over, in several companies. *L'Estrange.*

They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every figure of speech, *head* and *shoulders* by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

70. HEAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governors, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commutation for more heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Steevens.*

11 C

- Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*
4. To lop trees.
You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire :
unless the soil be very good, it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [*head and ach.*] Pain in the head.

- From the cruel headach,
Riches do not relieve. *Sidney.*
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

Not plagu'd with headachs or the want of rhyme. *Pepe.*

HE'ADBAND. *n. f.* [*head and band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOURGH. *n. f.* [*head and bourgh.*] A constable; a subordinate constable.

- Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [*head and dress.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.
There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pepe.*

1. Any thing resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful head-dress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADDER. *n. f.* [*from head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The first brick in the angle.

If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the middle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [*head and gargle.*] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.

For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [*from heavy.*] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obliquity.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenfer.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [*head and land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.
An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.
Now down with the grass upon headlands about,
That growth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tusser.*

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [*from head.*]

1. Without an head; beheaded.
His shining helmet he gan soon unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Spenfer.*

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shakespeare.*

On the cold earth lies th' unregard'd King,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Dromb.*

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the moat, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.
They rested not until they had made the empire stand headless about seventeen years. *Raleigh.*

3. Obsolete; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for headless.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenfer.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Rash; thoughtless.
2. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-

amples having taught them, never stopp'd his race till it came to a headlong overthrow.

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head and long.*]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient fight
Tumble down headlong. *Shakespeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africa to the Lætan shore,
Fell headlong down. *Dante.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pepe.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.
To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was effected by him evil; and very ill counted good.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;
Down go the tides. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or reprieve.
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by Shakespeare.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shakespeare.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [*head, mould, and shot.*] This is from the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, side, &c. that have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Kepp.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [*head and piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated his pardon, or knowledge why his was cruel. *Shakespeare.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*

Another reason for this fiction was their wearing a headpiece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight through it. *Brown.*

This champion will not be in such haste to come into the field, before his great blunderbus is can get ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Kepp.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some several
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower meffes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakespeare.*

Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains. *Plutarch.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [*head and quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.

Those spirits, posited upon the out-wards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the headquarters, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Kepp.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [*from head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [*head and man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,
And headsmen lab'ring 'till they blurt their ax! *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [*head and stall.*] Part of the inside that covers the head.

His horse near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit,
and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being retained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burnt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [*head and stone.*] The fist or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the headstone. *Psalm.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head and strong.*] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate rage, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Kepp.*

How now, my headstrong! where have you been galloping? — Where I have learnt me to repent the sin Of disobedient opposition. *Shakespeare.*

But such a headstrong potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakespeare.*

He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a headstrong torrent. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the headstrong boy my wit controul:

Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:

I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,

And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden.*

HEA

- Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addis.*
Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am
sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour. *Arb.*
Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Philips.*
HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [*head, work and man.*] The foreman,
or chief servant over the rest.
Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick,
the *headworkmen*, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?
Swift's Address to Parliament.
HE'ADY. *adj.* [*from head.*]
1. Rathi; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried
on with passion.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *beady* murder, spoil and villany. *Shakespeare.*
I am advised what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *beady* rathi, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrong, might make one wiser mad. *Shakespeare.*
I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *beady* will,
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit
For the found man. *Shakespeare.*
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *beady* current fow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*
Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *beady* husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. Johnson.*
Men, naturally warm and *beady*, are transported with
the greatest flush of good nature. *Addison.*
2. Apt to affect the head.
I was entertained with a fort of wine which was very
beady, but otherwise seem'd to be fack. *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pifan of long and flow:
Give you strong fente, the liquor is too *beady*;
You're come to force, that's affes milk, already. *Dryden.*
Flow, Wellfed! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*
TO HEAL. *v. a.* [*heilan, Gothick; hælæn, Saxon; healan, Dutch.*]
1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.
I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer.*
Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and
raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves
often did the same miracles? *Addison.*
Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable
degree of skill in the art of *healing*. *Watts.*
2. To cure a wound or distemper.
Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was
forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wijeman.*
3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it is
cleansed.
After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wijem.*
4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all diffensions.
TO HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.
Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves. *Shaksf.*
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as
they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*
HE'ALER. *n. f.* [*from heal.*] One who cures or heals.
I will not be an *healer*. *Isaiah.*
HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [*from heal.*] Mild; mollifying;
gentle; affusive; as, he's of a *healing* pacific temper.
HEALTH. *n. f.* [*from heel, Saxon.*]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a
human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*
Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Cicero.*
May be he is not well;
Infirmary doth still neglect all offices,
Whereunto *health* is bound. *Shakespeare.*
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.
There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the
faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*
3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so
far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Pf.*
4. With of happiness in drinking.
Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HEA

- He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the
king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Huvel.*
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden.*
HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health and full.*]
1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the for-
bidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician and inno-
cence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immor-
tality. *South.*
2. Well disposed.
Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakespeare.*
3. Wholesome; salubrious.
There be many good and *healthful* airs that do appear by
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.
Bacon's Natural History.
While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*
Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*
4. Salutary; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*
HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [*from healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholly.
HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from healthful.*]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeness; salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank,
which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthful-
ness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the
air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Grant.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *health-
fulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides,
there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the
north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*
HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [*from healthy.*] Without sickness or
pain.
HE'ALTHINESS. *n. f.* [*from healthy.*] The state of health.
HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [*from healthy.*] Weak; sickly; infirm.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose gar-
ment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces;
they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*
HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [*from health.*] Wholesome; salutary.
Shall I not then be fitted in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*
HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [*from health.*] In health; free from sickness;
 hale; found.
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring
his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and labo-
rious. *South.*
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and
healthy recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro'
the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an
infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so
many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have
struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arb.*
HEAM. *n. f.* In beasts the fame as the after-birth in women.
HEAP. *n. f.* [*heap, Saxon; heop, Dutch and Scottish.*]
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wijd. xviii. 23.*
Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*
One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first begin-
nings, when it had only a few *heaps* of earth for its domi-
nions. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.
A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a
heap of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no
stir or ancient families. *Bacon.*
3. Clutter; number driven together.
An universal cry resounds aloud;
The failors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*
TO HEAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To throw on *heaps*; to pile; to throw together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and
spice it well. *Ezekiel.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up.
Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust, and raiment
as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent
shall divide the silver. *Jeh.*
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was pre-
serve'd.

served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there heaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*
 They who will make profession of painting, must heap up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
 And the late dignities heaped up to them,
 We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare.*
HEAPER. n. f. [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. adj. [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.
 Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
 O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows. *Gay.*
 Scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the hoary wreath, the branching elk
 Lies slumbering fullen in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

TO HEAR. v. n. [Saxon; *hæran*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflections of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of hearing; and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of hearing is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Hulder.*

2. To listen; to hearken.

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
 Are pleas'd to hear, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

3. To be told; to have an account.

I have heard by many of this man. *Albi.*
 I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it. *Isaiab.*

Prepare to hear of such a crime
 As tragic poets, since the birth of time,
 Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine influence, has a right to civil power, than those who never heard any thing at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

TO HEAR. v. a.

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and singers were as one found to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts.*

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been heard out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be heard for their much speaking. *Mat.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.

Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,

Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial, as *heard-hearts*, a glorious keeper; sometimes final, as *cynheard*, a loyal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hyrb*, Saxon.

HEARER. n. f. [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse delivered orally by another.

And so was the dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the Pharisees. *Hosker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the hearer. *Hosker.*

The hearers will shed tears,
 And say, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
 And send the hearers weeping to their beds. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;
 Their fate is only in their hearers ears. *Bon. Johnson.*

Her hearers had no share
 In all the spoke except to stare. *Swift.*

HEARING. n. f. [from *hear*.]

t. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brains, and therefore do have hearing. *Bacon.*

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant
 Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
 To give him hearing. *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of hearing. *Acts.*
 The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another hearing before some other court. *Doan.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair hearing, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison's Fanny.*

4. Reach of the ear.

If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the hearing of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to speak we do so. *Hosker.*

In our hearing the king charged thee, beware thou none touch Abshalom. *Shakespeare.*

You have been talked of since your travels much, and that in Hamlet's hearing, for a quality
 Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare.*

The fox had the good luck to be within hearing. *L'Estrange.*

TO HEAR. v. n. [Saxon; *hæran*, Dutch.]

1. To listen by way of curiosity.

The youngest daughter, whom you hear of,
 Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*

He hearken after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare.*

They do me too much injury,
 That ever said I hearken'd for your death:
 If it were so, I might have let alone
 Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to bark;
 The furies hearken, and their furies uncur. *Drum.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the drums
 Of human cries:

I mount the terrils, thence the town survey,
 And hearken what the fruitful fields convey. *Drum.*

He who makes much necessary, will want more; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will refuse to hearken after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Key.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Nimrod.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason, render up their own, nor hearken to other people's reason, any further than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
 But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. *Pope.*

HEAR. n. f. [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that hearkens.

HEARSAY. n. f. [from *hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
 Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
 With hearsay pictures, or a window look.
 He affirms by hearsay, that some giants lived there
 upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Key.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and blot every blot in his life, and depend upon hearing to detract him. *Addison's Fanny.*

HEARSE. n. f. [of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

To add to your lament,
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,
 I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare.*

HEART. n. f. [Saxon; *hert*, German.]

1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation pumps the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed a popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection.

He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her heart broke withal, and the died. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest heart blood there,
 Rather than made that savage duke thine heir.
 And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Snakes, in my heart blood warm'd, that sting my heart.

Our battle is more full of names than your's,
 Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
 Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
 Then reason wills our hearts should be as good.
 I thank you for my venison, master Shaloe.
 —Master Page, much good do it your good heart. *Shakespeare.*

But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,
How makes it in the heart those passions spring?

The mutual love, the kind intelligence

'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Darvill.*
We all fit our hearts at rest, since whatever comes from
above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light
in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affec-
tions in the heart. *Spratt.*

Prest with heart corroding grief and years,

To the gay court a rural life prefers. *Pope.*

2. The chief part; the vital part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor,
will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more,
until the heart be out. *Bacon.*

3. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into
the heart of the country. *Ab et.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more
near the heart of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or heart of trees is harder than the
outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the heart of all the town I'll stay,

And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of heart
of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare.*

Hey, my hearts; cheerly, my hearts. *Shakespeare.*

What says my heart of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-fate?

Is he dead. *Shakespeare.*

5. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done
Erona's, I will after take heart again to go on with his false-
hood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of Eng-
land, which gave heart and good opportunity to them to re-
gain their old possessions. *Spenser.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,

That when the painin' sp'yd the bleeding blood,

Gave him great heart and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recovering heart, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good heart, his

majesty removed with his little army to Bewdly. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took heart upon't,

went up to it, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take heart, and when they fly from
one country invade another. *Temple.*

6. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,

Who lost my heart while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*

7. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's heart was towards Absalom.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's heart. *2 Samuel.*

By th' abhor's fall of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Not felt thy heart,

Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to fix the heart too much upon
any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me, but I

fix my heart upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be

thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magic art,

She chang'd his form who could not change his heart. *Dryd.*

What did I not, her stubborn heart to gain?

But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

8. Memory.

Whatever was attained to, concerning God and his work-
ing in nature, the same was delivered over by heart and tradi-
tion from wife men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting
it by heart; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the
heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart should keep
its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London at this idle part?

Composing songs for fools to get by heart. *Pope.*

9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to heart any thing, is to

be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their cautions to heart, how should there be

but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem be-
numb'd, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hosker.*

If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effec-
tually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to

take this business to heart. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those, who took it most to heart, Sir John Stawell

was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that

side which had the good of their country most at heart. *Adolf.*

N^o. LXVIII.

Learned men have been now a long time searching after; th'
happy country from which our first parents were exiled; if
they can find it, with all my heart. *Milward.*

I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in
this point, which they have most at heart. *Swift.*

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be
thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

10. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*

11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the

Lord, and she despised him in her heart. *2 Samuel.*

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every
way else, become English; so that there will be no difference or
distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

'Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and

hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your

advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;

But every woman is, at heart, a rake. *Pope.*

12. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seem'd ig-
norance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart

to do well. *Sidney.*

13. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness; a hard

heart therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld

Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare.*

Such iron hearts we are, and such

The base barbarity of human kind. *Rouv.*

14. To find in the heart. 'To be not wholly averfe.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could
find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now

handing of me gives me reason to confirm my former deal-
ing. *Sidney.*

15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,

And then shew you the heart of my message. *Shakespeare.*

16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil,
even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either

like or disallow itself. *Hosker.*

17. Strength; power.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some

chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not

make a good compost. *Bacon.*

He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,

That the spent earth may gather heart again,

And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because

if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*

18. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,

Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end,

Like a right gipsy, hath, at last and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakespeare.*

19. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was

at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,

And could not get him for my heart to do it, *Shakespeare.*

I gave it to a youth,

A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:

I could not for my heart deny it him. *Shakespeare.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,

As English Merlin for his heart. *Hudibras.*

20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *n. f.* [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguish

of mind.

To die—to sleep—

No more; and, by a sleep, to lay me end

The heart-ach, and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. f.* [heart and break.] Overpowering sor-
row.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak. *Shalef.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. f.* A cant name for a woman's curls,

supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Sampson's heartbreakers, it grew

In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,

Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit

Beside the silver springs of Helicone,

Making your muck of heartbreaking mone. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. f.* Overpowering grief.

What greater heartbreaking and confusion can there be to

one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sen-
tence of condemnation passed upon him? *Hakewell.*

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn*.] Having the heart inflamed.

How rarely that gentleman looks ! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart* and *burn*.]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.
Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach : this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward.*

2. Discontent ; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endeav'd to it than now ;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers ; but he did long in vain ! *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet ; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-ease* mult kings neglect,
That private men enjoy ? *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heav'n cyele'd Euphrosyne,
And by men *heart-easing* mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm fun-flime, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are : it hath a trailing stalk, emitting clasps, whereby it fastens itself to whatever plant stands near it : the flower-cup consists of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves and are of an anomalous figure : the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-questing* son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue ;
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young ! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecstasick ; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art ;
For when on me thou thinkest, late in sadness,
A melting pleasure ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.
If we be *heart-sick*, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill ; hurt in the constitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
—Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mild like, in fold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter : it flows itself. *Martimer.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* Struck with sorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-sore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*String* and *heart*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle rived. *Fa. Qu.*

How out of tune the strings ?
—Not so ; but yet so false, that he grieves my very *heart-strings*. *Shakespeare.*

That grates my *heart-strings* : what should discontent him !
Except he thinks I live too long. *Drum.*
If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy *heart-strings* crack. *Taylor.*

There's the fatal wound,
That tears my *heart-strings* ; but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart ; infixed for ever in the mind.
Who is with him ?
—None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His *heart-stuck* injuries. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not ; for Adam, at the news
Heart-stuck, with chilling gripe of sorrow flood,
That all his senses bound ! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfix'd.
You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am *heart-whole*. *Drake.*

You are *heart-whole*.
Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder ; but I'll *heart-whole*. *Drake.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.
Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of slate withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.
With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud the cry,
While down her cheeks the gulfing torrents ran,
Felt falling on her hands. *Race.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition : *hearted*.

To **HEARTEN.** *v. a.* [from *heart*.]

1. To encourage ; to animate ; to stir up.
Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example and theirs, made an impression into the squadron. *Drake.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence :
Unheath your sword, good father ; cry, St. George's ! *Drake.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare
That he might conquer, *hearted* him, and charge him *hearted*. *Drake.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and flench'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Drake.*

2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at rest ; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *Milton.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made ; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome : now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare.*

Cricket, to Windford chimneys shalt thou leap,
Whereas thou find'st unrak'd, and *hearth* unweep,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, son ; for at thy birth
The fair ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place ;
Or, full with feedings, sink into a sleep :
Each household genius flees again in haste,
And from the *hearth* the little larks creep. *Drake.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincerely ; actively ; diligently ; vigorously.
Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily* ; yet the opposition ended there. *Drake.*

2. From the heart ; fully.
I bear no malice for my death ;
But those that fought it, I could with more *heartily* ;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakespeare.*

If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Pope.*

3. Eagerly ; with desire.
As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Adolph.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincerity ; freedom from hypocrisy.
This entertainment may a free face put on ; desire every from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour ; diligence ; strength.
The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or signifies us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Pope.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart*.] Without courage ; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chafe the trembling picket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to tint all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hounds ?
Turn thee, Bemolio ; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all ; nor was I us'd to fear. *Crash.*

The peasant were accustomed to payment, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Fresh.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted from their ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd. *Drake.*

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartless*.] Without courage ; faintly ; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heartless*.] Want of courage ; spirit ; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere ; undissembled ; warm ; zealous.
They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Drake.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace

With *beauty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please.

Dryden.

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he
has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *beauty* for the
government.

Swift.

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *beauty*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse.

Pope.

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *beauty* timber, being strong in all
positions, may be better trued in crofts and transverse work.

Watson's Architecture.

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging cill,

Sound savory, and basil *heart-hale*.

Spenser.

HEAT. *n. f.* [*heat*, *æst*, Saxon; *hætt*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the
object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we
denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*,
in the object is nothing but motion.

Locke.

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when
we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation,
which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there
is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation:
whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of mat-
ter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such
motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*.

Watts.

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason
of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means
of that *heat* which it hath from fire.

Holzer.

After they came down into the valley, and found the in-
tolerable *heats* which are there, and knew no means of lighter
apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing
the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their
work, and produce a pestilence among the people.

Addison.

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heat* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*,

a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*.

Moxon.

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a
weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many
causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*.

Dryden.

6. The state of being once hot.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,

And give him not the leisure to forget.

Dryden.

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is
an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you faw, let out the speedier pace;

But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race.

Dryden.

8. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their
faces, and broke out in their ribbons.

Addison.

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued
against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices
might be used to deliver them.

Sidney.

The friend hath lost his friend;

And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are curst

By those that feel their sharpness.

Shakespeare.

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but
must have displeased in the cool sedate reflections of his mind.

South's Sermons.

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the
chafe.

Asterbury.

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and
drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never
observed a sharper, who swept in into his hat.

Swift.

10. Faction; contest; party rage.

Our fate thinks not so: they are in a most warlike prepara-
tion, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their divi-
sion.

Shakespeare.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat*
elections were carried.

King Charles.

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe

Than those distemper'd *heats*?

11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her

With all the strength and *heats* of eloquence,

Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.

Addison.

To **HEAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven
times more than it was wont to be *heated*.

Daniel.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.

—Ay, to see meat fill knives, and wine *heat* fools.

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even with-
out increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter
than a rarer.

Arbutnot.

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast.

And your own fame now robs you of your rest.

Dryden.

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated*, the younger champion could not
stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the
gift, but for the honour.

Dryden.

HEATER. *n. f.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into
a box-iron, to smooch and plait linen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*eric*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide
green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked,
and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which
is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish
fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many
small seeds.

Miller.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread
the ashes.

Mortimer.

Off with bolder wing they soaring dare

The purple *heath*.

Townson.

2. A place overgrown with *heath*.

Say, from whence

You owe this strange intelligence? or why

Upon this blasted *heath* you stop our way

With such prophetic greeting?

Shakespeare.

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell
a great way into the sea.

Bacon.

HEATH-COCK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that fre-
quents *heaths*.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*,
and pout.

Carew.

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird

Which Phasis or Ionis yields

More pleasing mortals would afford

Than the fat olives of my fields.

Dryden.

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter Vetch, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant.

Ansforth.

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heiden*, German.] The gentiles; the pa-
gans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy
holy name.

Charnick.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a
ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathen* in Japan,
mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in
England.

Locke.

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend
the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples
of the ancient *heathen*.

Addison.

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things,
because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have
been a *heathen*.

Addison.

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained
to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St.
Paul excepted; the rest uneducated altogether, and unlettered
men.

Hosier.

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever
little they found yet there standing.

Spenser.

That execrable Cromwel made a *heathenish* or rather inhu-
man edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should
neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor
teach school.

South.

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of
heathens.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in oppo-
sition to *heathenism*.

Hammond.

HEATHY. *adj.* [from *heath*.] Full of *heath*.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy*
land.

Mortimer.

To **HEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*,
or *hoven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch *heaved* lay,
Chain'd on the burning like; nor ever hence

H.

- Had *heav'n*, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permission of all ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton.*
2. To carry. Now we bear the king
Tow'r'd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare.*
3. To raise; to lift. So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenser.*
Unhappy that I am, I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakespeare.*
He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*
4. To cause to swell. The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way. *Dryden.*
The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our triums and crowd upon our shores. *Tusson.*
5. To force up from the breast. Made she no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prick'd her heart. *Shakespeare.*
The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakespeare.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakespeare.*
7. To puff; to elate. The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the
English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill,
and marched into the plain. *Heyward.*
- TO HEAVE, v. n.
1. To pant; to breathe with pain. 'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakespeare.*
He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, diffends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*
2. To labour. The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a re-
formation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*
The wond'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or
ocean; I cannot feel the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of
waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonish-
ment. *Addison.*
Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*
The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*
4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit. HEAVE, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards. None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake
would settle them on the firm foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. Rising of the breast. There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise. But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his lodle caves. *Hudibras.*
- HEAVE OFFERING, n. f. An offering among the Jews. Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave*
offering, as ye do the *heave* offering of the threshing floor. *Num.*
- HEAVEN, n. f. [propon, which seems to be derived from
heaven, the places over head, Saxons.]
1. The region above; the expanse of the sky. A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakespeare.*
The race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether
than for the *heavens*, as the best Hebrews understand them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
P. laud, *Dryden.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls dependent.
It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven*, or to hell. *Shakespeare.*
Thee, the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell.
All yet left of that revolted host,
Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven. Now *heav'n* help him!
The will
And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n*
Left him at large. *Shakespeare.*
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and
thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a
testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Jerome.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials. Our brows
No more obey the *heavens* than our couriers. *Shakespeare.*
Take physick, pomp;
Exploit thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakespeare.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare.*
Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation; sublimity. O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heav'n* of invention.
It is often used in composition. *Shakespeare.*
- HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power. If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son
By some free sign. *Dryden.*
- HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions, name
of heaven. If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* flame. *Drake.*
Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along;
Moral truth, and mystic fong! *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poetry. *Shakespeare.*
- HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. My soul inspires.
As when we wrapt Troy's *heav'n-built* walls in fire. *Pope.*
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised towards the sky. Who taught that *heaven-directed* spirit to rise? *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven. O sacred weapon! left our truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*
- HEAVENLY, adj. [from *heaven*.]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of vi-
tue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one *heavenly*. *Seneca.*
worldly. Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a *heavenly*. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryden.*
- HEAVENLY, adv.
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven. Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, whose happy-making light alone,
Our *heav'nly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
- HEAVENWARD, adv. [*heaven* and *ward*, Saxons.] Towards
heaven. I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Pope.*
- HEAVILY, adv. [from *heav*.]
1. With great ponderousness. Ease must be 'impracticable to the envious: they're under
a double misfortune; common calamities and common *heav-*
ings fall *heavily* upon them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sorrowfully ; with an air of dejection.

I came hither to transport the tydings,

Which I have *heavily* born. *Shakespeare.*

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day ?

—O, I have past a miserable night.

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in

the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

HEAVINESS. *n. f.* [from *heavy*.]

1. Ponderousness ; the quality of being heavy ; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind ; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness* ; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker.*

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it sloop ; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverbs.*

Ye greatly rejoice ; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. *1 Peter.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry ; But *heaviness* foretells the good event. *Shakespeare.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with an *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakespeare.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought ; sluggishness ; torpidness ; dulness of spirit ; languidness ; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*, That makes the weight. *Shakespeare.*

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me ? This lethargy that creeps through all my senses ! *Addison.*

He would not violate that sweet recess, And found besides a welcome *heaviness*, Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

4. Oppression ; crush ; affliction.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce ; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot.*

HEAVY. *adj.* [heaviz, Saxon.]

1. Weighty ; ponderous ; tending strongly to the center ; contrary to light.

Mercennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful ; dejected ; depressed.

Let me not be light ; For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous ; oppressive ; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *Mac.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall pollute them with the *heaviness* found That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakespeare.*

Are you so gospell'd

To pray for this good man, and for his issue ? Whole *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave, And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Charters, at the levee, Tells with a sneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity ; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment ; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity ; indolent ; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd ; But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drowsy ; dull ; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *Luke.*

8. Slow ; sluggish.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom, And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare.*

9. Stupid ; foolish.

This *heavy* headed revel, East and West Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be accounted to base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knellet.*

10. Burdensome ; troublesome ; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours. *La. 11.*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded ; incumbered ; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not N° LXVIII.

willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon.*

12. Not easily digested ; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbutnot.*

13. Rich in soil ; fertile, as *heavy* lands.

14. Deep ; cumbersome, as *heavy* roads.

HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition ; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden ; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isaiah.*

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew.*

HEBDOMAD. *n. f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week ; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brann.*

HEBDOMADAL. *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly ; *HEBDOMADARY*. *adj.* consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brann.*

To *HEBETATE*. *v. a.* [*hebetas*, Latin ; *hebetar*, French.] To dull ; to blunt ; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from *hebetate*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUS. *n. f.* [*hebetus*, Latin.] Dulness ; obtuseness ; bluntness.

The phlegmatic feminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity, or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey.*

HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [*hebraisme*, French ; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICAN. *n. f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skillful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebraicisms* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebraic* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HECATOMBS. *n. f.* [*hecatombis*, French ; *hecatombis*, Latin.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs* ; None slave, none fuscit fox. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*, And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant fons in war succeed, And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addison.*

HECTICAL. *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from *hēctē*.]

HECTICK. *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from *hēctē*.]

1. Habitual ; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin ; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectic* fever hath got hold Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectic* student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

Like the *hectic* in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare.*

HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.]

1. A bully ; a blustering, turbulent, perversicuous, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hecters*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar, And drink to this celestial *hecter*. *Prior.*

To *HECTOR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten ; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectured* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave ; But she's a drudge, when *hecter'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hecting* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbutnot.*

7. HEDTOR. v. n. To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hedting*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet*.
One would think the *hedting*, the storming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spelt*.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hedder*. *Swift*.

HEDERACEOUS. adj. [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Diët*.
HEDGE. n. f. [*hæge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer*.

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope*.

Through the verdant maze

Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson*.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born* man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-prig*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare*.

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift*.

A person, who, by his file and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-prig* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift*.

7. HEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.
Hedge thy position about with thorns. *Exodus*.

Thou'lt ally'st must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon*.

2. To obstruct.
I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hof*.

3. To incircle for defence.
England, *hedged* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare*.

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,

That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare*.

4. To thrust up within an inclosure.
It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke*.

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge* in, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

Bay not me,

I'll not endure it: you forgot yourself

To *hedge* me in: I am a soldier. *Shakespeare*.

When I was hasty, thou *hedged* me longer:

I pe'three, let me *hedge* one moment more

Into thy promise; for thy life prefe're'd. *Dryden*.

When you are fawn on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some

business of your own. *Swift*.

7. HEDGE. v. n. To shift; to hide the head.
I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch? and yet you rogue will enconce your rage, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrafs. *Shakespeare*.

HEDGE-BORN. adj. [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,

Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight;

And should, if I were worthy to be judge,

Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* twain,

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare*.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. n. f. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGE-HOG. n. f. [*hedge* and *hog*.]

1. An animal fet with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.
Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare*.

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience,

the collumry of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the

dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the

right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a

brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick fet with

strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muf-

cule, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so with-

draw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his

thicket of prickles. *Ray*.

2. A term of reproach.
Didst thou not kill this king?
— I grant ye.

— Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare*.

3. A plant. *Ainsworth*.

4. The globe-fish. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. n. f. [*hedge* and *hysop*.] A species of wet low-wort.

Hedge-hysop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one; externally it is said to be a vulnerary.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. n. f. A plant.

The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointed becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds.

The species are five. *Miller*.

HEDGE-NETTLE. n. f. A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE. n. f. [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of caution for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left their *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which we do not of pleasant railery.

HEDGE-PIG. n. f. [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare*.

HEDGE-ROW. n. f. [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometimes walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green.
The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Arden*.

HEDGE-SPARROW. n. f. [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare*.

HE'DGING-BILL. n. f. [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hawk used in making hedges.

Comes maller Dametas with a *hedge-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Shakespeare*.

HE'DGER. n. f. [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper fat. *Milton*.

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past time. *Locke*.

7. HEED. v. a. [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;
But wonders much at those new vocal recs. *Dryden*.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular views of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and his attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke*.

HEED. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.
With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton*.

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke*.

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;

The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Alfieri*.

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.
Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught to reach catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* in their company. *Shakespeare*.

Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do feed by sight.

Take *heed*, ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds sing. *Shakespeare*.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

3. Care to avoid.
We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Bayle*.

4. Notice; observation.
Speech must come by hearing and learning; and *heed* give more *heed*, and mark words more than beats. *Bacon*.

5. Seriousness; staidness.
He did unfeal them, and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed* *Shakespeare*.

Was in his countenance.

6. Regard; respectful notice.
It is a way of calling a man a fool, when he *heeds* in jest to what he says. *L'Estrange*.

HE'DFUL. adj. [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.
Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare*.

2. Attentive; careful; observing.
I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late entering at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare*.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare*.

Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope*.

HE'DFULLY. adv. [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instruction.

struor, and heedfully listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HEEDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention. *Watts.*

HEEDILY. *adv.* Cautionously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HEEDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unoberving.

The *heedless* lover does not know

Whose eyes they are that would him fo. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,

Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Lect.*

HEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively. *Watts.*

Whilst ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEEDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention. *Watts.*

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pained, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedfulness*. *Lect.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [Heel, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,

His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;

With these 't' avoid, with that his fate to meet;

But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wifeman.*

2. The whole foot of animals. Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight. Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't.

4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard. Sir, when comes your book forth?

—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakespeare.*

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare.*

Could we break our way By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise

With blackest infurrection, to confound

Heav'n's purest light. *Milton.*

5. To pursue as an enemy. The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels* until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want I hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,

Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Ottway.*

6. To follow close as a dependent. Through proud London he came sighing on,

After th' admird *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

7. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyes. If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all

By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads

Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare.*

One half of man, his mind,

Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,

And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies; and

wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay

some of them by the *heels*. *Addison.*

8. Any thing shaped like a heel. At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with.

9. The back part of a shodden; whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;

Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakespeare.*

HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance. I cannot sing,

Nor *heel* the high lavalot, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the rest I'll whistle.

HEELER. *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To *HEEL-PIECE*, *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Art.*

HEFT. *n. f.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort. May be in the cup.

A spider sleep'd, and one may drink; depart,

And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge Is not infected: but if one prevent

Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known

How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides

With violent *hefts*. *Shakespeare.*

2. [For *heft*.] Handle. His only side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabic.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the

Arabs and Turks, who begin their computation from the day

that *Mahomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of

Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under

the reign of the emperor *Heradui*. *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *n. f.* [pea; one, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,

And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,

But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against

rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,

Nor thrifty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-MO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness. *Heigh-mo!* an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of

exultation. Well toff off our ale 'till we cannot stand,

And *heigh-bo* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned. Into what pit thou see'st,

From what *height* fall'n. *Milton.*

2. Altitude; space measured upwards. Abroad I'll study thee,

As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Tivcium, in Italy, a church that is in length

one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* not fifty.

Bacon's Natural History.

An amphitheatre appear'd,

Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;

That when a man was plac'd in one degree,

Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*

Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

3. Degree of latitude. Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru

to the South. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence. From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;

His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties,

nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity. By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,

From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,

I never did incense his majesty

Against Clarence. *Shakespeare.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,

When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,

Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion. Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once.

Did not the

Of Tinna first betray me, and reveal

The secret, wrict from me in the *height*

Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face

Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*

Of happiness! *Milton.*

7. Utmost exertion. Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your

breeding. *Shakespeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection. Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced

with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

To *HEIGHTEN.* *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate. Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our

country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endea-

ours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the

evils of a civil war? *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof

should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of

poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited

to the occasion. *Dryden.*

HEINOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *bain*, hate; or from

the Teutonic *hoon*, flame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high

degree. To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or

angels

angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed :

The image of a wicked *heinous* fault

Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

He'INOUSLY. adv. [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

He'INOUSNESS. n. f. [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogeri's Sermons.*

HEIR. n. f. [*heire*, old Fr. *heret*, Latin.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An heir signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?

—The *heir* of Alaision, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,

To bar my maller's *heirs* in true descent,

God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. *Peter.*

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate before things grew desperate. *Swift.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,

And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

To HEIR. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;

One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

He'IRESS. n. f. [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;

All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*

He'IRLESS. adj. [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of

The wrong I did myself; which was so much,

That *heir's* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

He'IRSHIP. n. f. [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe.*

He'IRLOOM. n. f. [*heir* and *zeloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inalienable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,

Transmitted to the hero's line;

Thence through a long descent of kings

Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HELD. The pretence and part pass. of hold.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELIACAL. adj. [*heliacque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

He'LIACALLY. adv. [from *heliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*;

and rainy in the Winter, when he rises *achronically*. *Dryden.*

He'LIICAL. adj. [*helic*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spiral; with many circumsolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helic* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not by any stroke, but from a velle at one end of it. *Willins.*

He'LIOD Parabolæ, in mathematics, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harrii.*

He'LIOTROPIC. adj. [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος* and *τροπή*.] The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harrii.*

He'LIOTROPE. n. f. [*ἥλιος* and *τροπή*; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turansol, or sun-flower.

'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Government of the Tongue.*

He'LIOSPHERICAL. adj. [*helic* and *sphere*.]

The *heliospherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but never terminates in it. *Harrii.*

He'LIX. n. f. [*helic*, Fr. *ἥλιος*.] A spiral line; a circutation.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the certain quantity of water which every *helic* does contain. *Willins's Description.*

HELL. n. f. [*pelle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell

That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *End. Scene.*

If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

Let none admire

That riches grow in hell; that soil may sell

Deserve the precious bane. *Idem.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold

The glorious light he forfeited of gold. *Idem.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to hell. *Idem.*

He descended into hell. *Idem.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of hell came about me; the furies of death

took me. *Idem.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught

are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;

They of both ends the middle two do fly;

The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,

Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,

To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear;

That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Idem.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his scraps.

This trusty squire, he had, as well

As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;

Not with a counterfeit piece

Of golden hoogh, but true gold lace. *Idem.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,

Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*. *Idem.*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much did he sustain,

While Saul and hell crost his strong fate in rain. *Idem.*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than it is modern.

HELL-BLACK. adj. Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head

In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have build'd up.

And quenched the stilled fires. *Idem.*

HELL-BRED. adj. [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,

With foul ensouled frowns and flashing eyes,

The *hell-bred* beast threw forth upon the skies. *Idem.*

HELL-BROTHER. n. f. [*hell* and *brother*.] A composition *hell'd* up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;

For a charm of pow'ful trouble,

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Idem.*

HELL-DOOMED. adj. [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of *hell*;

Hell-doom'd! and breath't defiance here and there.

Where I reign king! *Idem.*

HELL-GOVERNED. adj. Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,

As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,

Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Idem.*

HELL-HATED. adj. Abhorred like hell.

Back do I tose thee treasons to thy head,

With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Idem.*

HELL-HAUNTED. adj. [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Olmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,

And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,

And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,

Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Idem.*

HELL-HOUND. n. f. [*pelle* puny, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.

Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept

A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Idem.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed

Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,

The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Idem.*

2. Agent of hell.

HEL

I call'd

My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draft, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure.

Milton.

HELL-KITE. *n. f.* [*hell and kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word denotes detestation.

All my pretty ones!

Did you pay all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite*! all?

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,

At one fell swoop?

Shakspeare.

HELLEBORUS. *n. f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.

It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consists of several leaves placed obliquely, and expanding in form of a rose: in the centre of the flower rises the pointal, encompassed about the base with several little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous hulks are gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening long-wile, and full of roundish or oval seeds.

Miller.

HELLEBORUS. *n. f.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower is naked, confining of six leaves, expanding in form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded by six threads, which turn to a fruit: in which three membranaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed by a leafy wing.

Miller.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *helleborus* of the ancients.

Miller.

HELLENISM. *n. f.* [*hellenismus*, Græc.] An idiom of the Greek.

Amfworth.

HELLISH. *adj.* [*from hell.*]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander.

Saut.

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,

Now entering his great duel, not of arms,

But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles.

Milton.

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me.

Sidney.

HELLISHLY. *adv.* [*from hellish.*] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from hellish.*] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [*from hell.*] Towards hell.

Be next thy care the fable steep to place

Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face.

Pope.

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sigheim*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amynas* and *Bartius* among the Greeks.

Gibson.

HELM. *n. f.* [*helma*, Saxon, *from helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;

With plumed *helm* thy flay'r begins his arms.

Shakspeare.

Mneithus lays hard load upon his *helm*.

Dryden.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.

Camden.

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *copas mortuum* over the *helm*.

Boyle.

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms!

And such they are make happy states.

Ben. Johnson.

More in prosperity is reason lost

Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.

Desh.

Fair occasion flows the springing gale,

And int'ret guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail.

Pri.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no material objection against the design: let those who are at the *helm* contrive it better.

Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether

steer or *defender* is intended: I think *steer*.

Hammer.

You slander

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you curse them as enemies.

Shakspeare.

HELM. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To guide; to conduct.

Hammer.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,

must give him a better proclamation.

Shakspeare.

HELMED. *adj.* [*from helm.*]

1. Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Milton.

HELMET. *n. f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

Nº LXVIII.

HEL

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;

From *helmet* to the blood all bleeding o'er.

Shakspeare.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,

That they may crush down with a heavy fall

Th' usurping *helmet* of our adversaries.

Shakspeare.

Scov'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found.

Dryden.

HELMSTHICK. *adj.* [*from helmstet.*] Relating to worms.

Dick.

TO HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *hep*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*.

[*hilpan*, Gothic; *helfan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behave;

For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out.

God *helped* him against the Philistines.

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold.

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help*

his understanding and direct his expectations.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,

If all of you should join to *help* him out.

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause

these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service,

and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they stuck.

The god of learning and of light,

Would want to god himself to *help* him out.

2. To remove, or advance by help.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not

another to *help* him up.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, thy have

recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their

time.

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the

difficulty without any rebuke.

3. To free from pain or disease.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

4. To cure; to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair,

To *help* him of his blindness.

5. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;

And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we

cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon

them.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's

imperfections, that he cannot *help*.

Those closing flies might still continue bright;

But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,

Her wishes, which the could not *help*, would hide.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference

in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can

help in himself.

Those few who refuse among us, only because they cannot

help it.

6. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and

heard.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and

our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

7. To promote; to forward.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the

top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the exper-

iment.

8. **TO HELP.** *to.* To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and

whom again they would, they displace.

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him to his

oxen again.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,

And complacently *help'd* to all I hate;

Treated, carci'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

9. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you

Have *help* to make this rescue?

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,

And Dunby's matchless impudence

Help'd to support the knave.

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable

person.

10. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that

the actors should *help* out where the muses failed.

HELP. *n. f.* [*from the verb; helps*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escap'd his

enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

11 F

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke*.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smollett*.

2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as a *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon*.

3. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wiltam*.

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*.

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke*.

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Hilder*.

HELPER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists. There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings*.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 John*.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor*.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *Morse*.

3. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift*.

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dowry,

As it hath fated her to be my motive

And *helper* to a husband. *Shakspeare*.

HELPLESS. *adj.* [from *help* and *full*.]

1. Utterly; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,

'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*

He orders all the succours which they bring;

The *helpful* and the good about him run,

And form an army. *Dryden*.

2. Wholome; salutary.

A skillful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh*.

HELPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shroud

Cloze by the board the prince's main-mast bore;

All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryden*.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*;

but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers*.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?

'Twill then be infamy to scem your friend. *Pope*.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,

Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser*.

4. Unsupplied; void.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.

HELPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.

HELPLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.

HELTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As *Stimmer* fancies, from *heel* and *scatter*, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;

And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,

And tidings do I bring. *Shakspeare*.

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.

HELVE. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh*.

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The hedge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wife*.

2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakspeare*.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison*.

3. *interj.* Hem; [Latin.]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To cloze the hedge of cloth by a hem or double border; *sew* together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about

Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Shakspeare*.

Along the floor of silver streaming Thames, Whose rufhy bank, the which his river bends, *Shakspeare*.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had exacted therein to make a place for beholders. *Eden*.

What lets us then the great Jerusalem With valiant squadrons round about to hem. *Shakspeare*.

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone, Divided from the world for this, say they, *Shakspeare*.

Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny, Leaving affliction hence no way to fly. *Daniel*.

I hurry me in haste away,

And find his honour in a pound,

Hem'd by a triple circle round,

Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.

TO HEM. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY. *n. f.* [ἡμισ, half, and κρῆσις, the fold, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quart*.

HEMICYCLE. *n. f.* [ἡμικυκλον.] A half round.

HEMINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quart*.

HEMIPLEGY. *n. f.* [ἡμισ, half, and πλῆσις, to be seized.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorders of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. *n. f.* [ἡμισφαίριον; hemisphaire, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through a centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; the light

His day, which elc, as th' other *hemisphere*,

Night would invade. *Milton*.

God saw the light was good,

And light from darkness by the *hemisphere*

Divided. *Milton*.

A hill

Of Paradise, the highest from whose top

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken

Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton*.

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;

So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.

HEMISPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round; HEMISPHERICK. } containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Brown*.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of its *hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cap. *Woodward*.

HEMISTICK. *n. f.* [ἡμιστίχον; hemistiche, Fr.] Half a verse. He broke off in the *hemistich*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the lost part of the *hemistich*. *Dryden*.

HEMLOCK. *n. f.* [hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petal of the flower are blish, heart-shaped, and unequal: the lower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One first is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the seedlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Milton*.

He was met even now,

As mad as the vext sea, singing aloud,

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds, *Shakspeare*.

With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakspeare*.

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be sufficed by wood or stones, or that all men will be persuaded by *hemlock*. *Locke*.

HEMORRHAGE. *n. f.* [αιμαρρογια; hemorrhagie, French.] A HE MORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Bo*.

Twenty days falling will not diminish its quantity in such as one great *hemorrhage*. *Bo*.

HEMORRHOID. *n. f.* [αιμαρροιδες; hemorrhoids, French.] The piles; the emroids. *Bo*.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift*.

HEMORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from *hemorrhoid*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Bo*.

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H E N

Embost upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood.
HEMP, *n. f.* [*þenep*, Saxon; *hamp*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant
of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers
have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants.
It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great
quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c.
and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *bemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement,
both for their usefulness and profit. *Martinet.*

HEMP *Agrimony*, *n. f.* A plant.
The common *bemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and
fides of rivers. *Miller.*

HEMPEN, *adj.* [from *bemp*.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *bempen* rope he wears. *Spenser.*

Behold
Upon the *bempen* tackle ship-boys climbing.
Ye shall have a *bempen* caudle then, and the help of a
hatchet. *Shakespeare.*

I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *bempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

HEN, *n. f.* [*þenne*, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a house-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious
colours; the *hen* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally
takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hear-
ing, and by that means divers her with his songs during the
whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

The wild duck hence
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waite
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-DRIVER, *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walter.*

HE-N-HARM, *n. f.* [*hen* and *harm*.] A kind of kite. *Arifus.* So called
He-n-harrier. I probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED, *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly;
like a *hen*. A low word.

HEN-PECKED, *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a curfed the,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was
impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuth.*

HEN-ROOST, *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry
rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfer-
ing of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*

Her horse is frequented by a company of rogues, whom
she encourages to rob his *hen-roost*. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure
to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have fally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HENS-FEET, *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Amfworth.*

HENBANE, *n. f.* [*hyssopus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the
branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and
divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf,
the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the
top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse sta-
mina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles
a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two
cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found
growing upon the fides of banks and old dunghills. This is a
very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden.*

HE-NBIT, *n. f.* A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining
millet-feed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-
leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham.*

HENCE, *adv.* or *interj.* [*þeonan*, Saxon; *hence*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shaksf.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton.*

A fullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Rescommon.*

2. Away to a distance.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shaksf.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shaksf.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infested to this action. *Shakspeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

H E P

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters,
cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year
hence he may. *Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the
voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord
the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to pu-
trefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in help-
ing digestion. *Arbutnot.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling.*

Their light and grace, as stars do thence.

8. From *hence* is a virtuous expression, which crept into use, even
among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence*
was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his stary stands,
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden.*

To *hence*, v. a. [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch
to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney.*

HENCEFORTH, *adv.* [*þenonforþ*, Saxon.] From this time
forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakspeare.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy.

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can't not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day drop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFORTHWARD, *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time
to all futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other
than lord Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakspeare.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who
are endowed with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN, *n. f.* [*þinc*, a servant, and *man*, *Stinner*; *þencht*,
a horse, and *man*, *Spelman*.] A page; an attendant. Ob-
solete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakspeare.*

Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

TO HEND, v. a. [*þenban*, Saxon, from *henda*, low Latin, which
seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *bent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is
corrupt, and should be read *bemmed*.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *bent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakspeare.*

HE'NDECAGON, [*n. f.* [*indixa* and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven
sides or angles.

HEPATICAL, [*adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepatique*, French; from
HEPATICK, *ἥπαρ*.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if
red and copious, it's *hepatic*. *Harvey.*

The cythral gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatic*
gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot.*

HIPS, *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Arifus.*

In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *hips* and
haws, which prekrve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PULAR, *adj.* [*ἑπτα* and *capula*.] Having seven
cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON, *n. f.* [*heptagonus*, French; *ἑπτα* and *γωνία*.] A
figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or
sides.

HEPTARCHY, *n. f.* [*heptarchie*, Fr. *ἑπτα* and *αρχή*.] A seven-
fold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the
Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it
into *into*

into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Male*.
 The next returning planetary hour
 Of Mars, who shad'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
 His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden*.
HER. pron. [pera, hep, in Saxon, stood for their, or of them, which at length became the female possessive.]
 1. Belonging to a female; of a fit; or of a woman.

About his neck
 A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
 Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
 The opening of his mouth. *Shakspeare*.
 Still new favourites she chose,
 'Till up in arms my passion rofe,
 And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley*.
 One month, three days, and half an hour,
 Judith held the foreign pow'r;
 Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
 But so weak and small *her* wit,
 That she to govern were unfit,
 And so Sannaia took *her* place. *Cowley*.

2. The oblique case of *she*.
 England is fo idly king'd,
 Her sceptre so fanatically borne,
 That *her* attends *her* not. *Shakspeare*.
 She cannot seem deform'd to me,
 And I would have *her* seem to others fo.
 The moon arose clad o'er in light,
 With thousand stars attending on *her* train;
 With *her* flies, with *her* set again;
 Should I be left, and should be lost, the sea,
 That bury'd *her* lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden*.
HER. pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her*.

This pride of *her*,
 Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakspeare*.
 Thine own worthiness,
 Will still that thou art mine not *her* confess. *Cowley*.
 Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
 And what his fortune wanted, *her* could mend. *Dryden*.
 I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
 Indeed to save a crown, not *her*, but yours. *Dryden*.

HERALD. n. f. [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]
 1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.
 May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
 For strict degrees of rank or title look;
 'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
 And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben. Johnson*.

When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,
 And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare*.
 After my death I wish no other *herald*,
 No other speaker of my living actions,
 But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakspeare*.
 Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
 Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden*.

Please thy pride, and search the *herald's* roll,
 Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden*.
 2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.
 It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
 When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
 Such dreadful *heralds* to admonish us. *Shakspeare*.
 It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
 To introduce as an *herald*. A word not used.

We are sent.
 To give thee from our royal master thanks;
 Only to *herald* thee into his fight,
 Not pay thee. *Shakspeare*.

HERALDRY. n. f. [*heraulterie*, French; from *herald*.]
 1. The art or office of a herald.
 I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham*.
 Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
 In ancient veins, *her* *heraldry* began. *Dryden*.
 'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drew
 Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham*.

2. Blazonry.
 Metals may blazon common beauties; she
 Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleveland*.
HERB. n. f. [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke*.

In such a night
 Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
 That did renew old *Etion*. *Shakspeare*.
 With sweet-smelling *herbs*
 Espoused Eve deck'd first *her* nuptial bed. *Milton*.
 Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
 Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley*.
 If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts*.

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have *herb* grinders, and chew much. *Dreux*.

HERB Christopher, or Bane-herb. n. f. A plant.
 The flower consists of five leaves, placed circularly in form of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Muse*.
HERBACIOUS. adj. [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.
 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Dreux*.
 2. Feeding on vegetables.
 Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious *herbivorous* eating, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbivorous* to grazing and comminution of vegetables. *Locke*.

HERBAGE. n. f. [*herbage*, French.]
 1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
 Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
 Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dreux*.
 At the time the deluge came the earth was *herbivorous*, and thronged with animals. *Muse*.

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.
HERBAL. n. f. [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.
 We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Dreux*.
 Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of cases. *Muse*.
 As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbs* are ample testimonies thereof. *Dreux*.
 Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Muse*.
HERBALIST. n. f. [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.
Herbalists have thus distinguished them, naming *herbs* male whole leaves are lighter, and fruit and apocarpous. *Dreux*.
HERBARIUM. n. f. [A word, I believe, only to be found in *herb*.]
 Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arch'd over head,
 And deck'd with flowers and *herbary* dainties. *Dreux*.
HERBARIUM. n. f. [*herbarium*, from *herba*, Latin.] Ornamented in herbs.
Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in dividing plants of the same denomination. *Dreux*.

He was too much swayed by the opinion that among
 amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or number of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Dreux*.

As to the fuci, their feed hath been discovered at *herb* me first by an ingenious *herbalist*. *Dreux*.
HERBULET. n. f. [Diminutive of *herb*; or of *herb*, Latin.]
 A small herb.

Even so
 These *herbulets* shall, which we upon you flow. *Dreux*.
HERBULET. adj. [*herbuleti*, Latin.] Growing into *herb*.
HERBULET. adj. [*herbuleti*, Latin.] Covered with *herb*.
HERBORIST. n. f. [from *herb*.] One curious in *herb*. *Dreux*.
 This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower peels in about an hour. *Dreux*.
HERBOROUGH. n. f. [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *herbar*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into to cart, took order to have his arms set up in his hall; *herborist* said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason, no witness appearing against him. *Dreux*.

HERBOUS. adj. [*herbous*, Latin.] Abounding with *herb*.
HERBULENT. adj. [from *herbula*.] Containing *herb*. *Dreux*.
HERBWOMAN. n. f. [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman who sells *herbs*.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, *herb*, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Dreux*.
HERBY. adj. [from *herb*.] Having the nature of *herb*.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, soil and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Dreux*.
HERD. n. f. [Japhet, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks and herds* are sheep and oxen or deer.
 Note a wild and wanton *herd*.

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare*.
 'T here find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
 The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Dreux*.
 2. A company of men, in contempt or dereliction.
 Survey the world, and where one Cato dwells,
 Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dreux*.
 I do not remember where ever God delivered his *herd* of the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Dreux*.

3. It is anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [*herd*, Saxon.] A fence still retained a composition: as *goatherd*.

To *HERD. v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run in herds or companies.
 Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dreux*.

HER

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to en-
dear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like
fellow-failors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem

One of the number. *Addison.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,

And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walpole.*

To *HERD*. v. a. To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,

However great we are, honest and valiant,

Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben. Jonson.*

HERDROOM. n. f. [*herd* and *room*.] A keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdsgroom*, and none other,

Which over the possie hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

HERDSMAN. } n. f. [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tend-

HERDSMAN. } ing herds; formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,

In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,

Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou

Thy rural latches to his entrance open,

I will devise a death cruel for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold

A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least

To the faithful *herdsman*'s art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, thunning heat,

Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds

At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milton.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsman*, round

The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted by con-

sent. *Lodge.*

HERE. adv. [*per*, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,

Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins

Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,

While he his second misery suffers here!

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Then *here's* for earnest:

'Tis finish'd, and the dusk that yet remains

Is but the native horror of the wood. *Dryden.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;

To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

4. It is often opposed to *there*. Dispers'd; in one place and another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;

Doth that bode weeping?

—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see

thee traive, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;

Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet

briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the

ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the

shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in

order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestion, have

drawn in *here* and *there* a single profelyte. *Gower, of the Yngus.*

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was

rebuild, not precisely, by raising continued streets in any one

part; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which

others by degrees were joined. *Spratt.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give

some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain,

here a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and

savanas in another. *Lodge.*

5. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkid;

Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakespeare.*

HEREABOUTS. adv. [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's

bridge. *Addison in Italy.*

HEREAFTER. adv. [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather

than story him in his own heart y. *Shakespeare.*

N° LXXIX.

HER

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, depart's
From Canaan, to aland *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,

And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

HEREAFTER. n. f. A future state.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,

And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

I kill shall wait

Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREAFTER. adv. [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative,

with a gatland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*,

demanded what this singularity could mean. *Hosier.*

HEREBY. adv. [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before,

it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hosier.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being

in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby*

we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. adv. [*heres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occu-

ped as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy

hereditary, the power which is now in the world is not that

which was Adam's. *Lodge.*

HEREDITAMENT. n. f. [*hereditum*, Latin.] A law term den-

oting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HEREDITARY. adj. [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.]

Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by

inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

'I heie old fellows

Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakespeare.*

He shall ascend

The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign

With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend

Their fight, and to their earthly mother tend,

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes

Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden.*

When heroic verse his youth shall raise,

And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden.*

HERE'DITARILY. adv. [*from hereditary*.] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of

his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who

loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HEREIN. adv. [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highlysoever it may please them with words of truth

to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hosier.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakespeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly

revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously

wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is re-

solved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREINTO. adv. [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our

laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than

with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hosier.*

HEREOF. adv. [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare.*

HEREON. adv. [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall

into question. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HEREOUT. adv. [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing

Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except

hereafter, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry,

and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not

unworthy to be retained.

HERMITICAL. adj. [*It should be written heremital, from her-*

mite, of *herem*, a desert; *heremique*, French.] Solitary;

suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremital* state of life, that none

of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a

rock. *Pope.*

HERESY. n. f. [*heresie*, French; *heresis*, Latin; *hairesis*.]

An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic

and orthodox church.

Hereby prevail'd only by a counterfeit shew of reason,

whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be

convicted of fraud by manifest remembrance clearly true, and

unable to be withstood. *Hosier.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon mens

wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in states.

Bacon, Essay 59.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty, and dissipation. *King Charles.*

HERESARCH. *n. f.* [*heresarch*, French; *ἡρσάρχης* and *ἡρσάρχης*.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.

The pope declared him not quite an heretic, but an *heresarch*. *Stillingsfleet.*

HERETICK. *n. f.* [*heretique*, Fr. *hérétique*.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

I rather will suspect the fun with cold

Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,

In him that was of late an *heretick*, *Shakespeare.*

As from as faith. *Shakespeare.*

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or

schismatic be suffered to go into those countries. *Lacon.*

No *heretick* desire to spread *Davies.*

Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a

father. *Baker.*

When a Popist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means

Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any

persons wilfully and contentiously obdurate in fundamental

errors. *Watts.*

HERETICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of

Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant

it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal per-

suasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the

church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the

same? *Hosker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy

that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decey of Piety.*

HERETICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretick*.] With heresy.

HERETIC. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

Lord Amelius said she, I have long desired to know you

heretofore, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your

person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious,

that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priest-

hood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more

Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HERETO. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man

hereto is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whose

affineth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his

authority whose words they are. *Hosker.*

Agreeable *hereto* it might not be amiss to make children,

as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story of any

thing they know. *Lacks.*

HEREWITH. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.

You, fair fit, be not *herewith* dismayd.

But constant keep the way in which we stand. *Spenser.*

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surpris'd by the

Scots. *Hayward.*

HERIOT. *n. f.* [*heriot*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the

death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the

landholder's possession. *Hosker.*

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true

possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispendeth with his con-

science to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every

year. *Hosker.*

Though thou consume but to renew,

Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made

the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of

him in a puse to you. *Dryden.*

HERITABLE. *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] Whatever may be inher-

ited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*,

according to the laws of England. *Hale.*

HERITAGE. *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Spenser.*

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another

world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indif-

ference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*

HERMAPHRODITE. *n. f.* [*hermaprodite*, French; from *ἑρμᾶς*

and *ἄφροδιτης*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right

Canonical *hermaprodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness

hermaprodites. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermaprodite*.] Partaking

of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds, and *hermaproditical* princi-

ples, that contain the radicality and power of different forms.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

HERMETICAL. *adj.* [from *Hermet*, or *Hermetus*, the son of

HERMETICK. *adj.* [from *Hermet*, or *Hermetus*, the son of

French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing *hermetically*, is to

heat the neck of a glass 'till it is just ready to melt, and then

with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Boyle.*

The tube was closed at one end with *dischydration*, and

an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the

hermetical or chymical art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed

glass, and vessels close covered with paper; and next to this

but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air

and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced

there. *Boyle.*

HERMIT. *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *heremita*,

ignivivus.] 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to

contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, five-score Winters worn,

Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*

You were pleased to lay this command upon me, to give

you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place:

I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* would

than a courtier can render. *Boyle.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign,

took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into the soli-

tary spot. *Boyle.*

Come, inspiration, from thy *hermit* cell,

By mortals seldom found. *Shakespeare.*

2. A beadman; one bound to pray for another. *Boyle.*

For those of old,

And the late dignities heap'd up to them,

We rest your *hermit*. *Shakespeare.*

HERMITAGE. *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The residence of a

hermit.

By that painful way they pass

Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;

On top whereof a sacred chapel was,

And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Boyle.*

Go with speed

To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,

Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Boyle.*

And may at last my weary age

Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,

The hairy gown and mossy cell,

Where I may fit and rightly dwell

Of every star that heav'n doth show,

And ev'ry herb that feeds the dew. *Boyle.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to the *hermitage*:

it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods

and rocks. *Boyle.*

HERMITESS. *n. f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to soli-

tude.

HERMITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a *hermit*.

HERMODACTYL. *n. f.* [*hermodactyl*, and *ἡρμόδακτυλος*.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure,

and represents the common figure of a heart cut in twain,

half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought

into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt

and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh in water

or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, with

they eat in order to make themselves fat. The doctors

which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are not well

used. *Hill.*

HERN. *n. f.* [Contracted from *Herons*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the *herons*, *herons*, and *bittern*.

HERNHILL. *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.

HERNIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, denoted by

the name of the part affected. *Boyle.*

A *hernia* would certainly succeed,

HERO. *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.] 1. A man eminent for bravery.

In which were held, by sad decease,

Heracles and *heracles*. *Cleaveland.*

I sing of *heros* and of kings,

In mighty numbers mighty things.

Heracles in animated marble shown.

In this view he ceases to be an *heros*, and his name is no

longer a virtue. *Boyle.*

These are thy honours, not that here thy bull

Is mix'd with *heros*, or with kings thy dull. *Boyle.*

Heracles, kings, *Boyle.*

Joy thy wish'd approach to see.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROESS. *n. f.* [from *heros*; *herois*, Latin.] A *herois*; a

male *heros*.

In which were held, by sad decease,

Heracles and *heracles*. *Cleaveland.*

Heracles and *heracles*. *Hill.*

HEROICAL. *adj.* [from *heros*.] Befitting an hero; heroic.

Mulidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden.*

HEROICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;

And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HEROICK. *adj.* [from *heros*; *heroique*, French.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,

Bring but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakespeare.*

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name

To person, or to poem. *Milten.*

Verbe makes *heroick* virtue live,

But you can life to verbes give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.

Methinks *heroick* poetry, 'till now,

Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could

desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the be-

ginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary

war. *Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest which the soul of man is

capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to

heroick virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HEROICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *He-*

roically is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself

Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd

A life heroic. *Milten.*

HEROINE. *n. f.* [from *heros*; *heroine*, French.] A female

hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heresi*.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,

New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;

The *heroine* allum'd the woman's place,

Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*

Then shall the British stage

More noble characters expose to view,

And draw her finish'd *herosines* from you. *Adisson.*

HEROISM. *n. f.* [*heroisme*, French.] The qualities or character

of an hero.

If the *Odyssey* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is more in-

structive: the *Iliad* abounds with more *heroism*, this with more

morality. *Broomer.*

HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of flag and *heron* full,

Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when the soareth high, freshwinds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hera*.

The tow'ring hawk like future poets fang,

Who terror bears upon his foaming wing;

Let them on high the frighted *hera* harvey,

And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HERONRY. } *n. f.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced

HERONSHAW. } *herony*.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *herony* above three miles.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

HERPES. *n. f.* [*herpes*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two

kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon

the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and pen-

etrating, so as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care

of. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and,

If the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes*

exedens. *Wijeman.*

HERRING. *n. f.* [*hereng*, French; *herring*, Saxon.] A small

sea-fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard,

hering, mackerel, and cod. *Carew.*

Buy my *hering* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a

substantive going before: as, this is *hers* house, this house is

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,

Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Rassamun.*

Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;

Their friends attend the *herse*, the next relations mourn. *Dryden's Virgil.*

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,

And frequent *herse* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

TO HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herse.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels

in her ear. O, would she were *herse'd* at my foot, and the

ducati in her coffin. *Shakespeare.*

The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse,

And *herse'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

The house is *herse'd* about with a black wood,

Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree:

Each flower's a pregnant poison, try'd and good;

Each herb a plague. *Croftaco.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the

oblique cases reciprocal.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,

Since that our brother dubb'd them gentewomen,

Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

The more the looks, the more her fears increase.

At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

HERSELIKE. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to fun-

erals.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp,

you shall hear as many *herselike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

TO HERSE. *v. a.* [German, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To

hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, how nist the time of merry make,

Nor Pan to *herse*, nor with love to play;

Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,

Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

Thenceforth it firmly was established,

And for Apollo's honour highly *herse'd*. *Spenser.*

But were thy years green as now be mine,

Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,

And *herse* with hymns thy lady's gloire. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty;

hesitation.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to

try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals expol'd to

the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately

stopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived

and died in such a manner as to show that they believed their

own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

TO HESITATE. *v. a.* [*hesitare*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be

doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the

seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's chal-

lenge. *Broomer.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;

Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,

A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HE'SITATION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one:

they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each

peruser. *Woodward.*

2. Intermision of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with

such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly

able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [German, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.

If thou be the most kind preterver

Of living wights, the sovereign lord of all,

How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,

Thou dost afflict the not deservet,

As him that doth thy lovely *hest* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate

To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,

Refusing her grand *hest*. *Shakespeare.*

HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclitus*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin;

ετεροκλιτης and *κλιτης*.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension,

by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclitic* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in

the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Anything or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclitic*.] Deviating from

the common rule.

Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or pre-

fixent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HETERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxos*, French; *ετεροδοξος* and *δοξος*.]

Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Luce.*

HETERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HETEROGENEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; *heteros* and *gēnes*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneous* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*heterogeneit*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposite of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.
2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and foot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [*heteros* and *gēnos*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have with great care observed the condition of such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immerged and included in the mafs of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*heteros* and *gēnos*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropic fall at noon always to the North.

HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [*heapan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack.
Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my harm for't. *Shakespeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayes.*

2. To chop; to cut.
Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare.*

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryden.*

3. To fell, as with an ax.
He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakespeare.*

Yet shall the axe of justice betwix him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain bearing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe.
Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed*
him out a sepulchre on high. *Isaiah.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *King Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mart.*

5. To form laboriously.
The gate was adamant; eternal frame!
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing
old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope.*

HEWER. *n. f.* [*from hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HEXAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *hex* and *gonia*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [*from hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and ballad diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [*from hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonity*, or hexangular

cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [*hex* and *metron*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English *hexameter*. *Dryden.*

HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [*hex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal, of various sizes, some clear, and others a little foiled. *Woodward.*

HEXAPOD. *n. f.* [*hex* and *podis*.] An animal with six feet.

I take thofe to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are scarce in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [*hex* and *stix*.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [*from high*.] An expression of joy, or acclamatory exhortation; the contrary to the *Latin hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the wood with peaceful lyric;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyric. *Pope.*

HEYDAY. *interj.* [*for high day*.] An expression of exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st *hey hey* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Shakespeare.*

HEYDAY. *n. f.* A frolic; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare.*

HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolic dance.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the long way right
With *heyde gives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

HIA TION. *n. f.* [*from hie*, Latin.] The act of yawning.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or *hailing* open mouth, conceive the intention thereof to remove the excess of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HIA'TUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach.
Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the let, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with the world.

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of *hiatus* a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *P. J.*

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in a *hibernal* conjunction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I fancy, from *hic deus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by children of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Belton.*

HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice refigure,
As if he had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cassiodorus.*

Sneezing cures the *hiccough*, and is profitable *non modo* in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the stomach be hurt, singulus or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nausea. *Belton.*

Hi'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

Hi'CKUP. *v. n.* [*corrupted from hiccough*.] To fob with convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*. *Belton.*

Hi'CKWALL. } *n. f.* A bird. *As with*

Hi'CKWAY. }

Hi'DDEN. } *part. pass. of hide.*

'Thus fame shall be archiver's, renowned on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

Hi'DE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; *part. pass. hid* or *hidden*. [*hid*, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

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Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Avastur, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee. *Shakespeare.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,
And focks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The sev'n part lays *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide;
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *bid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from fluff to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into
our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and
knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection. *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses,
puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under
a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is filled with peace. *Rowe.*

*HI*DE. *v. n.* To lye *hid*; to be concealed.
A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at
work in a wood, to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'ftrange.*

Our boldest talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open firefront in the shade:

Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,

Weakness or decay. *Pope.*

HIDE and *SEEK*. *n. f.* A play in which some hide themselves,
and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide*
and seek in my hair. *Swift.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hiden*, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]
1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon pass
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pisistratus was fust to grasp their hands,
And sowed fast *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.
Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!

How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shak.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *bida*, barbarous
Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Answer to the*

One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchellier
book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before
of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest,
and how they were holden. *Watson.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]
1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard
to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up
or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by
poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or
a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give
way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open
without somewhat put into it. *Bacon.*

Like flinted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.
And still the harsher and *hidebound*,

The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.
ANSWER TO THE

*HI*DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideus*, French.] Horrible; dreadful;
shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Pro-
teus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Stdney.*

Thou echo'st me,
As if there were some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be flown. *Shakespeare.*

I fled and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and fish'd
From all her caves, and back rebounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grow stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish fumes return;

Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with
such vehemence, that it puts the sea i to the most horrible dis-
order, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and
amazing noise. *Woodward.*

*HI*DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a
manner that shocks.

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
'Than I have drawn it in my canvas. *Shakespeare.*

Nº LXIX

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but
the sense is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

*HI*DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadful-
ness; terror.

*HI*DEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

*HI*E. *v. n.* [*hiesan*, Saxon.]
1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*. *Spenser.*

In a fair moon-shine night thither he *hies* to dig it up. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shakespeare.*

Some to the thores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The snail no sooner hies,
But virtue heard it, and away the *hy'd*. *Crofton.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now
almost obsolete in all its uses.

Aufter *hy'd* him;
Cruel Aufter thither *hy'd* him. *Crofton.*

*HI*ERARCH. *n. f.* [*hierarch* and *arx*; *hierarchus*, Fr.] The
chief of a sacred order.

Angels by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchies* in orders bright. *Milton.*

*HI*ERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*.]

Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

*HI*ERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French; from *hierarch*.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchie* of angels shewn,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnic blood
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Dante.*

These the supreme king,
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarch*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

Jehova, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarch*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

The blessedlest of mortal wights, now questionless the high-
est faint in the celestial *hierarch*, began to be so importuned,
that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to
her. *Hovell.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of
Scotland than the *hierarch* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old levitical *hierarch* continued, it was part of
the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church
established under the *hierarch* of bishops. *Swift.*

*HI*EROGLYPH. } *n. f.* [*hieroglyph*, French; *iesop*, sacred,
*HI*EROGLYPHICK. } and *γλῶσσοι*, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental
affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones,
when her nest was set on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A lamp among the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life.

Wilkins's Deduct.

The first writing they used was only the single pictures and
gravings of the things they would represent, which way of
expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and conse-
quently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign those
animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

*HI*EROGLYPHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the
*HI*EROGLYPHICK. } noun.] Emblematical; expressive of
some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban
marble. *Sandys.*

Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*,
which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradi-
tion,

tion, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.
HIEROGlyphically. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*, as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*hierō* and *γραφία*.] Holy writing.
HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*hierō* and *φαντα*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Hecin the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hieropiants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.
Hale.

TO HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.
 In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends.
Hale.

Bale thou art!
 To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
 To gain thy knight an op'nt spouse.
Hudibras.

Why all this *higging* with thy friend about such a paultry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?
Arbutnot.

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [*heah*, Saxon; *hoog*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
 And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shak.
 Their ancles, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.
Bacon.
 The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.
Burnet.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft.
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
 That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.
Dryden.
 Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast species of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.
Lucke.

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.
 O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
 To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low.
Dryden.

5. Exalted in sentiment.
 Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state.
Milton.

6. Difficult; abstruse.
 They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things.
Shaksf.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.
 His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.
Clarendon.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.
 The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.
Clarendon.

9. Severe; oppressive.
 When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent profecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.
Bacon.

10. Noble; illustrious.
 Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

—Is it come to that? I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked *so high* blood.—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.
Shaksf.
 He wooeth both *high* and low, both rich and poor.
Shaksf.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.
 More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
 Or unseem rocks, than in *high* storms are lost.
Denham.
 Spiders cannot easily weave their nets in a *high* wind.
Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*;
 Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
 In its full fury.
Addison.

12. tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.
 Not only tears

Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within
 Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,
 Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fore
 Their inward state of mind.
Milton.

Can heav'nly minds such *high* repentment show,
 Or exercise their spirit in human woe?
Dryden.

13. Full; complete.

High time now 'gan it was for Una fair,
 To think of those her captive parents dear.
 Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?
Spenser.
High time it is this war now ended were.
Spenser.
 It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain, that forms were already upon their march towards the well.
Clarendon.
 It was *high* time for the lords to look about them.
Clarendon.

14. Strong talked; gufful.
 Solomon liv'd at ease, and full
 Of honour, wealth, *high* fare, aim'd not beyond
 Higher design than to enjoy his state.
Milton.
High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies.
Bacon.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the north, or low to the south.

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.
Gros.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who made the same according to the seven planets.
Bacon.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at *so high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* trades, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superior region.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
 He sigh'd.
Dryden.

ON HIGH. Aloft; above; into superior regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on *high*,
 With adamantine columns threatens the sky.
Dryden.

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n's deities;
 But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n's
 So prevalent, as to concern the mind
 Of God *high-bless'd*, or to incline his will,
 Hard to belief may seem.
Milton.

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
 Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
 These many summers on a sea of glory;
 But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
 At length broke under me, and now has left me
 Weary, and old with service, to the mory
 Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.
Shaksf.

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes
 Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
 There chuse some worthy partner of your heart.
Johnson.

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty stature.

I know him by his stride,
 The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
 Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud.
Milton.

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
 The *high-built* elephant his cattle rears,
 Looks down on man below, and strikes the dust.
Gros.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

If a fever happens in a rancid oily state of blood; it produces a scorbatic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and livid in the skin.
Foster.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
 His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.
Dryden.

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of bell and metal, would still be bragging of his family.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.
Pope.

HIGH-FLYING. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flyer*; and is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart.
Swift.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high*, and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
 Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend.
Dryden.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the notion of marriage.

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
 Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden.

HIGH-HEAPED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

- The plenteous board *high-beap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*
2. Raised into high piles.
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-beap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope.*
- HIGH-BEAP'ED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.
By these embroider'd *high-beel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught at in a noose. *Swift.*
- HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.
By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-METLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.
He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-metled*
Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on
other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*
- HIGH-MYND'ED. Proud; arrogant.
My breast I'll burst with fraining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* trumpet. *Stakep.*
- Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest
by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Romans.*
- HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politics.
This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled*
men I have met with. *Swift.*
- HIGH-RED. Deeply red.
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested
upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time af-
forded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*
- HIGH SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.
Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals,
and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*
- HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upwards.
Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery;
But if these countrymen bear fire enough,
What need we any t'pur but our own curse? *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.
HIGH-STOMACHED. Obdurate; lofty.
High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-TASTED. Gustful; piquant.
Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*
- HIGH-VECED. Enormously wicked.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-veced* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-WOUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.
Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *Pope.*
- HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to
their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold wa-
ter does them no harm. *Locke.*
- The wood'n'g beech
Beholds her brother's steeds moon her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*
- HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant
of mountains. *Addison.*
- His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*
- HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us
into different fashions, cannot but be useful to the publick,
and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison.*
- It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to support and en-
liven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Asterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongfully win. *Shakespeare.*
4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself
more *highly* than he ought to think. *Romans.*
- HIGHMOST. *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.
Now is the fun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey; and from nine 'till twelve
Is three long hours. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the surface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakespeare.*
- How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect prince, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*
- Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal
highness. *Dryden.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.
Detraction from God was a terror to me, and by reason
of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job.*
- HIGHT. (This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite
6
- tense with a passive signification: *petan*, to call, Saxon; *bessen*,
to be called, German.)
1. Was named; was called.
The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherewith eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Spenser.*
- Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing lood, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive, and signifies called;
named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.
Amongst the reft a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubbard. *Spenser.*
- HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the
tide.
They have a good way in Essex of draining of lands that
lie below the *high-water*, and that are something above the low-
water mark. *Morimer.*
- HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path.
So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather to go astray. *Spenser.*
- Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appian,
who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*
- Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*
- I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the
highway to lose. *Child.*
- HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plun-
ders on the publick roads.
'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*,
that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*
- A remedy like that of giving my money to an *high-*
wayman before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent
the sin of robbery. *Swift.*
- HIGHGLASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gaiety.
Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof
than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is,
a sober incense from wine. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- HILB, in *Ælric's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady; so
Hildebert is a noble lord; *Matilda*, an heroic lady; and in
the same sense is *Wig* also found. *Gibson.*
- HILDBING. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord; perhaps *hilding*
means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has
only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of re-
proach abbreviated from *hildering*, degenerate. *Hugh's Speng.*]
1. A forty, paltry, cowardly fellow.
He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on.
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more
in your respect. *Shakespeare.*
- Your are cubb'd from that enlargement by
The consequence o' th' crown, and must not foil
The precious note of it with a base slave,
A *hilding* for a liverly, a squire's cloth. *Shakespeare.*
- This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at naught. *Retius.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakespeare.*
- HILL. *n. f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a
mountain.
My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*
- Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*
- Three fides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to rile epy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art. *Fairfax.*
- When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Grenville.*
- A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral,
which, by a plactick virtue and the efficacy of subterranean
fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do
increase and grow. *Clyne.*
- HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.
Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge you, doth a *hillock* throw by the lofty Olympus! *Sidney.*
- Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row clens, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*
- This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie
scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these
dominions. *Addison.*
- HILLY. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the sur-
face.
Towards the *hilly* corners of Drunna remain yet her very
Aborigenes, fatally thrust amongst an assembly of mountains,
Howl,
Climbing

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar.

Dryden.

Lo! how the Norick plains

Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughtered knights. *Philips.*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho'
a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Adelphi.*

HILT. *n. f.* [Hilt, Saxon, from *heilan*, to hold.] The handle
of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,

And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; & crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Take thou the *hilt*,

And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brads displays

A ruddy gleam; & whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope.*

HIM. [*him*, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he reftored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Genfii.*

2. *Him* was anciently used for it in a neutral sense.

HIMSELF. *pron.* *him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend
is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *him-*
self. *Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one

Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is cover'd

Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil dispo-
sition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set
awork by a reprovable badness in *himself*. *Shakespeare.*

4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispo-
sitions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much
himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his
joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

HIN. *n. f.* [*hin*, Saxon.] A measure of liquids among Jews, con-
taining about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the

fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exodus.*

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*. [*hyn*, Saxon.]

Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind* legs. See

HINDER and **HINDEST**.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour ga-
thers itself into a ball. *Roy.*

The flag

Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'erake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND. *n. f.* [*hinde*, Saxon; from *hineus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of a red deer.

How, he flew with glancing dart amidst,

A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy

Did love as life. *Spenser.*

Can't thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,

Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden.*

2. [*hine*, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by
their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to
Datchet-lane. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*hine*, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustic.

To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,

Now like those, when rolling thunders roar,

And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloath'd himself in coarse array,

A lab'ring *hind* in show. *Dryden.*

HINDERRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Amfworth.*

To **HINDER.** *v. a.* [*hine*, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop;

to let, to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.

Genfii.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were

hindered in their labour. *Widdem.*

You minims of *hindring* knot-grafs made;

You bead, you acorn.

Shakespeare.

If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is
not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away
from the giver. *Taylor.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of
some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and exe-
cuted happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families,

from having the same right? *Locke.*

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position con-
trary to that of the face.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hind*
feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a fluted con-
bracement.

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
kept himself from sliding off his back.

HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; hindrance.

Fallacious opinions, touching the will of God to bring things
done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent things
against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices are ex-
tremely more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely
sometimes opposite to the first.

They must be in every Christian church the same, except
mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hier.*
What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of
is well done!

I have we not plighted each our holy oath,

One foul should both inspire, and neither prove

His fellow's *hindrance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all the

hinderances out of the way that leads to justice. *Arbuth.*

HINDER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders

or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A party, suc-
cels, degenerate animal. *Mo.*

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than

hindmost.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost; and last

and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindmost*. *Gen.*

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,

And leave you *hindmost*. *Shakespeare.*

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the end; that

which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,

Whatever occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare.*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee,

even all that were feeble behind. *Isaiah.*

Let him retire, betwixt two aged call,

The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,

A losing gambler. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;

So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run, *Pope.*

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hingle* or *hunge*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,

On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates drove,

And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen (that down from high)

At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,

The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and

south.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at rest,

The birth breaks forward from its native bed;

Full eighty years, if you two years abate,

This station gives. *Cock.*

And these being *hinges* of the world, create

New powers in stars. *Cock.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law,

whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of six and

twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Feck.*

4. To be off the **HINGES.** To be in a state of irregularity and

disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges* and

'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually dis-

quieted. *Locke.*

To **HINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.

He threw a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;

And let his very breath whom thou'lt observe,

Blow off thy cap. *Shakespeare.*

To **HINT.** *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Stinner*.] To bring to mind

by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imper-

fectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whippers, and repeated dreams,

To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Temple.*

To **HINT.** *v. a.* To allude to; to touch the holy upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers the whole

culture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole

poem. *Locke.*

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant cir-

cumstances. *Locke.*

5

Let him strictly observe the first flirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this *hint* I spake, *Shakespeare.*
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd.
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

WIP. *n. f.* [pipe, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica. *Shakespeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica, or *hip* gout. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*

So shepherds use

To let the same mark on the *hip*

Both of their found and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*

Against a stump his talk the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

2. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *hunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish

For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,

I'll have our Michael Caffio on the *hip*. *Shakespeare.*

HIP. *n. f.* [from peepa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watry foam. *Spenser.*

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shakespeare.*

Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*, with an old motly saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare.*

HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poets cares;

One foot the sock, t'other the bulkin wears;

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,

Like Volcicus *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *heu*, *heui*!

HIP. *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainsworth.*

HIPPISH. *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCENTAUR. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *κένταυρος*, French.]

A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimæras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRAS. *n. f.* [*ἵπποκράτης*, French; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.]

A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *hippocras*, the wine,

Wassail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. *n. f.* A wollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOCRIF. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *κρίψ*, *hippocriffe*, French.]

A winged horse.

He caught him up, and without wing

Of *hippocriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

HIPPOTAMUS. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *τάμας*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPPHOT. *adj.* [*ἵππος* and *φύσις*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipphot*? says the goole to the goolling. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TO HIRE. *v. a.* [byran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His fordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah.*

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms

Are *hired* to bear their slaves. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,

Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,

Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage himself for pay.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Samuel.*

HIRE. *n. f.* [byre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;

He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Spenser.*

Nº LXIX.

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.

Though little was their *hire*, and I got their gain. *Shakespeare.*

Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and arts; Thebes could command,

Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades ascend,

That with the tedious day his toil might end,

And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins.*

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son

On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,

No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; vernal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew

Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

HIRER. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small flocks to let.

HIRUTE. *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirute* roots: the *hirute* is a middle fort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [byr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England his approaches makes as fierce

As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakespeare.*

If much you note him,

You shall offend him, and extend his passion. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n and yourself

Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,

All the better it is for the maid:

Your part in her you could not keep from death;

But heav'n keeps his part in eternal life. *Shakespeare.*

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of his, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is his. *Locke.*

When a ship, he offers at a kiss;

And when my arms I stretch, he stretches his. *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare.*

Not the dreadful spout,

Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear

In his descent. *Shakespeare.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdest,

But in his motion like an angel rings,

Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his exceptions. *Carver.*

Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, the man his ground, for the man's ground.

Where is this mankind now! who lives to age

Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Dante.*

By thy fond comfort, by thy father's cares,

By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to *this man's*.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands,

Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shakespeare.*

5. Anciently before *sif*.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him. *Sims.*

TO HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames,

and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horsehoe; I think of that; hissing hot. *Shakespeare.*

The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Isaiah.*

See the furies arise:

See the snakes that they rear,

How they *hiss* in their hair. *Dryden.*

Against the steed he threw

His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,

Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

To Hiss. *v. a.* [*hyscean*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace.

Ecclii.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;

Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

- She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plague, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage.

More.

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace.

Dryden.

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous?

Collier.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I

Play too; but so disgrace'd a part, whose issue

Will *hiss* me to my grave.

Shakespeare.

What's the newelf grief?

—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,

Each minute tears a new one.

Shakespeare.

Hiss. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,

A dimmal universal hiss, the sound

Of public scorn!

Milton.

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears

Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears.

Pope.

Hiss. inter. [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *hush*, *hiss*.] An exclamation commanding silence.

Hiss! Romeo, *hiss!* O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this tallied gentle back again.

Shakespeare.

Mute silence *hiss* along!

'Tis Philomel will deign a song.

In her sweetest saddest plight,

Smoothing the rugged brow of night.

Milton.

Hiss, hiss, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for

here's a whole pack of dimmals coming.

Swift.

HISTORIAN. n. f. [*historian*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence

Faust, have I to render thee, divine

Historian!

Milton.

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*.

Addison.

Not added years on years my task would close,

The long *historian* of my country's woes.

Pope.

HISTORICAL. adj. [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several knights adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer.

Spenser.

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;

There warriors frowning in *historical* traits.

Pope.

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known.

Burnet.

With equal justice and *historical* care,

Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. adv. [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person.

Hooker.

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than he can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God?

Hooker.

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him.

Pope.

To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me.

The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

HISTORIOGRAPHER. n. f. [*historia* and *γραφω*; *historiographie*, Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer.

Spenser.

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of those persons who have been famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our historiographers?

I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, in the manner of the historiographers of some eastern monarchs.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. n. f. [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY. n. f. [*ιστορια*; *historia*, Latin; *histoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Caesar forms the poet's lays;

It is to *history* he trusts for praise.

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room.

What *historia* of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair.

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the state, is necessary to divines.

HISTORY PICTURE. n. f. A picture representing some memorable event.

The former makes his works resemble a large *history* piece, where even the less important figures have some convenient place.

HISTORIONICAL. adj. [from *history*, Latin; *historical*, Fr.]

HISTORIONICK. adj. [Beating the stage; suitable to a stage, becoming a buffoon; theatrical.]

HISTORIONICALLY. adv. [from *historionical*.] Theatrical; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Misshen*, from him, Dutch, to throw at random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first law her I was presently stricken; well, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hit* him will that he had again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived.

His confidence shall *hit* him in the teeth, and all her sin and folly.

2. To touch the mark; to not miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?

If he be blind, how *hit* doth he fight?

So hard it is to tumble, and not to *er*, and to be so mark with a shaking hand.

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is to *hit* in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him.

Search every comment that your care can find,

Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Johnson.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to be so right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and ideas, and use them for patterns.

Here's an opportunity to show how great a bugle author is in *hitting* features.

4. To strike a ruling passion.

Hail, divinest melancholy!

Whose faintly visage is too bright

To *hit* the sense of human sight.

5. There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him.

To HIT off. To strike out; to fix or determine.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, may now no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs,

6. To HIT out. To perform by good luck.

Having the found of these ancient poets still *hitting* in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of the same.

To HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they *meet* and be one against another; or what can make distinct substances in uniform extension?

The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with these metallic corpuscles, and the fluid corpuscle meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become connected with them.

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to calculate.

Off expectation fails, and most of there

Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*

Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakespeare.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and improving passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use to a man can *hit* upon it.

3. To succeed; to not miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be *hit* for the most part.

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- 3

- But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fall to *hit*. *Hudibras*
This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have
free admittance into every house. *Dryden*
All human race would vain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift*
4. To light on.
You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the found, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should
not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he
was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so
dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon
it. *Tillotson*
There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-
tle; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so
ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*
None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison*
There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of
fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be
called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley*
HIT, *v. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.
The king hath *hit*, that in a dozen palfies between you and
him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakespeare*
So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder fenc'd amaz'd. *Dryden*

2. A lucky chance.
Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to per-
form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of
art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Garnside*
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we
shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not
properly kill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky
hit. *Staub*

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the flurs despise. *Hudibras*
The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the
conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr.*
These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seek-
ing. *Dryden*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore*
If at first he minds his *hits*,

And drinks champagne among the wits,
Five deep he tolls the tow'ring lasses. *Prior*
To HITCH, *v. n.* [piegan, Saxon, or hecher, French. Skinner.]
To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used
but in the following passage.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Saeed to ridicule his whole life long. *Pope*
And the fall brought of some merry song.

To HITCH, *v. n.* [See HATCH.] To beat or comb flax
or hemp.

HITCHEL, *n. f.* [heckel, German.] The instrument with which
flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, *n. f.* [hise, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out
of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lam-
beth*.

HITHER, *adv.* [hise, Saxon.]
1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Spenser*
Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakespeare*

Who brought me *hither*.
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and
that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument:
[*hæc*, Latin. *Hæc* refer *enim*.]

Hereupon dependeth whatever difference there is between
the flates of faults in glory: *hither* we refer whatsoever be-
longeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of fer-
veur towards God. *Hooten*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we
should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson*

HITHER, *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.
After this,

But on the *hither* tide, a different sort,
From the high neighbouring hills descended. *Milton*
An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the
hither end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

HITHERMOST, *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater ex-
tent at the *hithermost* and concluding extreme. *Hale*

HITHERTO, *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whies the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser*

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be
the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden*

2. At every time till now.
In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other
hitherto have been ours. *Hunter*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits
to the good: they have also their design ever opposite to that
of heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the
moderns. *Dryden*

We ought to struggle with those natural disadvantages, and
be taught whom we employ, whenever we design to correct
them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the
least qualified hands. *Swift*

HITHERWARD, *adv.* [hise, Saxon.] This way;
HITHERWARDS, *adv.* towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakespeare*

With strong and mighty preparation.
A puffant and mighty pow'r
Of gallow-glaffer and stout kernes,
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakespeare*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton*

HIVE, *n. f.* [hise, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cell of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakespeare*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a found, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeal their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller*

Bees, of which we are told so many wonderful things, have
each of them a hole in their *hive*: their honey is their own,
and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shakespeare*

3. A company being together.
What modern malans call a lodge was by antiquity called
a *hive* of false malans; and therefore, when a diffention hap-
pens, the going off is to this day called *swarming*. *Swift*

To HIVE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after
his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden*

When they are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest,
hive them. *Mortimer*

2. To contain in hives.
Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fulkara's sieve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Chapman*

To HIVE, *v. n.* To take shelter together.
He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me.
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare*

In Summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves
and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses,
and *hive* together in cities. *Pope*

HIVE, *n. f.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
Let the *hive* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands
and face therewith. *Mortimer*

Ho. { *interj.* [ho! Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to
Ho. { give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakespeare*

What a-ile there, ho? *Shakespeare*
Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within? *Shakespeare*

Stand, *ho*! speak the word along.
When I cried *ho*! *Mortimer*

Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakespeare*

Ho, ho, come forth and see. *Zeph. ii. 6.*
Ho, ho, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dryden*

HOAR, *adj.* [hær, Saxon.]
1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests *hoar*. *Fairfax*

Hoar is a word of Saxon origin, and signifies white.

HOAR, *n. f.* [hoar, Saxon.]
1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests *hoar*. *Fairfax*

- Island of bliss, all affluents
 Basking, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave. *Thomson.*
2. Gray with age.
 It govern'd was and guided evermore
 Through widows of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenser.*
 Now warms the populace, a countless throng;
 Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*
3. White with frost.
HOAR-FROST. n. f. [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew
 in frosty mornings on the grass.
 When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the
 wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-*
frost on the ground. *Euclid.*
 In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the wa-
 ter in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frost*.
Arbutnot on Air.
- HOARD. n. f.* [*þorþ*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a
 hidden flock; a treasure.
 I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
 The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*
 They might have even starved, had it not been for this pro-
 vidential reserve, this *hoard*, that was flowed in the strata un-
 derneath, and now fearlessly disclosed. *Woodward.*
- TO HOARD. v. n.* To make *hoards*; to lay up store.
 He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
 Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*
 Happy always was it for that fon,
 Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HOARD. v. a.* To lay in *hoards*; to husband privily; to
 store secretly.
 The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love. *Shak.*
 I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because
 they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers
 do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and
 hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*
- You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
 But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*
 The bafe wretch, who *hoards* up all he can,
 Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thriving man. *Dryden.*
 You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man,
 who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he
 squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate
 that he *hoards* it. *Arbutnot.*
- A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it
 is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent
 provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*
- HOARDER. n. f.* [*from hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.
 Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an
 advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Lalor.*
- HOARBOUND. n. f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.
 It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, consisting of one
 leaf, whose upper lip or crest is upright, with two horns; but
 the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the point is
 fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four
 embryos, which become so many oblong seeds, inclosed in
 the flower-cup. *Müller.*
- Hoarbound* has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick
 with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in
 moist asthma, and in all diseases of the breast and lungs, of
 which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now
 little used. *Hill.*
- HOARINESS. n. f.* [*from hoar*.] The state of being whitish;
 the colour of old men's hair.
 He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
 And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*
- HOARSE. adj.* [*þar*, Saxon; *hoersich*, Dutch.] Having the
 voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found.
 Come, fit, fit, and a song.
 — Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or
 saying we are *hoarse*. *Shakespeare.*
- The raven himself is *hoarse*,
 That cokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
 Under my battlements. *Shakespeare.*
- He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dry.*
- The flock-dove only through the forest cooes,
 Mournfully *hoarse*. *Thomson.*
- HOARSELY. adv.* [*from hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.
 The bounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
 The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*
- HOARSENESS. n. f.* [*from hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.
 The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or
 viscous phlegm. *Holder.*
- She fings them back in my despite!
 I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
 Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden.*
- The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the
 gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot.*
- HOARY. adj.* [*þar*, þanung, Saxon. See *HOAR*.]
 1. White; whitish.
 Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
 The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*
2. White or gray with age.
 A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
 Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey.
 Solymann, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the
hoary old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and
 sent him again into the city.
 Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?
 Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
 Retire, great preacher, to thy promised bliss. *Pier.*
3. White with frost.
 Through this diffemperature we see
 The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
 Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.
 There was brought out of the city into the camp very
 coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread.
HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *had not* by a casual
 pronunciation. See *HAB NAB*.
 His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that dis-
 faction can be none, but pangs of death and equanimity: *ho-*
nob is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HOBBLE. v. n.* [*to hōp*, to *hobble*, to *hobble*.]
 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the
 other; to hitch.
 The friar was *hobbling* the same way too, accidentally.
 Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the
 broken arches, but fell through.
 Was he ever able to walk without leading-dogs, without
 being discovered by his *hobbling*. *Shak.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being affected to *hobble*,
 whatever is done with feet is likewise affected to *hobble*.
 Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore paces, or
 untuneable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden.*
- While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
 She *hobbles* in alternate verse.
HO'BBLE. n. f. [*from the verb*.] Uneven awkwardness.
 One of his heels is higher than the other, what gives it a
hobble in his gait. *Gallier, Treatise.*
- HO'BBLER. n. f.* [*from hobble*.]
 For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Irishmen were so called,
 because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a year for
 them. *Dennis of Ireland.*
- HOBBLINGLY. adv.* [*from hobble*.] Clumsily; unevenly;
 with a halting gait.
HO'BNY. n. f. [*hobernau*, French.]
1. A species of hawk.
 They have such a hovering possession of the Vain, as
 an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Ben.*
- The common people will chop like trout at so trivial
 fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a pointed hair.
E. Eglar's Tale.
- Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby* fly's sight. *Dryden.*
2. [*Hopper*, Gothic, a horse; *hobis*, French, a pacing horse.]
 An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a pacer.
3. A stick on which boys get alight and ride.
 Those grave contenders about epistaphic stiles had the
 aged Socrates upon his *hobby* horse. *Quintile.*
- As young children, who are try'd in
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer;
 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout
 On horse call'd *hobby*, or without.
 No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
 Could with this rod of Sid compare.
4. A stupid fellow.
 I have studied eight or nine wise words to *hobby* to you,
 which these *hobby* horses must not hear. *Shakespeare.*
- HOBGOBLIN. n. f.* [*according to Sinner, for hobgoblin*, from
Robin Goodfellow, *Hob* being the nickname of Robin; but
 more probably, according to Wallis and Janus, *hobgoblin* is
 more probably, because they do not move their feet: whence, *hob-*
goblin, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the last always
 hopping on one leg.]
- Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
 Attend your office and your quality:
 Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'BIT. n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.
- HO'BNAIL. n. f.* [*from hobby and nail*.] A nail used in thing
 a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.
 Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *hob-*
 bon'd clown in chains of beef, ere thou sleep in thy throat,
 I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into a
 nail. *Shakespeare.*
- We shall buy maidens, as they buy *ho'bnauls*, by the score.
HO'BNAILD. adj. [*from ho'bnaul*.] Set with *ho'bnauls*.
 Would'st thou, friend, who had two legs alone,
 Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
 To a whole company of *ho'bnaul'd* throes? *Dryden.*

HOCK. *n. f.* [The same with *hough*; *hoh*, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

TO HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK. *n. f.* [from *Huckin* on the *Maine*.] Old **HOCKAMORE.** { strong Rhenish.

Reitor'd the tainting high and mighty,

With brandy, wine, and *agua vite*;

And made 'em stoutly overcome

With bachrach, *bachmare* and mum.

Wine becomes sharp, as in *bach*, like the vitriolick acidity.

Habit m.

Finger on the Hummer.

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, as we must to bottle as old *bachmare*, mix one hoghead of that and one of that new cyder together.

Alatimer.

HOCKERH. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the tame with mallows.

Alatimer.

TO HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hok*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough.

Hammer.

HOGG'S FOCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tulstijn* to a form of the Komthi church. *Janus* derives it from *bued*, Welsh, a cheat, and *fole* or *foe*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggler; a cheat.

'Tis gift of *bau* passing, and of disguising matters, is

surprising.

L. E. strange.

HOD. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *boud*, a bod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A look and a hook to be tampering in clay,

A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray.

Tuffer.

HODMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMAND'D. *n. f.* A fish.

Thole that call their shell are the lobster, the crab, the

crawfish, and the *hodmandid* or *odman*.

Bacon.

HODGE-PUDGE. *n. f.* [*hodge* *podge*, *bachpet*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or

hodge-podge of all other species.

Spencer.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients.

Sandy.

HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *n. f.* [*beue*, French; *bouue*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they should be thinned with a

hoe.

Mortimer.

TO HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry spring, they must be continually kept with

weeding and *hoeing*.

Mortimer.

HOG. *n. f.* [*bach*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

'Tis his rule the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-

eters

Shakespeare.

The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,

Lives on the labours of this Lord of all.

Pope.

2. A castrated boar.

3. *To bring*. **HOGS** to a fair market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fair market.

Speculator.

HOGGOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *etc.*] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hoggote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been

raised.

Mortimer.

HOGGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe.

Ansforth.

HOGH. *n. f.* [otherwise written *hō*, *how*, or *hough*; from *hough*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That we'l can witness yet unto this day,

The western *hough*, b. sprink'd with the gore

Of mighty *Gloemot*.

Spenser.

HOGHMAN. *n. f.* [*hog*, and *hijp*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our

poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

HOGGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog;

brauth; greedy; selfish.

Suftrition Miao had, for the *hoggish* slurdwiness of her brain,

And *Nogfa*, for a very unlicely envy.

Sidney.

HOGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGSHEDS. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ansforth.*

HOGSHED. *n. f.* [*hog* and *shed*.] A plant. *Ansforth.*

HOGSHED. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.] A plant. *Ansforth.*

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugum of vines yielded six hundred

urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should

yield fifty-five *hogsheds*, and a little more.

A. Latomus.

N° LXIX.

2. Any large barrel.

How strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshed*, putting

into it before that which you would have prevailed; and in

the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*

'They flung up one of their largest *hogsheds*: I drank it off;

for it did not hold half a pint.

Gulstroer.

HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a fire or flocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*.

Swift.

HOGWASH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draft which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer fills you

hogwash.

Archibut.

HOGWY. *n. f.* [*hoden*, Welsh; *fermina leuoris fama*, Latin.] An ill taught awkward country girl.

TO HOLDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *holdening* with the young apprentices.

Swift.

TO HOIST. *v. a.* [*hoister*, French.] To raise up on

TO HOIST. } high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own

petar.

Shakespeare.

Join you with me;

We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat.

Shakespeare.

HOIST fail, and fly;

And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry.

Chapman.

Auria had *hoisted* fail, and was on his way toward the bay of

Naupactus.

Kneller.

They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoisted* up the mainail to the

wind, and made toward shore.

Ats xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to

hoise and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and

storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth,

and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.

Raleigh.

What made Abalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father,

but because his ambition would needs be fingering the

ceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne.

South.

We thought for Greece

The fails were *hoisted*, and our fears release.

Dryden.

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dote,

And there's an end.

Dryden.

What haste the made to *hoist* her purple fails!

And to appear magnificent in flight,

Dryden.

Drew half our strength away,

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry

Dryden.

To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,

South.

And tofs him headlong from the temple's wall.

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straight-

ways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bot-

tom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from

beneath.

Woodward.

HOLD. in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with

hold, i. e. a governor or chief officer; but in some other

place for love, as *holdie*, lovely.

Gifpin.

TO HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*holden*,

Gothic; *halban*, Saxon; *hoden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou shalt *hold* a serpent by the tongue,

A falling tyger slay by the tooth,

Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*.

Shak.

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast.

'Too late it was for satyrs to be told,

Or ever hope recover her again;

In vain he looks, that having cannot *hold*.

Spenser.

The loops *held* one curtain to another,

Ex. xxxvii. 12.

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good.

2 Thof. v.

3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with assurance *hold* and profess, without ever having

examined.

Locke.

4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me

Hold thee from this for ever.

Shakespeare.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger

His body for a girl that loves him not.

Shakespeare.

One amongst the fair of Greece,

That *held* his honour higher than his case.

Shakespeare.

'This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,

I like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold.

Fairfax.

Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and

hold such in esteem.

St. Paul.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us,

if we *held* his company and conference agreeable.

Bacon.

As he is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the

same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the

Romans *Vergil*.

Dryden.

- Ye Latian dames, if any here
See your unhappy queen Amata dear!
 The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare.
 To have any flation.
 The star bids the shepherd fold,
 Now the top of heav'n doth hold.
 And now the strand, and now the plain they held;
 Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd.
 Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
 And holds the nearest station to the light.
 How pleasant and joyful a thing is it to have a light held us
 forth from heaven to guide our steps.
 6. To possess; to enjoy.
Holding Cornili in the name of Rome,
 Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
 To let him slip at will.
 The cattle, *held in* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded
 to be besieged.
 Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he
loved, than to fail in getting that which he never had.
 7. To possess in subordination.
 The duke was willing to yield himself unto Soliman as his
 vassal, and of him to *hold* his feignery for a yearly tribute.
 8. To suspend; to refrain.
 Death! what do'st? O *hold thy blow!*
 What thou do'st, thou do'st not know.
 9. To stop; to refrain.
 We cannot *hold* mutuality's strong hand.
 Fell, burning hag! inchantress, *hold* thy tongue.
 Men in the world on their own blood, and so furiously
 afflicted, lose their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and
 necessity.
 When stricken people, by no force compell'd,
 Nor by the sword, with inclination *held*,
 And is thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
 Thyself or others, carrels talk may wrong.
Hold your laughter, and then convert your fellow-servants.
 10. To fix to any condition.
 His gracious promise you might,
 As canst thou call'd you up, have *held* him to.
 11. To preserve; to keep.
 Say but a little; for my cloud of dignity
 Is *held* from falling with too weak a wind,
 That it will quickly drop; my day is dim.
 12. To confine to a certain state.
 The most High then shewed signs for them, and *held* still the
 flood, till they were *passed* over.
 13. To detain.
 Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death,
 because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it.
 14. To retain; to continue.
 These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
 But *fill* he *held* his purpose to depart.
 15. To solemnize; to celebrate.
 The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
 But little thinks we shall be of her council.
 He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king.
 16. To offer; to propose.
 Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity
 of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding*
 forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief
 of the Messiah and of his kingdom.
 My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it
holds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his sense.
 17. To conferve; not to violate.
 Her husband *held* it, and *held* his peace.
 18. To manage; to handle intellectually.
 Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,
 in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in dis-
 cerning what is true.
 19. To maintain.
 Whereupon they also made engines against their engines,
 and *held* them battle a long season.
 20. To form; to plan.
 The Pharisees went out, and *held* a counsel against him.
 21. To carry on; to continue.
 He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course, in a
 narrow passage towards the west, for the space of divers days,
 did at length peaceably pass through the straits.
 22. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit.
 Observe the connection of these ideas in the propo-
 sitions which those books *hold forth* and pretend to teach
 as truths.
 23. To hold in. To refrain; to govern by the bridle.
 I have lately *held* my nag, and honestly told his greatest

- fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that
 could scarce *hold* him in.
 24. To hold in. To refrain in general.
 These men hallens the waver fort of you doth not com-
 mend; ye with they had *held* themselves longer in, and more
 dangerously flown abroad.
 25. To hold off. To keep at a distance.
 Although 'tis fit that Caffio have his place;
 Yet if you please to *hold* him off a while,
 You shall by that perceive him.
 The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye
 directly, without any interposition; whereas the case of the
 ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ.
 I am the better acquainted with you for silence, as you
 are with yourselves for affliction: absence does *hold off*
 a friend, to make one see him truly.
 26. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.
 They took Barbarossa, *holding* on his course to Acre, and
 brought great fear upon the country.
 If the obedience challenged were indeed due to this war,
 then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it on.
 27. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.
 The king *held out* to Either the golden scepter the son
 a his hand.
 28. To hold out. To offer; to propose.
 Fortune *held* out these to you, as rewards.
 29. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.
 He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
 Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.
 30. To hold up. To raise aloft.
 I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his hand, as
 were, and strut in his gait?
 The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared
 to take vengeance.
 31. To hold up. To sustain; to support.
 There is no man at once either excellently good or
 evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself up a vein, or
 lets himself slide to viciousness.
 It followeth, that all which they do in this last position
 originally from some such agent as knoweth, approach, *hold*
 up, and actually frameth the same.
 The time misorder'd doth in common *hold*
 Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form.
 To *hold* our safety up.
 And so success of mischief shall be born,
 And heir from heir *hold* his quarrel up.
 Those princes have *held* up their sovereignty but, which
 have been spairing in those grants.
 We have often made one considerably thick piece of work
 take and *hold* up another, having purposely caused the
 surfaces to be carefully ground and polished.
 I then do not strike him dead with a dent,
 But *hold* him up in life, and cheer his soul
 With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
 To hold v. n.
 1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.
 To say that simply an argument, taken from such auto-
 rity, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively,
 is hard.
 This *holds* not in the sea-coasts, because the vessel is
 sea, without flowers, doth refresh.
 The lacking of plants is most in those that are light
 body; as, elm, and chestnut, and this *holds* to be true
 but in herbs it is often contrary.
 When the religion formerly received is not brought
 and when the holiness of the professors of religion is
 and full of scandal, and with the times be flesh, spirit,
 and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new
 if then also there should arise any extravagant and
 spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which passed
 when Mahomet published his law.
 Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the nation
 the discovering of these colours, shewing in what ways they
hold, and in what they deceive.
 Where outwards force constrains, the sentence *holds*.
 But who contrains me?
 So doth he deal with the testimonies of the fathers, let
 be never to express against all sorts of payers, and even
 they *hold* only of such a sort of prayer.
 The reasons given by them against the worship of angels
 will equally *hold* against the worship of angels and
 Christians.
 None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanics.
 This unken agitation of the minute parts will *hold* light
 and spirituous liquors.
 It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially
 in such as relate to morality; in which no so proceed, as
 tainly to go backward.
 The dust of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of
 creation.

- The proverb *bold*, that to be wife and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*
As if th' experiment were made to *bold*
For safe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the
colouring as the design; but it will *bold* for both. *Dryden.*
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we
shall see whether it will *bold* or no. *Locke.*
The rule *bold* in land as well as all other commodities. *Loc.*
This seems to *bold* in most cases. *Addison.*
The analogy *bold* good, and precisely keeps to the same pro-
perties in the planets and comets. *Chymic.*
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other
secretion as five to three, does not *bold* in this country, ex-
cept in the hottest time of summer. *Aristonius.*
In words, as fashions, the same rule will *bold*;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pepe.*
2. To continue unbroken or unblinded.
Our force by land hath nobly *bold*. *Shakspeare.*
3. To last, to endure.
We fee, by the peeling of onions, what a *bolding* substance
the skin is. *Bacon.*
Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *bold*. *Denham.*
4. To continue.
He did not *bold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*
5. To refrain.
His dauntless heart would fain have *bold*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*
6. To stand up for; to adhere.
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and
they that do *bold* of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 2.*
They must, if they *bold* to their principles, agree that things
had their production always as now they have. *Huie.*
When Granada for your uncle *bold*,
You was by us resell'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*
Numbers *bold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*
7. To be dependent on.
The other two were great princes, though *bolding* of him;
men of giant-like both hugeness and force. *Siding.*
The mother, if his house *bolds* of our lady, had rather,
yea and will, have her son cunning and *bold*, in making him
to live trimly. *Ascham.*
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,
but even petty barons *bolding* under them. *Temple.*
My crown is absolute, and *bolds* of none. *Dryden.*
8. To derive right.
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *bold* from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*
9. To *Hold forth*. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set
forth publicly.
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *bold forth* in the market-
place. *L'Estrange.*
10. To *Hold in*. To refrain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *bolding*
in *Jer. vi. 11.*
11. To *Hold in*. To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands to-
gether. *Swift.*
12. To *Hold off*. To keep at a distance without closing with
offers.
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be
wheed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,
but with a perverse cynicism we *hold off*. *Devo of Piety.*
13. To *Hold on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.
The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became
Protectors; and some of their names are still remembered
with intamy, on account of enriching their families by such
sacreligious alienations. *Swift.*
14. To *Hold on*. To proceed.
He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the very point of
breaking. *L'Estrange.*
15. To *Hold out*. To last; to endure.
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the
valleys, they dissipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bo on.*
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there
mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds
of science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving,
and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will
fail. *Tillotson.*
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may
hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Aristonius.*
16. To *Hold out*. Not to yield; not to be subdued.
The great master, leaving a sufficient number of soldiers
for the keeping of that fort, went with the rest of his company

- to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes,
had much ado to *hold out*. *Kneller.*
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves,
should *hold out* so long against importunity. *Baple.*
Nor could the hardest *in* *hold out*
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden.*
The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the con-
quest of the rest of the duchy. *Addison.*
As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state,
it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Calier.*
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison.*
17. To *Hold together*. To be joined.
Those old gothick castles, made at several times, *bold to-
gether* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*
18. To *Hold together*. To remain in union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world
besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot
hold together. *Locke.*
19. To *Hold up*. To support himself.
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could
muster up to this purpose, have helped only to support some
few stout and obdurate minds, which, without the assistance
of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.
20. To *Hold up*. Not to be foul weather.
Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.*
21. To *Hold up*. To continue the same speed.
When two start into the world together, the success of the
first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why
could not he *hold up*? *Calier.*
Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is the impe-
rative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.
Hold, ho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—*bold, bold*, for shame! *Shakspeare.*
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have laid as much. *Dryden.*
Hold. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.
Those bards, Celar writt'n, delivered no certain truth of
any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any
antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser.*
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they
cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hesker.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God and took *hold*
of it; for the *o-er* shock it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*
This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st lay *hold* upon him, send him
To deserve death, and a just punishment. *Ben. Johnson.*
Let but them
Find courage to lay *hold* on this occasion. *Milton.*
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not
transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make
him quit his *hold*. *L'Estrange.*
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping *bold*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*
The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength
than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with
them fevally or united, whereby it is inted to lay *hold* of
objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*
Yet them, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst, in the confidence of pray'r,
My soul took *hold* on thee. *Addison.*
We are strangely backward to lay *hold* of this life, this only
method of cure. *Atterbury.*
He kept his *bold*,
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Graville.*
2. Something to be held; support.
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*,
he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.
The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakspeare.*
Let it coult with such a man's interest and safety to wrong
you, and then it will be impossible you can have any *hold* upon
him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to
put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*
4. Prison; place of custody.
They lay him in *hold*, because it was not declared what
was to be done with him. *Huie.*
The prisoner in his *hold* retir'd,
His troop with equal emulation fir'd. *Dryden.*
5. Power;

5. Power; influence.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more *bold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *bold* of us. *Till.*
6. Cullody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *bold* *Shakespeare.*
Of Holinbrooke.
7. *HOLD* of a *Ship*. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck.
Now a sea into the *bold* was got, *Dryden.*
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.
8. A lurking place; as, the *bold* of a wild beast or deer.
9. A fortified place; a fort.
It was his policy to leave no *bold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*
- HOLDER*. *n. f.* [from *hold*]
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; i. e. one that holds land under another.
In times past *holders* were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*
- HOLDERFORTH*. *n. f.* [*bold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in public.
Whence some *ub holdersforth* have made *Hudibras.*
In powd'ring tubs the richest trade.
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth*. *Addison.*
- HOLDFAST*. *n. f.* [*bold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.
The several forts of *teeth* are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the *fishes* that they are put to. *Ray.*
- HOLDING*. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could get a tenant. *Carew.*
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hann.*
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can voley. *Shakespeare.*
- HOLE*. *n. f.* [*bol*, Dutch; *hole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare.*
Tickling is most in the *soles*, and under the arm *holes* and *soles*. *Bacon.*
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and fo return to the place whence it began to move. *Willins.*
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy.
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours.*
3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare.*
4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*
I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*
5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.
When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*
6. Some subterfuge or shift.
HOLIDAM. *n. f.* [*holly dame*.] Blessed lady.
By my *holidays*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare.*
- HOLILY*. *adv.* [from *holly*.]
1. Piously; with sanctity.
Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holily*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inviolably; without breach.
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between
Princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*
- HOLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *holly*.]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

- And ill it doth becom your *holiness*
To separate the husband and the wife.
Religion is rent by discord, and the *holiness* of the church
Effors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Blount.*
Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promised bliss. *Pier.*
We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as mere *holiness*. *Rever. Society.*
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope.
I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness*. *Shakespeare.*
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that one of our nation should have the privilege.
HOLLA. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling away one at a distance.
Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Moss.*
To *HOLLA*. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is
vitiouly written *holla* by the bell authors: sometimes *holla*]
To cry out loudly.
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Montmore!
What *hollain* and what *holla* is this to-day? *Shakespeare.*
- HOLLAND*. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkish courts designed,
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*
- HOLLOW*. *adj.* [from *hole*.]
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.
It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty.
Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Shakespeare.*
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,
The *hollow* town's with clamorous ring around. *Dryden.*
2. Not solid; not found; not what one appears.
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly sears him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Hollow church papists are like the roots of weeds, and
themselves fling not; but yet they bear all the *hollow*. *Bacon's Works.*
- He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow*.
What could be expected from him, but knavery and
hollow hearted dealings?
The *hollow* heart, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Shakespeare.*
- HOLLOW*. *n. f.*
1. Cavity; concavity.
I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Eicap'd the hunt.
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or the *hollow* of
wall, and some passage to it.
Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollow* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Deane.*
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Pier.*
2. Cavern; den; hole.
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare.*
Forests grew
Upon the barren bell *hollow*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Pier.*
3. Pit.
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such a
slightly *hollow* into so uncongenial and agreeable a cave. *Deane.*
4. Any opening or vacancy.
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gent.*
5. Passage; canal.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little
nels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Deane.*
- To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make *hollow*,
excavate.
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves fill;
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain.
Multitudes were employ'd in the making of
digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees.
To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of
for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot. *Deane.*

This unfeigning will wait, and in your ear
Will *know* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*
I pass for a dissipated person and a murderer, for no other
reason, but because I do not *hoor* and *hallow*, and make a noise.

He with his hounds comes *hallowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nobs, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*
HOLLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hallow*.]

1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; infamously; dishonestly.
O'erth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I *hallow* to, it *hallowly*, invert
What *hallow* is bowed me to, my chief!
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hallowly* put on. *Shakespeare.*
HOLLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hallow*.]

1. Cavity; [state of being hollow.]
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more
do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the
centre, which *hollowness* penetrates the air. *Bacon.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there
remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hobbes.*
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness*
within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare.*
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy
thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure
price of any man's; but when experience shall have shewn
them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and
the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find
that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made
hearts can unite them. *Smith.*

HOLLOWROOT. *n. f.* [hollow and root.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HOLLY. *n. f.* [Dolein, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff
prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red
colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of
this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves,
some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Milner.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *holly* last. *Gay.*
Some to the *holly* hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thompson.*

HOLLYHOCK. *n. f.* [holipoc, Saxon; commonly called *hollyhock*.]
Rosa-mallow.

It is in every respect larger than the common mallow; its
leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species
double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Miln.*
Hollyhock far exceed poppies for their durability, and are
very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

HOLLYROSE. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
HOLLYTREE. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
HOLME. *n. f.*

1. *Holme* of *hume*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the
Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the
same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gibson.*

2. The *hlex*, the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together?
Who answered, under a *holme* tree. *Syl.*

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser.*
HOLocaust. *n. f.* [holoc and xain.] A burnt sacrifice; a sac-
rifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing
retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an
holocaust, or burnt-offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we
cannot well conceive a burn for a boy. *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice;
let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an obla-
tion; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a
holocaust. *Roy.*

Eunucos cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by
this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broom.*

HOLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [holo and graph.] This word is used in
the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the
grantor's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare.*

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.
In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth
and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more
holpen when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HOLSTER. *n. f.* [holstrep, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for
a horseman's pistol.
In's rusty holsters put what meat
Into his hose he could not get. *Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any
place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon
hote, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e.
hollow, especially when the name ends in *ton* or *don*. *Gibson.*
HOLY. *adj.* [haly, Saxon; *heilig*, Dutch; from *haly*, healthy,
or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace stands 'twixt two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakespeare.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakespeare.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could
not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God
with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.
An evil soul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*

Like *holy* Phrebus' car. *Shakespeare.*
HOLY GHOST. *n. f.* [haly, Saxon, and *gast*, Saxon.] The third per-
son of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the
Holy Ghost? *Locke.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of
our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsunday.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in
memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn
holidays for many years after. *Kinslet.*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gaiety and joy.
He writes verses, he speaks *holidays*, he smells April and
May; he will carry it. *Shakespeare.*

What, have I escaped love-letters in the *holidays* time of my
beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

4. A time that comes seldom.
Courage is but a *holidays* kind of virtue, to be seldom exer-
cised. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *n. f.* [homage, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior
lord.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare.*

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homage*, and
made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Daines.*

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heavenly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tult of daises on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obedience to the daily paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!
Go, he like dogs beneath your masters feet. *Dryden.*

7. *HOMAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external
action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *n. f.* [homager, Fr. from *homage*.] One who
holds by *homage* of some superior lord.

As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou bluestiff Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Caesar's *homage*. *Shakespeare.*

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne
his *homager*. *Bacon.*

HOME. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.
I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Ardromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden.*

Those who have *home*, when *home* they do requit,
To a last lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.
How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare.*

Their determination is to return to their *home*, and to
trouble you no more. *Shakespeare.*

With honour to his *home* let Theſeus ride,
With love to friend.

Dryden.

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,

Dryden.

And factious souls are weary'd into peace.

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place.

Atterbury.

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,

Prior.

Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd.

4. United to a substantiv, it signifies domestic.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value

Bacon.

than the importation of foreign.

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.

Locke.

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself.

L'Estrange.

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest.

Add.

These considerations, propoſed in general terms, I am sure, madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern.

Wake.

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to *show* them, but when they might pay *home*.

Sidney.

In fell motion,

With his prepared sword he charges *home*

Shakespeare.

My unprovided body.

A loyal fir

To him thou follow'ſt: I will pay thy graces

Shakespeare.

Home both in word and deed.

Her cause and yours

I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you

Shakespeare.

Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo

Accuse him *home* and *home*.

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

Bacon.

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly.

Sanderſon.

Break through the thick array

Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him.

Addis.

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order to pierce this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.

Pope.

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point.

Atterbury.

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;

The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.

Dryden.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness.

Stillington.

HOMEBORN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm

Denne.

These creatures from *homeborn* intestine harm.

2. Doneſtick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands

With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands.

Pope.

HOME. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him.

Hammond.

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong.

Dryden.

3. Doneſtick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,

And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,

Spenser.

I can you tidings tell.

This once happy land,

By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.

Phillips.

HOME. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,

And in sweet madness robd' it of itself;

But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,

Such sober certainty of waking bliss,

Milton.

I never heard till now.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,

Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,

Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,

Successful study, exercise, and ease.

Pope.

HOME. *adv.* [from *home*.] Rudely; inelegantly;

HOME. *n.* [*home*.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of railery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *home* of his sentiments.

HOME. *adv.* [from *home*.] Plain; *home*; not elegant.

not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and *home* without

loathsomeness.

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise

A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;

Whereto approached not in any wife

The *home* shepherd, nor the ruler clown.

Like rich hangings in an *home* house,

So was his will in his old feeble body.

Be plain, good fun, and *home* in thy drift:

Riddling confession finds but nothing there.

Home-keeping youth have ever *home* wins.

Our stomachs will make what's *home* lavary.

It is for *home* features to keep home;

They had their name thence.

It is observed by some, that there is none in *home* but

loves a looking-glass.

Their *home* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band

Invasde their trenches erst.

Now Strephon daily entertains

His Chloe in the *home* stream.

Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn themselves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide.

HOME. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *home* deth,

He strides into the hall a horrid guest.

HOME. *n.* A kind of fish.

HOME. *adv.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at *home*, not

manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller.

HOME. *n.* A measure of about three pians.

An *home* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shillings of silver.

HOME. *adv.* [*home* and *span*.]

1. Spun or wrought at *home*; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *home* spun coils were seen

Good pinners, edg'd with cobwebben.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth very plain,

but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, hard, and

home ware.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on, when they go abroad, inelegant

coats of *home* cotton.

We say in our *home* plain proverb, He killed two

birds with one stone: pleased the emperor, by giving him the

resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him back a resemblance

as was not scandalous in that age.

Our *home* spun authors must forsake the field,

And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlatti yield.

HOME. *n.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, ungainly, rustic

man.

What hempen *home* spun have we swaggery hem

So near the cradle of the fairy queen?

HOME. *n.* [*home* and *tree*, Saxon.] The place

of the house.

Both house and *home* stand on seas are born,

And rocks are from their old foundations torn.

HOME. *adv.* [*home* and *jeopard*, Saxon.] Towards

HOME. *n.* home; towards the native place; the place of residence.

Then Urania *home*ward did arise,

Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes.

My affairs

Do even drag me *home*ward.

Since such love's natural station is, may still

My love descend, and journey down the hill,

Not panting after growing beauties; so

I shall ebb on with them who *home*ward go.

Look *home*ward, angel now, and melt with rage!

And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,

Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,

Which *home*ward from their wat'ry palaces hurry,

They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return.

What now remains,

But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plain,

And, wand'ring *home*wards, seek our safety back.

HOME. *n.* [*home*, French; *home*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: confer this

according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that the law of

only is forbidden; but confute it in reference to the law of

Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear

to have a clean other sense, and a truth, when we expect it

of eating, and not of shedding blood.

2. Detraction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The homicide of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicide*, Lat. A murderer; a man-slayer.
Your beauty, that did hunt me in my sleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.

—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Their nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shak.*

- His conquering arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*
HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicide*; bloody.
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With homicidal rage, the king oppress. *Pope.*

- HOMILETICAL**. *adj.* [*hómiletikós*, Gr. Social; conversible.
His life was holy, and, when he had leisure for retirements,
Severe: his virtues add chiefly, and homiletical; not those
lazy fatten on the cloyster. *Atterbury.*

- HOMILY**. *n. f.* [*hómilis*, Fr. *hómilis*.] A discourse read to
a congregation.

- Homilies* were a third kind of readings usual in former times;
a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the
casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hosier.*

- What tedious homily of love have you wearied your pa-
rishioners withal, and never cried, have patience, good people.

- If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall
discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was
constantly the business of the day. *Hammond.*

- HOMOGENEAL**. [*adj.* [*homogénē*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having
HOMOGENEOUS. [*adj.* [*homogénē*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having
the same nature or principles; suitable
to each other.

- The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congrega-
tion of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon.*

- Ice is a liminary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose
material is properly water. *Brown.*

- An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable
from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so
of the rest. *Woodward.*

- The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple,
homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more
refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and
dissimilar. *Newton.*

- HOMOGENEALNESS**. [*n. f.* [*homogénéité*, Fr. *homogénéité*.] Participation of the same principles or
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. [*n. f.* [*homogénéité*, Fr. *homogénéité*.] Nature; similitude of kind.

- The mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and simi-
larity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbutnot.*

- Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is im-
possible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the
fermented liquors. *Chyney.*

- HOMOGENY**. [*n. f.* [*homogénē*, Fr. *homogène*.] Joint nature.
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve
the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and
every part returneth to his nature or *homogeneity*. *Bacon.*

- HOMOLOGOUS**. [*adj.* [*homologos*, Fr. *homologue*.] Having the
same manner or proportions.

- HOMONYMOUS**. [*adj.* [*homonymos*, Fr. *homonyme*.] Denomi-
nating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

- As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous,
so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are
called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such
ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equi-
vocation. *Watts.*

- HOMONYMY**. [*n. f.* [*homonymie*, Fr. *homonymie*.] Equiva-
cation; ambiguity.

- HOMOTONOUS**. [*adj.* [*homotónos*, Fr. *homotone*.] Equale: said of such
temperatures as keep a constant tenour of size, state, and declen-
sion. *Quincy.*

- HONE**. [*n. f.* [This word *M. Calathan* derives from *ἀκόνις*; *Ju-
nini* from *hæ-fænen*, Welch; *Saxoner*, who is always rational,
from *æn*, Saxons, a stone; *æn*, to stone.] A whetstone
for a razor.

- A *hone* and a pater, to pare away grafs. *Tu. Ter.*

- TO HONE**. *v. n.* [*hongan*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any
thing.

- HONEST**. [*adj.* [*honestus*, Fr. *honestus*; *honestus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; true; sincere.

- What art thou?
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*

- The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an
honest and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of
things. *Watts.*

2. Chaste.
Wires may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shaksp.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

4. It is sometimes used criminally for dishonest; base.
I'll give some *honest* flanders

- To flain my cousin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth importun liking. *Shaksp.*

- HONESTLY**. [*adv.* [*honestly*, Fr. *honestement*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,
There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. Jon.*

For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private
persons to advance the public service, however *honestly* and
innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's
face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. [*n. f.* [*honestas*, Fr. *honesté*; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice;
truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dowry. *Shaksp.*

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and
their promise before their passions or their interest, and is pro-
perly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the
name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Ro-
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HONEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey* and *bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter. *Grev.*

HONEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* furrow'd,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mairner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Hijeman.*

HONEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,

Garth.

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melantous*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub: the leaves are like those of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into several parts: the flower consists of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, sometimes in the shape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, resembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundish seeds. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*melis*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An insect.HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his fiery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to droop till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addison.*

HONEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*aprisalium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the fun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by prince, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Watch upon a bank

L. With ivy canopied, and interweave

With faunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then mellow beat, and *honey-suckles* pound;

With these alluring favours threw the ground. *Dryden.*

HONEYLESS. *adj.* [*from honey*.] Without honey.

But for your wounds, they rob the Hybla bees,

And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakespeare.*

HONEY-WORTH. *n. f.* [*veritute*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the most part, beset with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, consisting of one leaf, in shape like those of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the second page of the third leaf following. *Miller.*

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches.

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abound with these little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honor*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the falling wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto my lord,

Bid him not fear the separated councils:

His *honour* and myself are at the one;

And at the other is my good friend Cateby. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,

Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*

Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of menials; majesty.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may

Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?

—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholdeth.

His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakespeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from esteem, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Reyn.*

6. Reverence; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,

And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakespeare.*

There, my lord,

The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,

Who holds his state at door, amongst purfuitants.

—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the *honour* they do one another?

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, requires

our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*, re-

spect, which, in the notion of it, is, in a manner of love

and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes grades and

power. *Reyn.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour* flow'd,

I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;

If this prove true, they'll pay for't.

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that

the folly of my fool dares not prevent itself: she is too young

to be looked against. *Shakespeare.*

8. Dignity of men.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,

Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,

In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession in

gray and learning. *Reyn.*

10. Public mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the wave,

Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quest. *Milton.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were

instituted not so much in memory of the dead, as for the use of

the living. *Reyn.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to keep together

a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others, in

an *honour*, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an acci-

dentable part of the world, and is envied and coveted by

more than 'tis truly given. *Reyn.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying

My father's loss, like a most royal prince,

Restor'd me to my *honours*; and, from ruin,

Made my name once more noble. *Shakespeare.*

12. Cavities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,

To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then took the *honours* of his head,

And from his brows dashes of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise.

To *honour*. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honors*, Latin.] *Shakespeare.*

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually revered

all men, as the next person unto the king. *Edm. m. th.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich

is *honoured* for his riches. *Edm. m. th.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in wealth!

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignity; to raise to greatness.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our *honour*

The evile of rebellion, insence, faction,

Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd.

By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number, *Shakespeare.*

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after me,

and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his

that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exod.*

HONOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Sir, I'll tell you,

Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him

That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the court?

city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are we

honourable of the earth? *Shakespeare.*

2. Great; noble.

It is a noble for a nobleman. *Shakespeare.*

3. Good.

or their country. *Shakespeare.*

or their country. *Shakespeare.*

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or their country. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* talk on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.
Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Fa. 2.*

5. Not to be disgraced.
Here's a Bohemian tartar tarrise the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her defend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Sh.*

6. Without taint; without reproach.
As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppa for an haven. *Mar.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.
Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

8. Honest; without intention of deceit.
The earl felt again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

- If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shak.*

8. Equitable.
HO'NOURABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

- HO'NOURABLY, *adv.* [from *honourable*.]
1. With tokens of honour.

- The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakespeare.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.
After some six weeks distance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and presently after condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.
'Tis just, ye gods! and what I will deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryden.*

- HO'NOURER, *n. f.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

- I must not here omit to do justice to Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

- HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *hob*, in German *hüt*, in Dutch *bid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is used after the Dutch, as *maidenhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

- HOOD, *n. f.* [Doe, Saxon, probably from *hoo*, head.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

- In velvet, white as frown, the troop was gown'd;
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.
Undertaking to go gesture and muffle up himself in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him. *Hutton.*

- The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated or joined to it. *A-butmet.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

- HOOD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in a hood.

- The cobler apion'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.
While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and fay, amen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover.
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryd.*

- HOODMAN'S BLIND, *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

- What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? *Shak.*

- HOOD-WINK, *v. o.* [hood and wink.]
1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

- They willingly *hood-wink* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

- We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

- You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so *hood-wink*. *Shak.*

- Then she who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

- So have I seen, at Christmasts sports, one loff,
And *hood-wink'd* for a man embrace a poft. *B. Johnson.*

- Nº LXX.

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* those that are apt to start.

Prejudice so dexterously *hood-wink*s mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Decay of Piety.*

Must I wed Rodogune?
Fantastick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance!
On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds refozt,
The *hood-wink'd* goddess keeps her partial court. *Locke.*

2. To cover; to hide.
Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this mischance. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.
She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-wink'd* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF, *n. f.* [Doe, Saxon; *huf*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of gaminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezekiel.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *Mere.*

HOOFED, *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.
Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Gruu.*

HOOF-BOUND, *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]
A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which flattens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farris's Ditt.*

HOOK, *n. f.* [Doe, Saxon; *hock*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hook*.

This falling net, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they allayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Kutlis.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denden.*

3. A snare; a trap.
A fop of all the qualitis that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. A fickle to reap corn.
Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long flick. *Martiner's Husbandry.*

5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.
About the caldron many cooks accoid,
With *hooks* and ladies, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *F. Queen.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his *hook*,
Like flashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hook*, for, in disorder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hook*. *Cleveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off the hook*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estr.*

While Sheridan is *off the hook*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field fown two years running. *Amf.*

9. HOOK or CROOK. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras.*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryd.*

HOOK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To intrap; to ensnare.
3. To draw as with a hook.

But she
I can *hook* to me. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fasten as with an hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED.

HO'OKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps*, for an *hooked* or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,

To seize the prize which I do dearly bought;

Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,

Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hook'd*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grev.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hook'd*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOK'N'D. *adj.* [hook and nose] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hook'd-nos'd* fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [*hoop*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakspeare.*

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakspeare.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakspeare.*

To view to lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryden.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.*

At coming in you saw her floor;
The entry *crush'd* against her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink malt beer. *Shakspeare.*

The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Revels.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakspeare.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Claveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grev.*

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [from *whoop* or *woop*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]

To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dallard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.

TO HOOT. *v. n.* [*hoot*, Welsh; *huar*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollow'd and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shakspeare.*

TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clust'ers,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakspeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!

That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *B. Johnson.*

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. f.* [*hoote*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; *hoote*, noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the heat of the rabble.

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [*hoppa*, Saxon; *huppen*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to leap lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakspeare.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my cushion, fir.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hop'd* about, and short excursions made.

From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.
Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial *used*, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold. *Clarissa.*

I am highly delighted to see the joy of the thrush *hop* about my walks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one *hop* for alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Shakspeare.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or irregular than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd *hoop*,
And *hop*ing here and there, himself a jolt,
Put in his word. *Dryden.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Shakspeare.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred *hops* in a *hop*, step, and jump. *Shakspeare.*

3. A place where men dance.

HOP. *n. f.* [*hop*, Dutch; *hupatus*, Latin.] A leap.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever it is on them; the flowers are male and female on different plants; the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the lower; the female plants have their flowers collected into separate stalks, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy stalks is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single *hop* or seed. *Mor.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in *hop*ing go fast. *Shakspeare.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the plannet, and consequently for the kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Best hath malt first infused in the liquor, and it *stirred* in a *hop*, step, and jump. *Shakspeare.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Shakspeare.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble some to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Shakspeare.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put *clipped* dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Shakspeare.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with *apple* and *cherry* trees between. *Shakspeare.*

The price of *hop*ing is forty *hops* in an acre. *Shakspeare.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty *hops* long, and about nine inches in compass. *Shakspeare.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impropiate with *hops*. *Shakspeare.*

Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long *hops*. *Shakspeare.*

To increase the milk, diminished by *hops*, meat, the milk drink not much *hopped*. *Shakspeare.*

HOPE. *n. f.* [*hops*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will *spring* again. *Shakspeare.*

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one feels to himself, upon the thought of a profitable future *employment*. *Shakspeare.*

things, which is apt to delight him. *Shakspeare.*

When in heav'n the shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longings, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by this
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou *lost*. *Shakspeare.*

Our absent presence, and our future now. *Shakspeare.*

HOP

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor*.
He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he with'd, but not with *hope*
Of what fo seldom chanc'd: when to his with,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Paradise Lost*.

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hope* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden*.
Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as
torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange*.

To encourage our *hope* it gives us the highest assurance of
most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson*.

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another
life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged
hope for fight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury*.

Young men look rather to the past age than the present,
and therefore the future may have some *hope* of them. *Swift*.
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any
body.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from
God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Act. vii. 14*.
Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord.
Ecclesi. xiv. 2.

I had *hope* of France,
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shakespeare*.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as
an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her
succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was
quartered. *Shakespeare Henry VIII*.

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakespeare*.

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Moft in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden*.

HOPE. n. f. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.
Linnaeus.

TO HOPE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of good food.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes
and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good
harvest. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

My muse, by storms long tolt,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her successes. *Dryden*.

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden*.

2. To place confidence in futurity.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord.
Psalms, xxxi. 24.

TO HOPE. v. a. To expect with desire.

The fun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter man our *hope*'d for hay. *Shakespeare*.

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables*.

HOPEFUL. adj. [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to
obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify
desire, or answer expectation,

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakespeare Henry VIII*.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most
hopeful young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon*.

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham*.

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very
hopeful scholars by that time they are threefold. *Addison*.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now
almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in
good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly
conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hester*.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage
you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experi-
ments. *Boyle*.

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd T'elemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey*.

HOPEFULLY. adv. [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of
the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Watt*.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hope-
fully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Glenneden*.

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hope-
fully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature.
Glenneden's Preface.

HOR

HOPEFULNESS. n. f. [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good, likeli-
hood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or char-
acters, whereby may be timely described what the child will
prove in probability. *Warton*.

HOPELESS. adj. [from *hope*.]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.

Are they indifferent, being wies as signs of immoderate and
hopeless lamentation for the dead? *Hester*.

Alas, I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*!
He watches with greedy *hope* to find
His wish, and best advantage, usander;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other *hopeless* aid might lend at need. *Milton*.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence*.

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In duration, doom'd to a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden*.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakespeare R. II*.

HOPELESS. n. f. [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hopeless*, who turn the scale, because the strong
expectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by
bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test*.

HOPEFULLY. adv. [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expecta-
tion of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition
which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in
terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopefully*,
and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond*.

HOPEFUL. n. f. [from *hope*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPEFULS. [commonly called *Stretch hoppers*.] A kind of play in
which the actor hops on one leg.

HOPEFUL. n. f. [so called because it is always hopping, or in
agitation.] It is called in French, for the same reason, *trémie*
or *trémou*.

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to
be ground.

The falt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes:
sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hoppers* of
a mill. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw
is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop
by degrees into the flumch. *Arbutnot on Aliment*.

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Bitterton*.

2. A basket for carrying feed.

HOPEFUL. adj. [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would fill a watch remain;
But if the *houral* orbit cease,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*.

HOPEFUL. adj. [*horarius*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befall you
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hudibras*.

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the
night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discuss'd, under the char-
acter of Reynard, the manner of surprizing all shuppers. *Tatler*.

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos fore-
told the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the pro-
pinquity of their defolation, and that their tranquility was of no
longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of
summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

HORDE. n. f. A clan; a migratory crew of people.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another foe. *Thomson*.

HORIZON. n. f. [from *horizon*.] The line that terminates the view.

The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible
horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is
that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.
It is falsely pronounced by *Shakespeare* *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakespeare*.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing
star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the
horizon of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd,
From skirt to skirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Invited with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all th' horizon laugh'd to see the joyful fight. *Dryden.*
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon
on every side is nothing but foaming billow, and floating moun-
tains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that rises
from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator.*

HORIZONT'AL. *adj.* [horizontal, French; from *hor.izon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, diffusive twilight fields
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed horizontal about
it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height
is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined
to a horizontal line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins.*

HORIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from horizontal.] In a direction parallel
to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie super-
ficially, or almost horizontally unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The ambent ether is too liquid and empty to impel them hori-
zontally with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HORN. *n. f.* [horn, Gothick; horn, Saxon; horn, Dutch.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some gra-
minivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zelus rises through the ground,

Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,

That toils back his horns in vain. *Addison on Italy.*

All that process is more surprising than the eruption of horns
in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods
of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the cattle-wall,

That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*

There's a post come from my maffer, with his horn full of
good news. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The goddess to her crooked horn
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woo's around,

And mountains, tremble at th' infernal found. *Dryden.*

Fair Afcanius, and his youthful train,

With horn and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned
by poets.

She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had flarpen'd either horn,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

The moon

Wears a wan circle round her blunted horn. *Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, To pull in the
horn, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the ten-er horns of cockled snails. *Shakspeare's As You Like It.*

Aulus,

Hearing of our Marc'us's banishment,

Thrust forth his horns again into the world,

Which were ush'd in when Marc'us stood for Rome,

And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare's Cicerulus.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have horns to make one mad,

Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakspeare's As You Like It.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,

Slight pyrates, rocks, and horns for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. **HORN** mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself; if he had, he would have
been horn mad. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HORNBEAK. } *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNFIN. } *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNBEAM. *n. f.* [horn and beam, Dutch, for tree, from the
hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was for-
merly much used in hedges for wildernesses and orangeries.

The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent
use. *Miller.*

HORNBOOK. *n. f.* [horn and book.] The first book of children,
covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the hornbook. *Shakspeare's As You Like It.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary
road of the hornbook and primer. *Locke.*

To maffer John the English maid

A hornbeak gives of ginger-bread;

And that the child may learn the better,

As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HORNED. *adj.* [from horn.] Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, fir'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,

Their horned fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that, with the terror of the flock,

Altogether both stand fenceless as a flock. *Gray.*

O, that I were

Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-run

'T he boar's head. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

'T hither all the horned host retires,

To graze the ranker mead. *Deane.*

'T hou king of horned flocks, whole plumes are

Suffices fattens to the fruitful corn. *Deane.*

HORNIER. *n. f.* [from horn.] One that works in horn, as a
horn.

'T he skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made
of by hornier, whereupon they shave their horns. *Deane.*

HORNET. *n. f.* [pyrenee, Saxon, from its horn.] A very
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in time of suffring, is the best.

'T is dangerous to disturb a hornet's nest.

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Deane.*

I have often admired how hornets, that gather dry leaves
for building their nest, have found a proper matter to make
combs. *Deane's Beehive.*

HORNFOOT. *n. f.* [horn and foot.] Hoofed.

Mad frantic man,

That did not only quake!

With horns of holies, and brags wheels.

Jove's storms to emulate. *Holmes's Poetical.*

HORNOWL. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE. *n. f.* [horn and pipe.] A country dance, called
commonly to a horn.

A lusty taberne,

That to three many a hornpipe play'd,

Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*

There many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis.

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine

Run t' the feet-veins, and refine

Your firrhum jekhum to a dance

Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,

To wonder at the hornpipes here

Of Nottingham or Derbyshire. *Deane.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire hornpipe in the presence of
several friends. *Deane.*

HORNSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK. *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.

HORN. *adj.* [from horn.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherish flood,

And saw the ravens with their berry beaks

Food to Elijah bringing even and meek. *Deane.*

The berry or pellucid coat of the eye doth rest in the
superficies with the white of the eye, but sith it is not
convexity, and is of an hyperbolic figure. *Deane.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her horn feet.

The pincal gland was encompassed with a kind of impen-
etrance. *Addison's Essay.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it berry, like pus; but
when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer coagulate.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

'T yrrhus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his berry fist. *Deane.*

HOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [horographia, Gr. sign and place.] An
account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. } *n. f.* [horologium, Latin.] Any instrument
that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; in horo-
graphs.

'T is evermore the prologue to his sleep;

He'll watch the horologe a double set,

If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Before the days of Jerome there were horologes, that re-
solved the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, and
cylinders, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammas. *Deane.*

HOROMETRY. *n. f.* [horometrie, French; sign and measure.]
The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the horometry of antiquity discover'd
not this artifice. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

HOROSCOPE. *n. f.* [horoscope, French; sign and hour.] The con-
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's
life, should not match and counterball that one horoscope of con-
junction which is found at his birth? *Deane.*

A proportion of the horoscope unto the seventh house, a op-
posite signs every seventh year, opprest living nature. *Deane.*

His horn beneath a boding horoscope

His fire, the bear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,

From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Deane.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Crebill.*
They underflood the planets and the zodiack by inflinct,
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the fame
duft they fprung out of. *Bentley.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the eye much with difpleafure: there be fights that are *horrible*, becaufe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

Eternal happinefs and eternal mifery, meeting with a perfuafion that the foul is immortal, are, of all others, the firft the moft difagreeable, and the latter the moft *horrible* to human apprehenfion. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible; terrible; fearful; fearful.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [*from horribilis*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!

Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of thefe ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin]

1. Illicitious; dreadful; shocking.

Oh!

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,

That we the *horrid* may feem to thofe

Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare.*

Not in the legions

Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,

In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleafing; in womens cant.

Already I your tearsurvey,

Already hear the *horrid* things they fay. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,

Few paths of human feet or tracks of beafts were worn. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody defigner fuborns his inftrument to take away fuch a man's life, and the confeller represents the *horridness* of the fact and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HORRIFIC. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Caufing horrow.

His jaws *horrific*, arm'd with threefold fate,

Here dwells the direful fhark. *Thomfon.*

HORRIFOUS. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dill.*

HORROR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrow mixed with deteftation; a paffion compounded of fear and hate, both ftrong.

Over them fad *horror*, with grim hue,

Did always foar, beating his iron wings;

And after him owls and night ravens flew,

The hateful miffengers of heavy things. *Spenser.*

I have fup'd full with *horrors*

Direnefs, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,

Cannot once flart me. *Shakespeare.*

Doublets all fouls have a furviving thought,

Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;

But if we think of being turn'd to nought,

A trembling *horror* in our fouls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horror* chill'd

At fuch bold words, vouch'd with a deed fo bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horror* feizes ev'ry human breaft;

Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeft. *Dryden.*

2. Gloom; dreariness.

Her gloomy preference faddens all the fcene,

Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

3. [In medicine.] Such a flundering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a fenfe of flundering or flundering. *Quincy.*

All objects of the fenfes, which are very offensive, do caufe the fpirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in fome degree deftitute, and fo there is indued in them a trepidation and *horror*. *Bacon.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [*pony*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, ufed in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ftalls. *Shakespeare.*

A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shakespeare.*

I would fell my *horse*, and buy ten more

Better than he. *Shakespeare.*

Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,

The fofter feafon fuiting to the man;

Whilst Winter's fhivering goat afflicts the *horse*

With froft, and makes him an uneafy courfe. *Crebill.*

We call a little *horse*, fuch a one as comes not up to the fize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

N^o LXX.

I took *horse* to the lake of Conftance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Adelphi.*

2. It is ufed in the plural fenfe, but with a fingular termination, for *horses*, *horfmeca*, or cavalry. *I did hear.*

The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Shakespeare.*

The armies were appointed, confifting of twenty-five thoufand *horse* and foot, for the repulfing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

Th' *Arctican horse*

With ill fuccels engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

3. Something on which any thing is fupported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

4. A wooden machine which foldiers ride by way of punifhment. It is fometimes call'd a timber-mare.

5. Joined to another fubftantive, it fignifies fomething large or coarfe: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To *HORSE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To mount upon a *horse*.

He came out with all his clowns, *horfed* upon fuch carriages, and fo furnifhed, as in good faith I thought with myfelf, if that were thirft, I wifht none of my friends or fubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonfalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horfed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza afked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the ftorm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows

Are fmother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *horrid*

With variable complexions; all agreeing

In earneftnefs to fee him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you muft feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] The feat of the rider; the ftate of being on a *horse*.

I've feen the French,

And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare.*

I faw them falute on *horsebacks*,

Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare.*

He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

When mannifh Mevia, that two-handed whore, Aftride on *horseback* hunts the Tufcan boar. *Dryden.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.] A fmall bean ufeally given to *horses*.

Only the fmall *horseman* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a *horse*.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat ufed in ferrying *horses*.

HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in drefling *horses*; a ftableboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, difcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles.*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whole employment it is to tame *horses* to the faddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beafts. *Greuch.*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *che/nut*.] A plant.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which confift of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the fame fpike: the female flowers are fucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly hufks. Their whole year's fhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increafe in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and ftrengthening the buds for the next year's fhoots. *Miller.*

I may bring in the *horsechesnut*, which grows into a goodly ftandard. *Mortimer.*

HORSECOURSER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *courfer*.] *Junius* derives it from *horse* and *cour*, an old Scotch word, which fignifies to change; and it fhould therefore, he thinks, be writ *horfcofer*.

The word now ufed in Scotland is *horfeouper*, to denote a jockey, feller, or rather changer of *horses*. It may well be derived from *coufe*, as he that tills *horses* may be fuppofed to *coufe* or exercife them.

1. One that runs *horses*, or keeps *horses* for the race.

2. A dealer in *horses*.

A fervant to a *horsecourfer* was thrown off his *horse*. *Wifman.*

A Florentine bought a *horse* for fo many crowns, upon condition

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condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

HORSECRAB. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ansford.*

HORSECUMBER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horse-dung*. *Penham.*

HORSEEMMET. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have coltsflesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too feet for him. *L'Estrange.*

HORSEFLY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ansford.*

HORSEHAIR. *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden.*

HORSEHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansford.*

HORSELAUGH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at hence; *Page.*

A joke on Jacky. *Page.*

HORSELEECH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech*.]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Prov.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys.

The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare.*

2. A farrier. *Ansford.*

HORSELITTER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in a *horse-litter*. *2 Kings.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skillful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hoyward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-soldier one mille; that is, more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ruler; a man on horseback.

With defending show'rs of brimstone fir'd, The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spur'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horseman*'s coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. f.* [*horseman* and *ship*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shakespeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horseman-ship*. *Watson.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HORSEMANTRY. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ansford.*

HORSEMATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ansford.*

HORSEMEAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender.

Those green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry one that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HORSEMENT. *n. f.* A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUDDLE. *n. f.* A large muscle.

The great *horsemuddle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, not only gapes and flutters as the oysters do, but removes from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his railery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HORSEPOUND. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

HORSEPACE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pace*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horsepace* men are curious to foresee that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horsepace*. *Addison.*

HORSERADISH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acid and biting: a species of scurvygrass.

Horse-radish is increased by sprouts spreading from the roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Marshall.*

Stomachicks are the crelle acids, as *horse-radish* and *horseradish*, infused in wine. *Page.*

HORSESHOE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the flames, and cool'd by *horse-shoes* that furge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An herb.

HORSESTEALER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who steals away horses.

He is not a pickpocket, nor a *horse-stealer*; but for his true in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare.*

HORSETAIL. *n. f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *n. f.* An herb.

HORSEWAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? —Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shakespeare.*

HORTATION. *n. f.* [*hortatus*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE. *n. f.* [*horter*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortative* part men to excite their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY. *adj.* [*horter*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.

HORTICULTURE. *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

'Tis his seventh edition of his *hortulan* calendar a piece. *Evangelist.*

HO'SANNA. *n. f.* [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise in Greek.

Through the vault of heav'n It sounded, and the faithful armies sang *Hosanna* to the Highest. *Milton.*

The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosanna's* and acclamations of the people. *Fair.*

HOSÉ. *n. f.* plur. *hoses*, [*hōsa*, Saxon; *hōse*, Wall. *hōse*, Erse, *hōson*, plur. *hōsons*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hoses*, hats, and garments, and cast into the middle of the burning city.

He cross examin'd both our *hose*, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Rowe.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not rise to garter his *hose*; And you, being in love, cannot rise to put on Your *hose*. *Shakespeare.*

Will rise thy linen wash, or *hose* darn, And knit thee gloves? *Go.*

HOSIER. *n. f.* [*from hose*.] One who sells stockings.

You are as arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheap-side. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host: With robbers hands my *hospitable* favour You should not rustle thus. *Shakespeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore; With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Drake.*

HOSPITABLY. *adv.* [*from hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live, And strangers with good cheer receive. *Pope.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Hosier.*

HOSPITAL. *n. f.* [*hospitalis*, French; *hospitarius*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or for part of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Hosier.*

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow liberally for twelve old husbands.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment.

I hey *hosp'd* a goodly cattle, plac'd Foreby a river in a pleasant dale, Which chiding for that evening's *hospital*, They thither march'd. *Spenser.*

HOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*hospitalitas*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *The*

The Lacedæmonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker.*

My matter is of a cheerful disposition,
And little reck's to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hospitality*. *Shakespeare.*
How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity,
neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift.*
HOSPITALIER *n. f.* [*hospitaller*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin; from *hospital*] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. *Ayliffe.*

The first they reckon with as were granted to the *hospitaliers* in titulum beneficij. *Ayliffe.*
HOSPITATE *v. a.* [*hospiter*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chafes an empty shell, and this *hospitalites* with the living animal in the same shell. *Grew.*
HOST *n. f.* [*hoste*, French; *hostes*, *hospites*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.
Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopp'd. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good *host*. *Shakspeare.*
2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner. *Shakspeare.*

The frighted friend arose by break of day,
And found the stall where late his fellow lay;
Then of his impious *host* enquiring more,
Was answer'd that his guest was gone before. *Dryden.*

3. [From *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our *host*. *Shakspeare.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *host*,
And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An *host* to great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*
4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let all tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*Hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

TO HOST *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment.
O, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Shakspeare.*

2. To encounter in battle.
Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hostings* meet. *Milton.*

From his loins
New authors of dissension spring; from him
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend
For sov'reign sway. *Phillips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster.
Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hosting*. *Spenser.*

HOSTAGE *n. f.* [*hostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, for you have mine;
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakspeare.*

Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune;
for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Aristotot.*

HOSTEL { *n. f.* [*hostels*, *hostelerie*, Fr.] An inn. *Ainsl.*
HOSTESS *n. f.* [*hostesse*, French; from *host*] A woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,
We are your guest to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Ye were better out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shakspeare.*

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden.*
HOTNESS-SHIP *n. f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an *hostess*.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess*-ship of th' day: you're welcome, firs. *Shakspeare.*

HOSTILE *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shakspeare.*

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

HOSTILITY *n. f.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shakspeare.*
Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hostility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

In this bloody dispute we have shew'd ourselves fair, nay,
generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

HOTELIER *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of *hostels* at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser.*

HOTTRY *n. f.* [corrupted from *hostlerie*.] A place where the *hostels* of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd,
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden.*

HOT [*pat*, Saxon; *but*, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call't thyself a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakspeare.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, productively do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fix'd;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black fufflances do loonnell of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from the easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton.*

2. Lulful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shakspeare.*

3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities: in allusion to dogs hunting.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will he hear,
When in *hot* scent of grain and full career. *Dryden.*

4. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themselves in their full strength, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He resolv'd to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' assault to *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as *flow*,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakspeare.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Aeneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

6. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

Quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

7. Piquant; acrid.

HOTBED *n. f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preferre the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HOTBRAIN'D *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

You shall find 'em either *botbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*
HOTCOCKLE. *n. f.* [*hantes aquillet*, French.] A play in which
one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
The chynidra is certainly not our *bot. cockle*; for that was
by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *bot. cockle* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoms gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

HOTHEAD. *adj.* [*hot and head*] Vehement; violent; pas-
sionate.

One would not make the same peron zealous for a stand-
ing army and public liberty; nor a *hot-headed*, crackbrained
coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHOUS. *n. f.* [*hot and house*.]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
Now the profligate a *hot-house*, which, I think, is a very ill
house too. *Shakspeare.*

2. A brothel.
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hot-house*; so it may,
And fill be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*

HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot*.]

1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently.
The flag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven
to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
And in ambitious strength I hold
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare.*
The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in di-
vers places with the Christians. *Kneller.*

Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I
doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*

HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungo-
vernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden.*

HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
HOTPATCH. *n. f.* [*bauch en poche*, French; or *bachet en pot*,
French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the
former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash;
a mixture.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotpatch* of our tongue,
and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion
than any one entire language. *Camden.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant
to the eye, and a mixture or *hotpatch* of many tastes is un-
pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a mash'd heap, a *hotpatch* of the slain. *Dryden.*

HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur*.]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.
My nephews trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shakspeare.*
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical
fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur*
is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer.*

HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur*.] Vehement; rash;
heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate
countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil,
this proceeded from a feeble judgment. *Peacock.*

HOVE. The pretense of heave.

HOVEL. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *poor*, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room,
To flacke on the peafe, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of
ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed falterpe. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine
with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do
all the dairy-work in such furr *hovels* and sheds as they build
to inhabit in during the Summer. *Roy.*

TO HOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an *hovel*.
And wait thou vain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakspeare.*

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [*from have*.] Raised; swelled; raised.
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be to *hoven*, make Cuck to seek coxcocks. *Yate.*
TO HOVEN. *v. n.* [*hoven*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way
or other.

Some fiery devil *hoven* in the sky,
And pours down mischief.
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not h'd in doom perpetual,
Hear about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakspeare.*

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night.
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the hills, and
settling upon it. *Dryden.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Pope.*

Some less reud beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that
he daily looketh after change and alteration, and hovers in
expectation of new worlds. *Boyle.*

3. To wander about one place.
We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army,
hovering on the borders of our confederates.
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind hovers about it.
itself of it; in the other, it only hovers about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH. *n. f.* [*poze*, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and flow of
men unto the camel's hough. *Isaiah.*

2. [*hou*, French.] An adx; an hoe. See *Hoe*.
Did they really believe that a man, by *hough* and so on,
could cut a god out of a tree? *Shakspeare.*

TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the hind
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cut up with an *hough* or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *Triquet*.
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could
we sneeze or cough. *Locke.*

HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and
northern counties still retain it.

HOULT. *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. *Chaucer.*

Or as the wind, in *hoult*, and shady grove,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Forster.*

HOUND. *n. f.* [*pund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used
in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleft all by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

Jafon threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and flew an underriding hand,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden.*

The kind spaniel and the faithful hound,
Liketh that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Pope.*

TO HOUND. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To set on the chase.
God is said to hound the heart permissively, but not
operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a hound
out of the slip, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bacon.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.
If the wolves had been hounded by tigers, they would have
worried them. *Locke.*

HOUNDFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

HOUNDSFINGUE. *n. f.* [*synagoge*, Latin.] A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cleft
five parts; the flower consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped,
and cut into five segments; the point, which arises from
the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of
four rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing
a flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta.
The proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves
decay. *Boyle.*

HOUNDTREE. *n. f.* A kind of tree.

HOUP. *n. f.* [*hupa*, Latin.] The puet.

HOUE. *n. f.* [*houer*, French; *houer*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of forty
minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the hour full complement,
How many hours bring about the days,
How many days will finish up the years,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular time. *Vauvenargues.*

- Vexation almost stops my breath,
That funder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakspeare.*
When we can intreat an *hour* to feve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*
The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*
3. The time as marked by the clock.
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakspeare.*
Our neighbour let her floor to a gentle man, who kept
good *hours*. *Tatler.*
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own
countrymen at midnight. *Addison.*
- HOURLASS. *n. f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow
hole, marks the time.
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-*
glass than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without
a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value
every moment. *Bacon.*
O, recollect thy thoughts!
Strike not his *hourglass*, when his hasty hand
Is ebbing to the fall. *Dryden.*
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than
elegant.
We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one
town, and overthrow great forces in the field. *Bacon.*
- HOURLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour;
frequent; often repeated.
Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waining moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops
recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*
- HOURLY. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.
She deserves a lord
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shakspeare.*
Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacy. *Shakspeare.*
They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sav'it; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton.*
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*
- HOURLY. *n. f.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on
which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the
hourplate, and thereby at a distance see what clock it was, their
owner could not be much benefited by that utensil. *Locke.*
- HOUSE. *n. f.* [pur, Saxon; *hous*, Dutch; *hous*, Scottish.]
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.
Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakspeare.*
Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use
be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be
had. *Bacon.*
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square;
yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Hutton.*
2. Any place of abode.
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspeare.*
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common;
monastery; college.
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where
now Constantia resided. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table.
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly
upon madam. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore
have need of means of communication, which some make to
be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses*
worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual sub-
stances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.
The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our fliv'ring *house*. *Shakspeare.*
An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakspeare.*
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the
patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a tor-
ture. *Dryden.*
A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house's* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively
considered.
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to
give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*,
especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*
- To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit to residence.
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make them-
selves masters of the gatus. *Sidney.*
Upon the North-sea a valley *houseth* a gentleman, who hath
worn out his former name. *Larrey.*
Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shakspeare.*
Here cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*
Oh, can you counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermon.*
- In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly cild of ease. *Dryden.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may
house our own to forward them. *Bacon.*
Hous your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a
pent *house*, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*
Wit in northern climates will not blow.
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*
- To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Spenser.*
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shakspeare.*
- Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas, too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.
In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought serates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*
- HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglar; one who
makes his way into houses to steal.
All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their
foreheads. *L'Estrange.*
- HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglary.
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-*
breaking, he will send the whole paper to the govern-
ment. *Swift.*
- HOUSEDOG. *n. f.* [*house* and *dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard
the house.
A very good *house-dog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers,
had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-*
dog. *Addison.*
- HOUSEHOLD. *n. f.* [*house* and *hold*.]
1. A family living together.
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspeare.*
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a
little kingdom. *Bacon.*
Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men,
a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has che-
rished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the pro-
per *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas
sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few
families. *Spratt.*
- Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden.*
Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*
In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*
2. Family life; domestic management.
An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shakspeare.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic;
belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Act.*
11 O For

For nothing lovelier can be found

In woman, than to study *household* good ;

And good works in her husband to promote.

Milton.

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths and blasphemies among the men, among the women the neglect of *household* affairs.

HOUSEHOLDER, *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Matthew.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of a house ; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he fill himself from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages : his cloak is his bed, yea, and his *householdstuff*. *Spenser.*

A great part of the building was consumed, with much costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon.*

The poor woman had her left for her *householdstuff*, and paid her physician with a conceit for his money. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER, *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.]

1. Householder ; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakespeare.*
If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Lect.*

2. One who lives in plenty.

The people are apt to applaud *housekeepers* than house-raisers. *Watson.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both ? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you fewing here ? *Shakespeare.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance

A pair to make a country-dance,

Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her

To fill a place for want of better.

Swift.

5. A housefog.

Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakespeare.*
HOUSEKEEPING, *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestick ; useful to a family.

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challenge the pre-eminence. *Carver.*

HOUSEKEEPING, *n. f.* Hospitality ; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakespeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman : an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HOUSEL, *n. f.* [*hous*, Saxon, from *housel*, Gothic, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

HOUSEL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSELEEK, *n. f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose ; out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, conspired, as it were, of many seed-vessels resembling hulks, which are collected into a sort of head, and full of small seeds. The species are fix. *Miller.*

The acerbis supply their quantity of cruder acids ; as juices of apples, grapes, the forels, and *houseleek*. *Flyer.*
HOUSELESS, *adj.* [from *house*.] Without abode ; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,

How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,

Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, sufficing, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *Wych.*

HOUSEMAID, *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

HOUSEMATE, *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.

Housemate, that costs him nothing, he bestows ;

Yet will we scribble on, though fill we lose. *Dryden.*

HOUSEMATE, *n. f.* A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HOUSEING, *n. f.* [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*. *Grant.*

2. [from *houseaux*, *house*, or *house*, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOUSEING, *adj.* [*house*.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house ; housewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,

That none but death for ever can divide ;

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,

The *housing* fire did kindle and provide. *Spenser.*

HOUS, *n. f.* [from *houseaux*, or *house*, French.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental ; housings. This word, though used by *Dryden*,

I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions hides, with things together fast,

His upper part defended to his waist ;

And where man ended, the continu'd vest,

Spread on his back, the *house* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOUSEWIFE, *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently written *housewife*, or *housie*.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery.

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Spenser.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient ; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser.*

Let us fit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,

He a good husband, a good *housewife* the. *Dryden.*

Early *housewives* leave the bed,

When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain then themselves good statewomen as well as good *housewives*. *Adams.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself : he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies.

HOUSEWIFELY, *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the art of becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, *n. f.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Domestick or female business ; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her *housewifery*. *Spenser.*

He ordain'd a lady for his wife,

Generally praiseful ; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*. *Chapman.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that decreas'd by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses ; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Ep.*

HOW, *adv.* [*hu*, Saxon ; *how*, Dutch.]

1. In what manner ; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me ? *Ex.*
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold ; and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver ! *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out ! And how doth cometh their destruction upon them ? *Job.*

O how love I thy law : it is my meditation. *Psalms.*

How many children's plaints, and mother's cries !

How many woful widows left to bow

To sad disgrace ! *Daniel.*

Consider into how many differing substances it may be employed by the fire. *Dante.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,

How that the guilty kindred of the queen

Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death ! *Shakespeare.*

Profecute the means of thy deliverance

By ransom, or *how* else. *Shakespeare.*

We examine the why, the what, and the *how* of it. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live ; but not as it seems or *how* to die. *Shakespeare.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of the republic are cultivated to the best advantage. *Adams.*

3. For what reason ; from what cause.

How now, my love ? Why is your cheek so pale ?

How chance the roses there do fade so fast ! *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, & they could tell *how* ; or they will have gay fancies instead of good clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father ? *Genesis.*

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born ? *Dryden.*

How, and with what reproach shall I return ? *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust. *Job.*

A great division fell among the nobility, in much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hume.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and beautify the rivers of the earth. *Bacon.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen!

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow.

2 Sam.
Lam.

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained: that it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents.

Bacon.

HOWBEIT. } *adu.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

HOWBEIT. } *ing; yet;* however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak't like a lewd lorum,

Of heaven to deemen fo,

Howbe I am but rude and borrel,

Yet nearer ways I know.

Spenser.

Things fo ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary.

Holster.

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom faveth them not.

Holster.

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish.

Davies on Ireland.

HOWE'ER. [Contracted from *how do ye.*] In what state is your health. A message of civility.

Years make men more talkative, but less writative; so that I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howe'er*, to those few I am forced to correspond with.

Kepe.

HOWE'ER. *adu.* [*how and ever.*]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds

In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,

To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,

Howe'er repented of.

Shakespeare.

To trace the ways

Of highest agents, deem'd *howe'er* wise.

Milton.

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *howe'er* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *howe'er* the chiefest.

Tillotson.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;

You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way.

Dryden.

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *howe'er* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects.

Addison.

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of perfection, *howe'er* I do not exclude it.

Asterbury.

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *howe'er*, be a very useful enquiry.

Swift.

How. v. n. [*huglen*, Dutch; *ulule*, Latin.]

- To cry as a wolf or dog.

Metthought a legion of fowl fiends

Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears

Such hideous cries, that with the very noise

I trembling wak'd.

Shakespeare.

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that stern time,

Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key.

Shakespeare.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling*

wilderness.

Deuteronomy.

As when a sort of wolves infest the night,

With their wild *howlings* at fair Cymhia's light.

Waller.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,

Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;

He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns.

Smith.

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab.

Jer.

The damned use that word in hell,

Howling attend it.

Shakespeare.

Each new morn

New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new sorrows

Strike heaven on the face, that it relouds

As if it felt with Scotland.

Shakespeare.

I have words

That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air,

Where hearing should not catch them.

Shakespeare.

The noise grows louder still:

Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and atabales;

And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns,

Like victory: then groans again, and *howlings*

Like those of vanquish'd men.

Dryden.

3. To speak with a belline cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale

To savages, and *howl* it out in deserts!

Me would'st thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?

A. Phillips's *Disfranchisement*.

4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

Howl. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murder,

Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,

Whose *howl*'s his watch.

These and the like rumours are no more than the last *howls*

of a dog disected alive.

Shakespeare.
Swift.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,

And fills with horrid *howls* the publick place.

Dryden.

HOWSOE'ER. *adu.* [*how and sever.*]

1. In what manner soever. See *HOWE'ER*.

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree.

Raleigh.

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.

Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

To How. v. a. [from *hōg*, Saxon.] *To howl*; to hamstring.

Thou art a coward,

Which *howes* honestly behind, restraining

From course required.

Shakespeare.

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword *howd* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves.

Kantler.

How. n. f. [*hou*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;

From whence efforts arrived here three boys

Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.

Spenser.

To define a barge and *boy*, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard.

Ifatti.

HU'BBUB. n. f. [I know not the etymology, unless it be from *up up*, or *hubbub*] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people.

Clarendon.

An universal *hubbub* wild

Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,

Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear

With loudest vehemence.

Milton.

Why wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,

And dogs howl when she shines in water.

Hudibras.

HU'CKABACK. n. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HU'CKIEBACKED. *adj.* [*hucker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back*.]

Crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. n. f. [from *hucken*, Dutch, to fit down.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } n. f. [*huck*, German, a pedlar; *back/ter*, a the-
HU'CKSTER. } pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise. Government of the Tongue.

God deliver the world from such quacks, or rather such

hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion.

South.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,

And overturn the scolding *huckster*'s stall,

The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,

But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.

Gay.

There should be a general confederacy of all the servants in

every family, for the publick good, to drive those China *huck-*

sters from the doors.

Swift.

Those *hucksters* or money-jobbers will be found necessary,

if this brass money is made current.

Swift.

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man.

Spenser.

To HU'CKSTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To deal in petty

bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into sil-

ver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade.

To HUDDLE. v. a. [probably from *hudd*.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to muddle.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve the role with much ado;

Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two.

Prior.

Now all in haste they *huddle* on

Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

Swift.

3. To cover up in haste.

2. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a

play *huddl'd* up in haste.

Dryden.

When continu'd rain

The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,

Let him forecast his work with timely care,

Which else his *huddled* when the skies are fair.

Dryden.

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adulatory, *huddling* several suppositions together, and

that in doubtful and general terms, makes a muddle and con-

fusion.

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TO HUFFLE. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

Clince an eye of pry on his loaves,
That have of late *huffed* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare.*
Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Thyrsu, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every musknote of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will
run against things, and *huddling* forwards, fall from high
places. *Brewer's Vulgar Etym.*

HUFFLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion.
That the Authoritarian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and
terms insignificant, has been the centre of the world. *Glanville.*

Your carrying business in a *huddle*,
Has tore'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras.*
Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote,
as in a *huddle*. *Locke.*
Several merry answers were made to my question, which
entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle*
of ideas. *Adrian.*

HUF. n. f. [Diere, Saxon] *Adrian.*
1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady before did view,
Or that dread Lyon's look her call in deadly *hue*. *Spenser.*
For now three months have changed thrice their *hue*. *Spenser, canto viii.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*
Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

Your's is much of the camelian *hue*,
To change the die with diluvial view. *Dryden.*

2. [Hue, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm
given to the country.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone:
Ey, run, *hue* and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakspeare.*
Immediately comes a *hue* and cry after a gang of thieves,
that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he sweats he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and cry. *Addison.*

The *hue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead
or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot.*

HUE. n. f. [Huer, French, to cry.] One whose business is
to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a
barker or *hue*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence
directeth the course of the pichard. *Carew.*

HUFF. n. f. [from *hove*, or *boven*, swelled: he is *huffed* up by
distension.] So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs* up,
when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *buff*, therefore, may be
ferment. To be in a *buff* is then to be in a ferment, as we
now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by only in a loud;
In others it is but a *buff*. *Hudibras.*

To vapour with instead of proof.
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whole *buff*. *Hudibras.*

All hats, as in a storm, flew off.
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check
upon us in the very *buff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *buff* about his ex-
traction. *L'Estrange.*
No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a
passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present
ruff. *Scot.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.
Lead shallow-brained *buffs* make atheism and contempt of
religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

As for you, colonel *buff-cap*, we shall try before a civil
magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden.*

TO HUFF. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up
with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Cress.*

2. To hector; to treat with intulgence and arrogance, or brutality.
TO HUFF. v. n. To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell
with indignation or pride.

This sleekish arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at
the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*
A *huffing*, flustering, flatting, cringing coward,
A cantervorm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Ortroy.*

A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *buff* officer and slave, *Hudibras.*
Huffing to cowards, hawning to the brave,
To knights a fool, to credulous fools a knave. *Roman.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!

What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryden.*
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with
those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Leis.*
When Peg received John's message, the *huffed* and stomed
like the devil. *Adrian.*

HUFFER. n. f. [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a bully.
Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*.

HUFFISH. adj. [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; haughty.
HUFF-SILLY. adv. [from *huff*.] With arrogant pretensions,
with silly bluster.

HUFF-SURISE. n. f. Pettulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.
TO HUFF. v. a. [pe-jan, Saxon, to heidge, to inclose.]
1. To puff close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *huffed* me in his arms.

What would not he do now to *huff* the creature that
given him so admirable a fersade! *Craven.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confest,
And *bug* it in their arms, and to their bosom prest. *Dryden.*
King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would
bug and kiss. *Harley.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Batted with reasons not unplaustible,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And *bug* him into snarers.

We *bug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Milton.*
Admire yourself,

And, without rival, *bug* your darling book. *Rymer.*
Though they know that the flatterer knows the extent
of his own flatteries, yet they love the imposture, as we
both arms *bug* the abuse.

Mark with what joy he *bugs* the dear discovery! *Kear.*

3. To hold fast.
Age makes us most fondly *bug* and retain the possession of
life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying it. *Dryden.*

HUG. n. f. [from the noun.] Close embrace.
Why these close *hugs*? I owe my shame to him. *Go.*

HUGE. adj. [*hugh*, high, Dutch.]
1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the
house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a
strange land, be compared with that which Caesar's Jeru-
salem did afford, and who seeth not what *hugs* difference
was between them? *Mor.*

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalled in gran-
deur not only Asia, Europe and Africa, but America. *Just.*

2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.
The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* defect. *Shakspeare.*
Through forests *huges*, and long untrodden heaths,
With detolation brown he wanders walk. *Tennyson.*

HUGELY. adv. [from *huge*.]
1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shakspeare.*

2. Greatly; very much.
I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you commit
yourself in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HUGENESS. n. f. [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness.
My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of our cur-
rent worthy thinking. *Scott.*

HUGGERMUGGER. n. f. [corrupted perhaps from *hugger* and *mugger*,
or hug in the dark. *Morher* in Danish is darkness, hence
our *mug-ty*. It is written by Sir Thomas More, who ever
Huger, in Chaucer, is *percey*, crafty, of which now may
be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hugle* is likewise a Ger-
man *corner*, and *mugy* is in English *dark*. I know not how
to determine.] Secrecy; by-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Shakspeare.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras.*

There's a distinction between what's done openly and *huggermugger*,
and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a kind of
secrecy and concealment. *Shakspeare.*

HUG. v. a. [See *HUGE*.] Vast; great; huge.
This *hug* rock one finger's force
Apparently will move. *Cervantes.*

HUGE. n. f. [*hugue*, French] A cloak.
As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed
to be a messenger in a rich robe. *Bacon.*

HULK. n. f. [*hulke*, Dutch; *hulk*, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of *hulk* down'd i' th' hold
him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stowed in the hold. *Shakspeare.*

The custom they had of giving the colour of the sea to the *hulls*, sails, and mariners of their spy-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. *Arbutnot.*

They Argo's *bulk* will wax.

And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*

The footy *bulk*

Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, a *bulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *bulk* fir John,

Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare.*

To *HULK*. *v. a.* To exonerate: as, to *bulk* a hare. *Anfsw.*

HULL. *n. f.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell. [*Hule*, Scotch.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull* and *bulk* are now confounded; but *bulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or *hull*, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the *bulk* and tackle of a sensible and thinking creature.

Grew's Cosmol. Sac.

To *HULL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drownd. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, fir? here lies your way.

—No, good swabber, I am to *bulk* here a little longer. *Shak.*

He look'd and saw the ark *hull* on the flood,

Which now abated. *Milton.*

People walking down upon the shore, saw somewhat come

hulling toward them. *L'Estrange.*

Ho' *ULLY*. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Silique; husky. *Anfsworth.*

Ho' *ULVER*. *n. f.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tusser.*

To *HUM*. *v. a.* [*humulus*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew,

Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew

In summer's heat. *Dryden.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;

But if night-robbers lift the well-flor'd hive,

An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,

And *hum* at good Cominius, much unheard me. *Shakespeare.*

Upon my honour, fir, I heard a *humming*,

And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakespeare.*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,

And *hums*; as who should say, you'll rue. *Shakespeare.*

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,

And *hum'd* upon it, thus he wret. *Hudibras.*

I still acquiesc,

And never *hum'd* a haw'd sedition,

Nor flumm'd treason. *Hudibras.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in

the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L'Estrange.*

Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,

And last'd so long, like tops, are last'd asleep. *Pope.*

4. To sing low.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *humming*s; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs.

Glaville.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a *hum*, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's *hummons*

The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy *hum*,

Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless *hum*,

To him who mufes through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. The noise of bustling crowds.

From camp to camp, through the soul womb of night,

The *hum* of either army rilly founds. *Shakespeare.*

Tower'd cities please us then,

And the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,

Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;

But now the great exchange of news 'tis light,

And full of *hum* and buzz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who fat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,

Slept fast; the distant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope.*

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4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These thrugs, these *hums* and haws,
When you have laid she's goodly, come between,
'Ere you can say she's honest. *Shakespeare.*

Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: *hum*

and haw will not do the business. *Dryden.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *hum*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,

Did stew their meat between their *hums*

And the horses backs o'er which they straddle,

And ev'ry man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spektator.*

HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound

That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

—*Hum!* I guess at it.

See fir Robert—*hum!*

And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HUMAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will not be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but

whether he be a human creature. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it

doth to me; all his senses have but *human* conditions. *Shakespeare.*

For man to tell how *human* life began

Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton.*

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,

I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any,

this being the highest of all *human* certainties. *Lacke.*

HUMANÉ. *adj.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent;

good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally

spread itself towards many, and maketh men become *humane*

and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished:

a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral,

more *humane*, are planted in their stead. *Spratt.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-

nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were whole-

some, we might guess they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *n. f.* [*humaniste*, French.] A philologist; a gram-

matian.

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [*humanité*, French; *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*

A rarer spirit never did steer *humanity*. *Shakespeare.*

The middle of *humanity* thou never knewest, but the extre-

mity of both ends. *Shakespeare.*

To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath

been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. *Humankind*; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*,

and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glas.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices

of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Lacke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,

And court the offices of soft *humanity*?

Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,

Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,

Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies.

To *HUMANIZE*. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, French.] To soften; to

make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,

And hear my faithful tears in showers shall flow,

To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with

compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most ex-

tensive charity? *Addison.*

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;

A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

HUMANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly*

speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This should be *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;

Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

HUMBLD. *n. f.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The hummingbird.

All ages have conceived the near the least of birds, yet our

own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is, the *hum-*

bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [*humilis*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Spenser.*

Now we have shewn our power;

Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,

Than when it was a doing.

Thy *humble* fervent vows obedience,

And faithful service, 'till the point of death.

We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as

Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and perfect love.

Chuse you for me; for well you understand:

But if an *humble* husband may requit,

Provide and order all things for the best.

Ten thousand trifles light as these,

Nor can my rage nor anger move:

She should be *humble*, who would please;

And the most fulker, who can love.

2. Low; not high; not great.

'Th' example of the heav'nly lark,

Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!

Above the skies let thy proud music found,

Thy *humble* nest build on the ground.

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,

An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat.

Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell

With *humble* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty.

Far *humbler* titles suit my lost condition.

To *HUMBLE*. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility.

'Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues

Have *humbled* to all strokes.

The executioner

Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,

But first begs pardon.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you.

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart.

Why do I *humble* thus myself, and suing

For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate.

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him.

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo

This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,

To dash their pride, and joy, for man seduc'd.

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see

him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so far raised himself above us.

The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,

The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,

'That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth.

Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be

humbled as disturbers of the public tranquillity.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;

Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!

3. To make to confend.

This would not be to confend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to loise his design in speaking.

4. To bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into mountains.

HUMBLEBEE. n. f. [from *humble* and *bee*.] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,

And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs.

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the

tinderboxes.

HUMBLEBEE. n. f. A herb.

HUMBLEBEE EATER. n. f. A fly that eats the *humblebee*.

HUMBLENESS. n. f. [from *humble*.] Humility; abience of

pride.

With how true *humbleness*

They look'd down to triumph over pride!

I am rather with all subjected *humbleness* to thank her ex-

cellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to fave

myself than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only

inspiring.

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet

with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but mer-

itly.

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,

Coars both a fever and heargickness.

HUMBLER. n. f. [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues

himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED. adj. [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart

Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride.

HUMBLEPLANT. n. f. A species of sensitiveplant.

The *humbleplant*, so called because, as soon as you touch it,

it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates

itself again, is raised in hotbeds.

HUMBLE. n. f. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLESS. n. f. [from *humble*.] Humbleness; humility.

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood,

Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat.

HUMBLE. adv. [from *humble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility.

They were us'd to bend,

To fend their smiles before them to Achilles,

To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars.

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,

And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides.

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,

With presents begs preferences from the crowd.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,

Thy goodness I'll adore;

And praise thee for thy mercies past,

And *humbly* hope for more.

2. Without height; without elevation.

HUMDRUM. adj. [from *hum*, *drum*, or *humming* drum.] Dull;

dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth they, stand still *humdrum*,

And see stout Bruin all alone,

By numbers basely overthrown?

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and when I

had heard his story out, was called away by business.

To *HUMECT*. v. a. [*humect*, Latin; *humectate*, Fr.]

To *HUMECTATE*. v. a. To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and congregate

the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the

earth by their annual inundations.

Her rivers are wheeled up into small cataracts, and are di-

vided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil, and make

it wonderfully productive.

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not

too much altringent.

HUMECTATION. n. f. [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectare*.] The

act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from

swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or

entrance of any body.

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or exsiccation of

humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay.

HUMERAL. adj. [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belong-

ing to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature,

in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation.

HUMICUBATION. n. f. [*humus* and *cubus*, Latin.] The act of

lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and peniten-

tions, used to be companions of repentance.

HUMID. adj. [*humidus*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; watery.

Is there, with *humid* bow,

Waters the odoriferous banks that blow

Flowers of more mingl'd hue

Than her purpl'd scarf can show.

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,

And first her husband on the poop espies.

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be against a

heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in against,

the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is

humid.

HUMIDITY. n. f. [*humiditas*, Fr. from *humidus*.] That quality

we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It

differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the

congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the

surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adher-

ing to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to

hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to;

but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to

whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water will

that wets almost every thing, and is the great fluid of

humidity, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it sticks

and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages,

and many other plants; and it will not wet the scales of

ducks, swans, and other water-fowl.

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross warm

purpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jugs.

O blessing-breeding sun, draw from the earth

Rotten *humidity*: below thy filter's orb

Infect the air.

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more

than old animals, which have their juices more

relidging.

HUMILIATION. n. f. [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter a

humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the

latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience.

Hooker.

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt

With thee thy manhood also to this throne.

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears

Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interests, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMILITY. *n. f.* [*humilitas*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,

With whom my soul is any jot at odds,

More than the infant that is born to-night;

I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakespeare.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the flyle gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use

Humility to serve their pride, and seem

Humble upon their way, to be the prouder

At their with'd journey's end. *Dryden.*

It is an easy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,

Require foundations in proportion deep;

And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot;

As to the nether heavens they drive the root;

So low did her secure foundation lie,

She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.

All with these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Daniel.*

HUMMER. *n. f.* [*from hum*.] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HUMORAL. *adj.* [*from humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey.*

HUMORIST. *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; on who gratifies his own humour.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spektator.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison's Spectator.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wife and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon.*

HUMOROUS. *adj.* [*from humor*.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marjia was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the false Marjias, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot;

And penive, war'ring, melancholy,

Thou dead'st and hop'st thou know'st it not what. *Prior.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakespeare.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight

But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,

To teach thee safety. *Shakespeare.*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden

As flows congel'd in the spring of day. *Shakespeare.*

O, you awake then: come away,

Times be short, are made for play;

'The *humorous* moon too will not stay:

What doth make you thus delay?

Val's his courage, boundless is his mind, *Bon. Johnson.*

Ro'gh as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind, *Dryden.*

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He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.

HUMOROUSLY. *adj.* [*from humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorously*, *con-*

cisum argutum in titulis facisque minutis. *Addison.*

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly,

filily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very

jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. With caprice; with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from humorous*.] Fickleness; capricious levity.

HUMORSOME. *adj.* [*from humor*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades; where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorous* disguises. *Swift.*

HUMORSOMELY. *adv.* [*from humorous*.] Peevishly; petulantly.

HUMOUR. *n. f.* [*humour*, French; *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed

From anguish of the mind and *humors* black,

That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humor*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came with her a young lord, led hither with the

humour of youth, which ever thinks that good whose good-

ness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he

was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humor*: as he was going

through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it

was; they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what

town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: said

the king, I will be king of Lufen. *Bacon.*

Examine how your *humor* is inclin'd,

And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Resfmann.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humor* to

be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the

humor of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember

the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humor* only teaches charms to last,

Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended

By slaves, that take their *humors* for a warrant

To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakespeare.*

Another thought her nobler *humor* led. *Fairfax.*

Their *humors* are not to be won,

But when they are impos'd upon. *Hedibras.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;

But one submissive word which you let fall,

Will make him in good *humor* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.

1. Difeald or morbid disposition.

He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied

himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which

gave him a body full of *humors*, and made his fits of the

gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has

he not *humors* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be en-

joyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humor* of lying: he hath wronged me in

some *humors*: I should have born the *humour'd* letter to her. *Shakespeare.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humors*; and

in consort, men are more obnoxious to others *humors*; there-

fore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

10. HUMOUR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To gratify; to soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humor* him; men;

if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,

He should not *humor* me. *Shakespeare.*

Obsequence

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;

Pope.

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy moist, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be with the man,

That with smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milt.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods; that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HUMP, *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *bump* fell. *Tatler.*

HUMPHACK, *n. f.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humphack* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HUMPRACKED, *adj.* Having a crooked back.

TO HUNCH, *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fist.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and *punch* one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Häcker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,

And wander'd in thy lumb: to thy own kind

Make love, if thou can'st find it in the world. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBACKED, *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,

Th' excrement of a man. *Dryden and Lee.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot.*

HUNDRED, *adj.* [*punb*, *punpeeb*, Saxon; *bunder*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A bafe, proud, three suited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worsted *Rocking* knave. *Shakspeare.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,

A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED, *n. f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundreds*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HUNDREDTH, *adj.* [*punnepeunzeogopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

Living. The *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *hang*.

A wife to *hang* with virtues, such a freight,

What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hang* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGER, *n. f.* [*punzer*, Saxon; *hunger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up to close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid

to corrugate, and then we say a person has fallen away in the stomach; and this is occasioned by the attrition of the coats of the stomach against each other.

Thou shalt serve three enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Seneca.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being call'd off by fibres, and thereby produces the senile we call *hunger*. *Desartre.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the tension of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicity we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hunger* to satisfy without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Dean of St. Paul.*

TO HUNGER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,

As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Calder.*

2. To desire with great eagerness.

Do'st thou *hunger* for my empty chair,

That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,

Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,

Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!

Stay but a little. *Shakspeare.*

My more having, would be as a sauce

To make me *hunger* more. *Shakspeare.*

I content me

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,

Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts than feed

Me *hunger* more to do my father's will. *Milton.*

HUNGERBIT, *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or starved.

HUNGERBITTEN, *adj.* ended with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*, and destitute shall be ready at his side. *Job.*

Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;

Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY, *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard

Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ake

His sops as he was drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HUNGERLY, *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longings, and I feed

Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakspeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,

They belch us. *Shakspeare.*

HUNGERSTARVED, *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe

Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,

Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

O'ertake me, if thou can'st; I fear thy *hunger*.

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakspeare.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,

Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,

Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY, *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we are not

hungry love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HUNGRILY, *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;

When on harsh acorns *hungryly* they fed,

And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY, *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals

Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always hungry, but that he does not always feel it; whereas *hunger* consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakspeare.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water

Doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Addison.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, as reaping the fruits that we here sow in the moist *hungry* and barren soil. *Shakspeare.*

HUNKS, *n. f.* [*hunk*, Saxon, *hunk*, Dutch.] A coarse unwholesome

wretch; a milker; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *Dryden.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunk*. *Dryden.*

Ihus has given all the intimations of being a *hunk*. *Dryden.*

worth money. *Dryden.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hūntian, Saxon, from hūn, a dog.] *Spenser*

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him. *Spenser*
Wilt thou hunt the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of
the young lions? *Jab.*

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt
him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the
contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. *Psalms*
The heart strikes five hundred farts of pulses in an hour,
and is hunted unto four continual palpitations, through anxiety
that pain would it break. *Harvey*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of
times and monuments, I do hunt out a probability. *Spenser*
All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the
principles it is pretended to be built upon: such an examen
every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those
who have given themselves up to a party, and only hunt for
what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for
finding hares. *Addison*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare*
Esau went to the field to hunt for venison.
One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking
and hunting. *Locke*

On the old pagan tombs masks, hunting matches, and Bac-
chanals are very common. *Addison*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after arguments to
make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and
refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common hunt, though from their rage restrain'd
By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass. *Dryden*

2. A chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakespeare*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from hunt.]

1. One who chases animals for pasture.

If those English lords had been good hunters, and reduced
the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests,
chases and parks, the forest law would have driven them into
the plains. *Davies*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton*

Another's crimes th' unhappy hunter bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman hun-
ters; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters
had Melceager for their patron. *Addison*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope*

2. A dog that scents game or beats of prey.

Of dogs, the val'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakespeare*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [hunting and horn] A bugle; a horn
used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his huntinghorn and jole. *Prior*

HUNTRESS. *n. f.* [from hunter.] A woman that follows the
chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy hunter's name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakespeare*
Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted quiver, for ever chaste. *Milton*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal huntress, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder;
but at the same time he describes her as an huntress. *Broom*

HUNTSMAN. *n. f.* [hunt and man.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a huntsman, after weary chase,
N° LXXI.

Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him.

Such game, whilst yet the world was new, *Spenser*

The mighty Nimrod did pursue:

What huntsman of our feeble race, *Waller*

Or dogs, dare such a monster chase?

2. The fervant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the huntsman, that managed the
chace, than to the master. *L'Estrange*

HUNTSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from huntsman.] The qualifications
of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day

Give th' art of rhiming, huntsman'shop, or play. *Dennis*

HURDLE. *n. f.* [dyrbel, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven
together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither. *Shakespeare*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Ty-
burn; taking pleasure upon the hurdle, to think that he should
be famous in after times. *Bacon*

'T he sled, the tumble, hurdles and the flail,

These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL. *v. a.* [from hurl, to throw down, Islandick; or,
according to Stinner, from whirl.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation *Shakespeare*

He holds vengeance in his hand,

To hurl upon their heads that break his law. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,

To hurl at the beholders of my flame. *Shakespeare*

If he thrust him of hatred, or hurl at him by laying of
wait. *Numbers*

They use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. *Chronicler*

Hurl ink and wit,

As madmen stones. *Brown's Johnson*

His darling sons,

Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse

Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton*

She strikes the lute; but if it found,

Threatens to hurl it on the ground. *Waller*

Corrupted light of knowledge hurl'd

Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Dennis*

Young Phaeton,

From east to north irregularly hurl'd,

First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,

And hurl them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope*

2. To utter with vehemence. [Hurler, French, to make an
howling or hideous noise.]

The glad merchant that does view

His ship far come from watry wilderness,

He hurts out vows. *Spenser*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball,

and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for hurling

to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen

out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in

ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match

themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away;

every of which couple are to watch one another during this

play. *Carew*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the fame hurl murdering such as he thought would

withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Kneller*

HURLBAT. *n. f.* [hurl and bat.] Whirlbat. *Amfworth*

HURLER. *n. f.* [from hurl.] One that plays at hurling.

The hurler must hurl man to man, and not two set upon

one man at once. *Carew*

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent

gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,

By rapid hurleinds from his mansion thrown. *Sands*

HURLY. *n. f.* [I have been told that this word owes its

origin to two neighbouring families named

Hurl and Hurly, or Hurleigh and Hurleigh, which filled their

part of the kingdom with contests and violence. If this ac-

count be rejected, the word must be derived from hurl, hurly,

and hurly, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlede, French; hur-*

lurede, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,

That with the hurly death itself awakes. *Shakespeare*

Poor discontented,

Which gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shakespeare*

Methink,

Me thinks, I fee this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakespeare.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*
HURRICANE. *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;

Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shakespeare.*
 A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havoc where it comes. *Burnet.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden.*

The ministers of state, who gave us laws,
 In corners with selected friends withdraw;
 There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
 Whisk'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
 Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
 Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
 Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

To **HURRY.** *v. a.* [perjanz, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was like-wife a word used by the old Germans in urging their horfes to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone

To offer service to your enemy;

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down

The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakespeare.*

For whom all this haste

Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

That *hurried* o'er

Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtues, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,

That *hurry* you away. *Rever.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope.*

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,

You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryden.*

To **HURT.** *v. a.* [*hurten*, Saxon; *hurten*, French.] To hurt, to wound, to strike, to strike, French.] To hurt, to wound, to strike, to strike, French.]

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Ad.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,

And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

To **HURST.** *n. f.* [*hurst*, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ans.*

To **HURT.** *v. a.* preter. I hurt; past. pass. I have hurt. [*hurten*, wounded, Saxon; *hurten*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;
 Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone; I strike it, and it hurts my hand. *Shakespeare.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that has life. *Warton.*

It breeds contempt

For herds to listen, or presume to pry,

When the hurt lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

To **HURT.** *n. f.* (from the verb.)

1. Harm; mischief.

The hurt which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenser.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done. *Baker.*

2. Wound or strife.

Where is he wounded?

—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* in his body. *Shakespeare.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurt*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Lake.*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
 Our rival's *hurt* create our fame. *Pope.*

To **HURTER.** *n. f.* (from *hurt*.) One that does harm.

HURTFUL. *adj.* (*hurt* and *fall*.) Mischievous; pernicious. Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hale.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard shun,

Nor plant it to receive the setting sun.

To **HURTFULLY.** *adv.* (from *hurtful*.) Mischievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* (from *hurtful*.) Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To **HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*hurter*, French; *urter*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jolt; to meet in shock and encounter.

The noise of battle *hurts* in the air.

Kindness, nobler even than revenge,

And nature stronger than his just occasion,

Made him give battle to the lions,

Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*, *Southey.*

From miserable slumber I awak'd.

To **HURTL.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.

This is probably the original of *hurt*.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurt* high,

And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Spenser.*

To **HURTLERY.** *n. f.* [*hurter*, Danish.] *Bilberry.*

HURTLESS. *adj.* (from *hurt*.)

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go.

Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,

Her parents liking well it should be so;

For simple goodness shined in his eyes.

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty *Southey.*

On gentle dame, to *hurtless* and to true.

Shorter every gasp he takes,

And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

To **HURTL.** *v. n.* (from *hurtless*.) Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtless* strong, that

they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new

trial of your enmity. *Southey.*

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The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon.*
 If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
 That thou can'st speak at once; but *husband* it, *Herbert.*
 And give men turns of speech.
 3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*
 A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent.
HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.
 A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears; *Shakespeare.*
 A woman, naturally born to fears.
HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.
 Have plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart; *Tusser.*
 And compals it then, is a *husbandly* part.
HUSBANDMAN. *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.
 'This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakespeare.*
 The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Brome.*
HUSBANDRY. *n. f.* [from *husband*.]
 1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
 He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well-dunging of a field. *Sidney.*
 As if in *husbandry* he ought did know,
 To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Spenser.*
Husbandry supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*
 Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
 And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
 Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakespeare.*
 Her plenteous womb
 Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakespeare.*
 The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Roleigh.*
Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Roleigh.*
 A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*
 Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*
 2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.
 There's *husbandry* in heaven;
 The candles are all out. *Shakespeare.*
 You have already fared several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*
 3. Care of domestic affairs.
 Lorenzo, I commit unto your hands
 The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*
HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!
 The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shak.*
 There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
 Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare.*
HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.
 As we often see, against some storm,
 A silence in the heav'n's, the rack stand still,
 The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
 As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare.*
To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.
 This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
 Another seem'd envious or covy;
 Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruff;
 But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush*. *Spenser.*
To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.
 Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
 As to be *hush*, and nought at all to say. *Shakespeare.*
 It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
 Upon your Rubbion usage of the pope;
 But since you are a gentle convertite,
 My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
 And make fair weather in your blush ring land. *Shaksf.*
 Speak softly;
 All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare.*
 My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakespeare.*
 When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
 And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
 Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Ottway.*
Hush'd as midnight silence go;
 He will not have your exclamations now.
 Her fire at length is kind,
 Calms ev'ry storm and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
 Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
 And for his hatching nephews smooths the fess. *Dryden.*

Upon his rising the court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison.*
To HUSH. *up. v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.
 This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*
HUSH-MONEY. *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.
 A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round;
 His master, unobservant of his pranks,
 Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*
HUSK. *n. f.* [*hulst*, Dutch, or *huycken*, from *huyt*.] The outmost integument of fruits.
 Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
 And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
 Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shaksf.*
 Most feeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon.*
 Thy food shall be
 The fresh brook muskils, withered roots, and *husks*. *Shaksf.*
 Whence the acorn cradled. *Shaksf.*
 Fruits of all kinds, in coat
 Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell
 She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
 Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*
 Some steep their feeds, and some in cauldrons boil
 O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
 And swell the flat'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*
 Some when the prels, by utmost vigour screw'd,
 Has drain'd the pulpos mafs, regale their swine
 With the dry refuse; thou, more wife, shalt steep
 The *husks* in water, and again employ
 The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*
 Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till it swelled;
 afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot.*
 Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*
To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.
HUSKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.
HUSKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.
 Most have found
 A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden.*
 With timely care
 Shave the goat's thaggy beard, lest thou too late
 In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
 The *husky* terrene dregs from purer milk. *Philips.*
HUSKY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *husk*; taken in an ill sense.] A forry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.
 Get you in, *husky*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Scutorn.*
HUSKINGS. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon.] A council; a court held.
To HUSKLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together.
HUSKIFY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *husk*.]
 1. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is common to use *huskify* in a good, and *huswife* or *husky* in a bad sense.
 Bianca,
 A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
 Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An economist; a thrifty woman.
 Why should you want?
 The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
 Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*
To HUSKIFY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.
 But *huskifying* the little heav'n had lent,
 She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
 And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
 To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*
HUSWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]
 1. Management good or bad.
 Good *huswifery* trieth
 To rise with the cock;
 Ill *huswifery* lyeth
 'Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*
 2. Management of rural business committed to women.
 If cheefes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
 Tell Cissy the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*
HUT. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.
 Our wand'ring faints, in woful state,
 To a small cottage came at last,
 Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
 Who kindly did these faints invite
 In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*
 Sore

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid hut

Of cheerless poverty.

Thoufom.

HU *n. f.* [*hucca*, Saxon; *hucke*, French.] A corn sheaf.
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *batches*, or clove casks. *Mort.*
TO HUIZZ, *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

HUIZZ, *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *buzzas* of the rabble are the fame to a bear that they are to a prince.

L'Esfrange.

It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring-bullocks about the day and night, who with *buzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool.

Abtushant.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart;
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid flatters and of loud *buzzas*.

Pope.

TO HUIZZA, *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter exclamations.

A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,

On the *buzzing* mob shall still prevail.

King's Cookery.

TO HUIZZA, *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.
He was *buzzed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers.

Ad ifon.

HYACINTH, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit, with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds.

Miller.

The filken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,

Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom.

Pope.

2. The *hyacinth* is the fame with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a less fleshy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts of Europe; but the finest sort comes from the East and West Indies.

Hill.

HYACINTHINE, *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος*.] Made of hyacinths.

HYADES,

HYADS, { *n. f.* [*ῥάδες*.] A watery constellation.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name

For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;

The pleiads, *hyas*.

Dryden.

HYALINE, *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος*.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view

On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy flea.

Milton.

HYBRIDOUS, *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος*; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Roy.*
HYDATIDES, *n. f.* [from *ῥάκινθος*.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen mostly in parts abounding with those vessels.

Quincy.

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wifem.*

HYDRA, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Heracles*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise

Their *hydra* heads, and the false north displays

Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.

Milton.

More formidable *hydra* stands within,

Whole jaws with iron teeth severely grin.

Dryden.

Subdue

The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.

Dryden.

HYDRAGOGUES, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartics, because they shake most forcibly by their vellations the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the stools seem to be little else.

Quincy.

HYDRAULICAL, { *adj.* [from *hydraulick*.] Relating to the con-

HYDRAULICK, { *v.* *ne* of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and diverts others *hydraulic* engines.

Derb'm.

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels.

Abtushant and Pope.

HYDRAULICKS, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*, water, and *ῥάκινθος*, a pipe.]

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery tumor.

HYDROCEPHALUS, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*.] A dropical head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropical of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain.

HYDROGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydrographer*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydro-*

phr.

HYDROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydrography*, Fr.]

Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, *v. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydromancy*, Fr.]

Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are five kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *geomancy*, and *divination*.

HYDROMEL, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern parts of Europe afford, as well as one of the most ancient.

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates are pitifens and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arac.*

HYDROMETER, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*.] The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydrophobia*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* is the most remarkable.

HYDROPHOBIC, { *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydrophobic*, Fr.]

HYDROPHOBIC, { *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος*, Latin.] Dropical; distended with a

travelsated water.

Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; it is *urine*, and *hydropical* water.

The world's whole sap is sunk:

The general balm th' *hydrophobic* earth hath drunk;

Whither, as to the bedstead, life is thrust,

Dead and inter'd.

Some mens *hydrophobic* insatiableness learned to drink no

more, by how much more they drank.

Hydrophobic swellings, if they be pure, are pellicled. *Arac.*

Every luit is a kind of *hydrophobic* distemper, and the more

we drink the more we shall thirst.

Hydrophobic wretches by degrees decay,

Growing the more, the more they wait away;

By their own ruins they themselves betray,

With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry.

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsy, viz. the water of

the *hydrophobic*, which is a remedy for the disease. *Arac.*

HYDROSTATICAL, *adj.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*.] Relating to

hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be immo-

vable to this *hydrostatic* of law: there will be always something

lighter beneath, and something heavier above, because water,

the heaviest in species, will be ever in the middle. *Arac.*

HYDROSTATICALLY, *adv.* [from *hydrostatic*.] According to

hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever propor-

tional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound

weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal

quantity of solid mass.

HYDROSTATICKS, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hydrostatics*, Fr.]

The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO-TICK, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*; *hydroticks*, French.] Traps of

water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided *pyromancy* into

hydroticks and purgers of bile.

HYEN, { *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος*; *hyena*, Latin.] An animal.

HYENA, { a wolf said fabulously to imitate human voices

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will

laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep.

A wonder more amazing would we find;

The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:

Varying the sexes in alternate years,

In one begets, and in another bears.

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the best, as having

also a bag in those parts, if they were to understand the *hyena*

ederate, or civet cat.

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell.

HYGROMETER, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hygrometer*, Fr.]

An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the

earth of the river.

HYGROSCOPE, *n. f.* [*ῥάκινθος* and *ῥάκινθος*; *hygroscop*, Fr.] An

instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and

to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Arac.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by the *hygroscopic*.

HYGROSCOPIC

HYLA'RHICAL. *adj.* [ἵλας and ἄρχη.] Prefiding offer matter.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.

Avant, you curs!

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,

Hound or spaniel, braché or hym;

Or bottail tike, or trundle tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shakespeare.

HYMEN. *n. f.* [ἵμην.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL. *n. f.* [ἵμηναιος.] A marriage song.

HYMENEAL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;

For her white virgins hymeneals sing.

Milton.

Pope.

HYMENEAL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice

A signal of her hymeneal choice.

Pope.

HYMN. *n. f.* [hymen, Fr. *hymne*.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I early, in praise of mine own dame,

So now in honour of thy mother dear,

An honourable hymn I ke should frame.

Spenser.

An solemn hymn to sudden dangers change;

Our bridal flow's ferre for a buried coarfe.

Shakespeare.

When steel grows

Soft as the parasite's silk, let hymn be made

An overture for the wars.

Shakespeare.

There is an hymn sung; but the subject of it is always the

praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever

with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Bacon.

Farewell, you happy shades,

Where angels first should practise hymns, and string

Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing.

Dr.

TO HYMN. *v. a.* [hymen.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

TO HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning prais'd

God and his works.

Milton.

He had not left alive this patient faint,

This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence

To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,

And hymn it in the quire.

Dryden.

HYMNICK. *adj.* [hymnicus.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes

In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;

Which, if they did not die, might seem to be

A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.

Dante.

TO HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypocondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypied* since I saw you.

Spic.

HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [ὑπάλλαγξ.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER. *n. f.* [A word barbarously cuttailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,

And *hyper* upon them again.

Prior.

HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [hyperbolé, Fr. *hyperbole* and *ballon*.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Harris.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbola's* very eccentric.

Bentley.

HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [hyperbolé, Fr. *hyperbole*.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His passions are fallen to dust. He was in want of the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.*

Shakep.

Terms unquar'd,

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,

Would seem *hyperbolé*.

Shakespeare.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,

Three pil'd *hyperbolés*, spruce affectation,

Figures pedantic, these summer flies,

Have blown me full of magnet titillation.

Shakep.

They were above the *hyperbolés*, that fond poetry bestows

upon its admir'd objects.

Glauville.

Hyperbolés, so daring and so bold,

Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;

Above the clouds, but yet within our sights,

They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight

G. ann.

The common people understand rallery, or at least rhetoric,

and will not take *hyperbolés* in too literal a sense.

Swift.

Nº LXXI.

HYPERBO'LLICAL. *adj.* [hyperbolique, French; from *hyper-*

HYPERBO'LLIC. *adj.* [hyperbolique, French; from *hyper-*

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyper-

bolus.]

Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles be-

fore, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines.

Grew.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hil-

lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of

an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure.

Ray.

2. [Form *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not

to be taken in a strict sense.

Boyle.

HYPERBO'LLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*.

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts

into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by

Homer as inaccessible.

Brown.

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *adj.* [hyperbola and forma.] Having the

form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [hyperboreus, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.]

Northern.

HYPERCRIT'ICK. *n. f.* [hypercritique, Fr. *hyper* and *critique*.]

A critick exact or capacious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opin-

ion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Ita-

lians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

Dryden.

HYPERCRIT'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond

necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punc-

tillios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to

make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce

them in the most natural manner.

Swift.

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμετρον.] Any thing greater

than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and

may be admitted into the tall club.

Addison.

HYPERMARCOSIS. *n. f.* [ὑπερμαρκοσις, Gr. *hyper* and *marcosis*.]

The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypermarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with pre-

cipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putre-

faction.

Wigman.

HY'PHEN. *n. f.* [ὑφην.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*,

con-soling.

HYPO'NICK. *n. f.* [ὑπονικ.] Any medicine that induces

sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n. f.* [hypochondre, Fr. *hyp* and *choindre*.]

The two regions lying on each side the cartilago eniformis, and

those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one

the liver, and in the other the spleen.

Quincy.

The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and me-

senteric arteries, produce various complaints in the lower

bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called

hypochondriack.

Arbutnot.

HYPOCHONDRICAL. *adj.* [hypochondrique, French; from

HYPOCHONDRICK. *adj.* [hypochondriack.]

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fun-

damental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not re-

corded either as fool or *hypochondriack*.

Decay of Piety.

2. Producing melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected;

as in great fears, and *hypochondriack* passions, being a relaxa-

tion or forsaking of the spirits.

Bacon.

HY'POCIST. *n. f.* [ὑποκιστος; *hypociste*, French.]

Hypocist is an insipidated juice in large flat masses, con-

siderably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when

broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from the

France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant,

from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is

singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.

The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are ga-

thered before they are ripe; and the juice is expreffed, then

evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried

in the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.

Hill.

HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [hypocrisis, Fr. *hypocrisie*.] Disimulation

with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer

Soft smiling and demurely looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown.

Dryden.

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and

vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving

scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint;

men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil

of practising them in private.

Swift.

HY'POCRIT'IE. *n. f.* [hypocrite, French; *hypocrite*, Lat.] A

dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer : I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

A wife man hateth not the law ; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecluf.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain ;

Dryden.

Your silence argues, you ask time to reign.

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy ; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Suiff.*

Beware, ye honest : the third circling glass

Suffices virtue : but may *hypocrites*,

Who slyly speak one thing, another think,

Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarnd drink on,

And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

HYPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling ; in-
HYPOCRITICK. } cere ; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are conferring your enormities ; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world : and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others shew their *hypocritick* face.

Suiff.

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation ; without sincerity ; falsely.

Simoon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proclivities and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French ; *ὑπογαστρικόν*, Greek.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Hjeman.*

HYPOGŌUM. *n. f.* [*ὑπό and γῆ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. f.* [*hypothesis*, French ; *ὑπόστασις*.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypotheses* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient more simple article. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypo-statique*, French ; from *hypo-stasis*.]

1. Constitutive ; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal ; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. f.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *ὑποτένεια*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle ; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPOTHESIS. *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition ; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself reflexly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together ; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make all the whole intelligible. *Shak.*

With imagin'd sovereignty

Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns :

He reigns : how long ? 'till some usurper rise ;

And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,

Studies new lines, and other circles reigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHETICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothese*.] *Prior.*

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts

are united by the conditional particle *if* ; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Newton.*

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition ; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a *hypocrite*, yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypocritically*. *Johnson.*

HURST, }
HURST, } Are all from the Saxon *hýrta*, a wood or grove. *Goff.*
HURST, }

HYSLOP. *n. f.* [*hyssopus*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves : the crest of the flower is *racemose*, erect, and divided into two parts : the beard is divided into three parts ; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged ; the whorls of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance ; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Mier.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be the common *hyssop* ; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls ; but rather some kind of capitation, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTERICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French ; *ὑστερικόν*.]

HYSTERICK. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French ; *ὑστερικόν*.]

1. Troubled with fits ; disordered in the regions of the womb. In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms hath of late such an astonishment upon spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harris.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing thro' the womb. *Boer.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,

Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a *hysterical* fit. *Arctius ad Pope.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. f.* [*ὑστερικόν*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.



I.

J A C

Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fit*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, as: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *fiel'd*, *yeild*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freind*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *s* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

I consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jelt*, *juff*.

I. *primum personæ*. [*i*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch]

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*;

ic, *me*, *pe*, *up*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several councils, *I*.

There is none greater in his house than *I*.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid.

What shall *I* do to be ever known,

And make the age to come my own?

I shall like beasts or common people dye,

Unless you write my elegy.

Hence, and make room for *me*.

When chance of business parts us two,

What do our souls, I wonder, do?

Of that book you have given us a large earnest.

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,

I to my longing friends return again.

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom the can have, and that is

me.

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yet*.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,

And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more

Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

Did your letters pierce the queen?

—*I*, sir; the took 'em and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberer*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate

without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*

Of parties.

JA'BBERER. *n. f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers

At all their dialects of *jabberers*.

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than

in the *ja cent* posture.

JACINTH. *n. f.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The fame with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour,

or the deepest amber.

JACK. *n. f.* [Probably by mistake from *Jacques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

I am in amputation;

You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot

Office me from my son Coriolanus.

I have in my mind

A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,

Which *I* will practise.

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must

go up and down like a cock that nobody can match.

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy,

as an instrument to pull off boots.

Shakspeare.

Genshi.

Matthew.

Matthew.

Cowley.

Cowley.

Cowley.

Cowley.

Cowley.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Clarissa.

Clarissa.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

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Shakspeare.

J A C

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*.

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the splindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the whorm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.

The ordinary *jacks* used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels.

Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move.

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down.

Some strain in rhyme; the mutes on their racks

Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*.

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*.

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper.

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup

From a foul *jack*, or greasy mapple cup.

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*.

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth.

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pence three shillings and four pence.

10. A support to saw wood on.

11. The colours or ensign of a ship.

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, shew and found;

An inveterate burle, an exchange under ground,

Jack Boots. *n. f.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commodore and a night-rail.

Jack by the Hedge. *n. f.* An herb.

Jack by the Hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other sallads are, and much used in broth.

Jack Pudding. *n. f.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack*-pudding will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover.

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jeun potage*, and in English *jack pudding*.

Jack pudding, in his party colour'd jacket,

Tosses the gloves, and jokes at ev'ry packet.

Jack a Lenten. *n. f.* [*Jack* in *Lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple thespian fellow.

You little *jack*-lenten, have you been true to us?

—Ay, I'll be sworn.

Jack-a-l. *n. f.* [*chacal*, French.] A small animal supposed to flart prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,

And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send:

Close by their fireships, like *jackals*, appear,

Who on their lions for the prey attend.

5

Dryden.

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The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arabian and Pope.*

JACKANAPES. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A cockcomb; an impudent.

Which is he?

—That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakespeare.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbut.*
JACKDAW. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Hutton.*

JACKET. *n. f.* [*jaquet*, French.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red. *Spenser.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;

And here a failor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,

Tollers the glove, and jukes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jack* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JACOB'S LADDER. *n. f.* The fame with Greek valerian.

JACOB'S STAFF. *n. f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBINE. *n. f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JACTITATION. *n. f.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Tolling; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Hare.*
JACULATION. *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculari*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculat* on dire. *Milton.*

JADE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Slinner*

derives it from *gaul*, a gaul, or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hied horse; a worthless nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter-harvest sheep.

Tur'd as a jade in overlaid cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,

They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,

Sink in the trial. *Shakespeare.*

The horsemen fit like fixed candlesticks,

With torchflaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shaksf.*

To other regions

France is a stable, we that dwell in't *jades*;

Therefore to't war. *Shakespeare.*

So have I seen with armed heel

A wight beset a commonweal,

While still the more he kick'd and spur'd,

The less the fallen *jade* he stir'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be

jades that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,

As, after flumblugs, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, pass the flower

Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman.*

But she, the cunning *it* *jade* alive,

Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,

By flaring female bounties. *Steevens.*

Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and

discover the intrigue. *Scudgery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,

She shines the first of hatter'd *jades*,

And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jade* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*

JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not simple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant and high polish. It is found in the East Indies, and is much used by the Turks for handles of sabres. It is to highly esteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine stone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preserve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill.*

TO JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,

The never-yet-beaten horse of Parthia

We've *jaded* out of th' field. *Shakespeare.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and jade any thing too far.

If fleet dragon's progeny at last Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches call, No favour for the stallion we retain, And no respect for the degenerate strain.

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again.

There are seasons when the brain is overtaxed or jaded by study or thinking; or upon some other accounts mental nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to admit the spirit in meditation.

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,

To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,

Farewell nobility.

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood

Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now lose myself, to let imagination *jade* me, let every reason excite to this.

TO JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not hold; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and sink in the execution.

JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as an horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us

A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Blair.*

When once the people get the *jadish* trick

Of throwing off their kings, no ruler's safe. *Arbut.*

2. Uchafse; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the honour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spurs in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

TO JAGG. *v. a.* [*gare*, splits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the sides.

The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the compass of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain pale. *Bo.*

The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn by the capricious assaults, or the silent underminings of water; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains.

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose young branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. *Watt.*

JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or excrescence.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many jagged, or scalloped, and curiously indented round the edges. *Bo.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and jags in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Arbut.*

JAGGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow ring creit was glorious to behold;

His shoulders and his sides were fild' with gall;

Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his men;

His teeth flood jaggy in three dreadful train. *Alf.*

Amid' those angles, infinitely train'd,

They joyful leave their jaggy fangs behind. *Tout.*

JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *jagg*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their sensuousness. *Watt.*

JAIL. *n. f.* [*gail*, French.] A goal; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See *GAOL*. It is written *gail* in the Bible, but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotards, to the *jail* with him.

A dependant upon him paid six pound ready money, which poor man, he lived to repay in a *jail*.

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew

'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Drake.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,

Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dods.*

JAILBIRD. *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a *jail*.

JAILER. *n. f.* [*jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a *jail*.

Seeking many means to speak with her, as divers persons

it, as well because she shunned it, fearing and dreading it

in mind, as because of her jealous *jailer*

This is a *jailer*, to bring forth

Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;

There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;

With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call, *Drake.*

And boast and bluster in his empty hall.

Palamon, the pris'ner knight,

Restless for woe, arose before the light;

And with his *jailer*'s leave, desir'd to breathe

An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Drake.*

An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *JARA.*

JAKES. n. f. [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.
I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare.*

Their sordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden.*
Some have filth'd the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JALAP. n. f. [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]
Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and had its name *jalapium*, or *japala*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all cases where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. n. f. [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. n. f. [*jambes*, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore-side of the chimney *jamb*. *Mason.*

JAMBICK. n. f. [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart does venom lie,

It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

JA JANGLE. v. n. [*jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercation;

to quarrel; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentiles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd

On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakespeare.*

So far am I glad it did do sport,

As this their *jangling* I esteem a fort. *Shakespeare.*

There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

JA'NGLE. v. a. To make to sound untunable.

Now see that noble and that foreigner reason,

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh. *Shakespeare.*

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,

And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes

Had *jangl'd* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JANGLER. n. f. [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering,

noisy fellow.

JANIZARY. n. f. [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of

the Turkish king.

His grand visier, presuming to inveit

The chief imperial city of the West,

With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;

The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,

Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JANNOCK. n. f. [probably a corruption of *bannock*.] Oat-

bread. A northern word.

JANTY. adj. [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flut-

tering.

'This sort of woman is a *janty* flatterer: she hangs on her

cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

JANUARY. n. f. [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the

year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans con-

secrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this

time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from *Janus*,

painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peachum.*

JAPAN. n. f. [from *Japan* in *Aja*, where figured work was

originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and

colours.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value,

with a stroke of her bruft. *Swift.*

TO JAPAN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor staidish well *japan'd*, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire

Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,

And aids with foot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*

JAPAN'NER. n. f. [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.

2. A shoeblacker.

The poor have the same itch;

They change their weekly barber, weekly news,

Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope.*

TO JAR. v. n. [from *corpe*, anger, Saxon; or *querre*, war,

French; or *garren*, old Teutonic, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

Nº LXXII.

A hollow groan, a murr'ing wind arose;
Th' unun'd of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably.

O, you kind gods!

Cure this great breach in his abused nature:

Th' unun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,

Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare.*

I perceive you delight not in mulick.

—Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*

A firing may *jar* in the belt master's hand,

And the most skilful archer mis his aim. *Roscommon.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,

And every passion aptly harmoniz'd

Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be incon-

sistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shaksjp.*

For orders and degrees

Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

Venusus concluded his report:

A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:

As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,

The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,

Roars horrible. *Dryden.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,

Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,

Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,

Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing

to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppoie each

other. *Dryden.*

JAR. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the

force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes

upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes

and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected

with a trembling *jar*. *Helder.*

2. Clash; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,

And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:

O miserable men, that to him subject are!

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are

Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Spenser.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,

Between whose endless *jar* justice preides,

Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shaksjp.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half

opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or

other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and

leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at

a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarris*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good num-

ber of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He med for cooling drink prepares,

Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,

Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

JARDES. n. f. [French.] Hard callous tumours in hoies,

a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This

distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so pain-

ful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied.

It is most common to managed hoies, that have been kept too

much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JARCON. n. f. [*jargon*, French; *gerigon*, Spanish.] Unin-

teligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet

let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it,

and he will hold it to be plain tuition or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?

Just as much, perhaps, as flows

That all his predecessor's rules

Were empty: cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *P. jar.*

During the usurpation an infusion of embusastick *jargon*

prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARGONILLE. n. f. See *PEAR*, of which it is a species.

JASHAWK. n. f. A young hawk. *Asperith.*

JASMIN. n. f. [*jaymin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jaymin*.]

It hath a funnel shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which

is cut into several segments at the brim, out of whose cup

arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit or pod,

which, for the most part, grows double and open lengthwise,

discovering the seeds, which are oblong, and have a border

round them: these are ranged over each other like flates on

a houise, and are fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;

From *jaymine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

JASMIN

JASMINE *Perfian. n. f.* A plant. See **LILAC**, of which it is a species.

JASPER. n. f. [*jaſpe*, Fr. *jaſpis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Attica, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*

The bals of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the vatican library. *Addison.*

JATROLEPTICK. adj. [*jatroleptique*, Fr. *iatropé* and *ἀλῆψα*.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or jable. v. a. To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary travelling and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL. n. f. [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow. When as time, flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that those two *javel* Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Spenser.*

JA'VELIN. n. f. [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend With dart and *jav'lin*, stones and sulphurous fire; On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *Milton.*

She shakes her myrtle *jau an*; and, behind, Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

Plies the *javelin* swifter to its mark, Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addison.*

JAUNDICE. n. f. [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and frighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice* By being peevish? *Shakespeare:*

What grief hath fet the *jaundice* on your cheek? *Shak.*

Those were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright, Till ill-rent made a *jaundice* in thy fight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinged with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the real appearances of things.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

JAUNDICED. adj. [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. All looks infected, that th' infected spy,

As all seems yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. v. n. [*jaunter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bulle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,

And yet I bear a burthen like an ass; Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

JAUNT. n. f. [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton.*

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind, After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd force,

Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

He sends me out on many a *jaunt*, Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out these metallic and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JAUNTINESS. n. f. [from *jaunt*, or *jaunt*, corrupted from *gautil*, French. See **JANTY**.] Airy; corrupted from *gautil*. A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison.*

JAW. n. f. [*jeu*, a cheek, French; whence *jeu-bone*, or *clack-bone*, then *jeu*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 14.*

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal. *Whiston.*

Pilo, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, faith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immovable. *Grew.*

More formidable hydra stands within, Whole *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws*. *Ps. xlii. 15.*

A sneaky foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*. *Shakespeare.*

And utmost anguish, shakes my lab'ring *jaws*. *Keats.*

JAY. n. f. [named from his cry. *Stimmer.*] A bird. Two sharp winged thieves,

Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*, Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross *jay's* pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakespeare.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark, Because his feathers are more beautiful?

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush *jay* about my walks. *Spenser.*

Admires the *jay*, the insects gilded wings, Or hears the hawk, when Phœbea sings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. n. f. A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dit.*

ICE. n. f. [*is*, Saxon; *ijs*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. You are no surer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*, Or hailstone in the sun.

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes. *Shakespeare.*

If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answer'd in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the *ice*. To make the first opening in any matter. If you break the *ice*, and do this often,

Achieve the elder, set the younger free For our accels, whose pal shall be to have her, Will not so grateless be to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

Thus have I broken the *ice* to invention, for the last representation of floods and rivers necessary for our picture of poets. *Pope.*

After he'd a while look'd wife, At last broke silence and the *ice*.

To ICE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with *ice*; to turn to *ice*.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE. n. f. [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which is deposited against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. n. f. [*ichneumon*.] A small animal the length the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. n. f. A sort of fly. The generation of the *ichneumon* fly is in the holes of crabs, pillars, and other nymphs of insects. *Bacon.*

ICHOGRAPHY. n. f. [*ichthys* and *γραφω*.] The graphic.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each net in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the map-plot or *ichthyography* of every story in a paper by itself. *Allen.*

ICHOR. n. f. [*ichor*.] A thin watery humor like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon herbs, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy, acquiring not a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and thus it will turn into an *ichor*.

ICHOREOUS. adj. [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; watery.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial *ichor* exhalation.

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing as *ichor*, corrodes the vessels.

ICHTHYOLOGY. n. f. [*ichthys*, Fr. *ichthys* and *λογία* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as canals and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ICHTHYOPHAGY. n. f. [*ichthys* and *φαγω*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICELE. n. f. [from *ice*.] A shoot of *ice* hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured upon the powder of limestone, the bubbling powder, dried, remains like a magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a coarseness, and afterwards doth throw into *iceles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them.

From locks uncombed, and from the frozen beard, Long *iceles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryd.*

The common dropstone consists principally of *ice*, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grotto's. *Woodward.*

ICEINESS. n. f. [from *icy*.] The state of generating *ice*.

ICON. n. f. [*ikon*.] A picture or representation.

Boylardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of twelve ten, yet added no others.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlands, whose names and icons are published, have derived good con- dation. *Bacon.*

ICOSOLIA.

ICONOCLAST. *n. f.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *ἰκονοκλάστης*.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; *ἰκωνολογία*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL. *n. f.* [*ictérique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great fourths, and gripes with windiness. *Flemy.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICY. *adj.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first let freeze,
Bound in those icy chains by thee. *Shakespeare.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The scason's difference; as, the icy phang,

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind. *Shakespeare.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display

To the bright regions of the rising day,

Tempt icy fias, where scarce the waters roll,

Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd

The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shakespeare.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,

Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;

If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,

Be thou too. *Shakespeare.*

ID. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA. *n. f.* [*idée*, French; *ἰδέα*.] Mental imagination.

Whoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the faint, your only *idea*,

Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hosier.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,

Being the right *idea* of your father,

Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shakespeare.*

How good, how fair,

Answering his great *idea*! *Milton.*

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,

The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

IDEAL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things: one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Chyene.*

IDEALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A transfiguration is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IDENTICAL. *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The same; implying **IDENTICK.** } ing the same thing; comprising the same *idea*.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,

The same numerically true. *Hudibras.*

These majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

IDENTITY. *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Leke.*

It cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always thime to the next following, and consequently produces too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES. *n. f.* [*ides*, Fr. *ides*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the

Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A footstayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiocrasy*, French; *ἰδιοκράση*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATIC. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY. *n. f.* [*ἰδιωτία*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idicy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδιωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,

And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;

IDIOMATICK. *adj.* phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanings by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spenser.*

IDIOPATHY. *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. *ἰδιοπάθεια* and *πάθος*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Qui.*

IDIOSYCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiosyncrasy*, Fr. *ἰδιοσύνεσις*, and *κράσις*.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Qui.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy*, or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon heliothere, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville.*

IDIOT. *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiote*, Latin; *ἰδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,

Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble supplicants that he holds them *idiot*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilified,

Who me and my calamities deride;

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Sandys.*

IDIOTISM. *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*.]

1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [*idol*, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame, for much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not busy; at leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,

Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's found

Was heard the world around,

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that

their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel,

there are several that, in the fury of a tempest, will rather

perish than work for their preservation; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They alonidh'd, all resistance lost,

All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,

Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then

The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?

Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,

Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,

When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,

That all thing *idle* others I refuse;

All this I need I have: what needeth me

To covet more than I have cause to use? *Spenser.*

Or antres vast, and desarts *idle*,

It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare.*

The murmuring surge,

That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,

Cannot be heard so high. *Shakespeare.*

He

- He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Dandel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sullaining corn. *Shakespeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*
- They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*
- His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
- An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*
- How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO IDLE, v. n. [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

- Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit idling in their high abodes. *Prior.*
- IDLEHEAD, adj.** [*idie* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable.
These *idle-headed* lickers reforted thither. *Carver.*
- Upon this loss the fell *idle-headed*, and to this very day stands near the place fill. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS, n. f. [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*
2. Absence of employment.
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*

- To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakespeare.*
- He fearing *idleness*, the nuptial of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden.*
- Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no idleness or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakespeare.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

- IDLER, n. f.** [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are foolish in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*
- Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*

IDLY, adv. [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.
I will flay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakespeare.*
2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.
And modern Aspid, whose capricious thought
Is yet with fables of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*
3. Carelessly; without attention.
This from rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shakespeare.*
- But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the court and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL, n. f. [*idole*, French; *εἰδωλον*, *eidolon*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*
- A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Emphrases yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton.*
- The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*
2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii 17.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So bafe within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation.
Men beholding to great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Spenser.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all,
The soldiers good, and people's *idol*. *Dryden.*

IDOLATER, n. f. [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships an *idol* that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no success; and secondly, in his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bacon.*

TO IDOLATRIZE, v. a. [from *idolatre*.] To worship an *idol*; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatre* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Pocock.*

IDOLATROUSLY, adv. [from *idolatreus*.] In an *idolatreous* manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatreously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Bacon.*

IDOLATRY, n. f. [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and adored;
And, were there sense in his *idol*,
My substance should be fluted in thy steel. *Shakespeare.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that is not God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way wholly unfit to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal representations. *South's Sermons.*

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Acem.*

IDOLIST, n. f. [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A usual word.

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton.*

TO IDOLIZE, v. a. [from *idol*.] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Daniel.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, do nominate themselves, not from the grand author and author of our faith, but from the first broadcaster of their *idol* notions. *Dugdale's Hist.*

IDONEUS, adj. [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; *conveniens*; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void de jure *idoneus*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Locke.*

IDYLL, n. f. [*ιδυλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem. I. E. for *idyll*, or *that is*.

That which raises the natural interest of money, is that which raises the rent of land, i. e. its aptness to bring in yearly to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JEALOUS, adj. [*jaalous*, French.]

1. Suspicious in love.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the flung
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, not secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd; look to't.
Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband. *Shakespeare.*

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the share of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to say, a of the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Jealously

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. 1 *Kings*.

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 *Cor.*
His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it; or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon*.

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he was a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and paricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon*.

They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey thence, with clamorous uproar
Protolling late supremacy. *Milton*.

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own reputation, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Pity*.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller*.
While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift*.

JEALOUSLY, *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEALOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicious; suspicious vigilance.
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousy* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charlet*.

JEALOUSY, *n. f.* [*jealousie*, French; from *jealous*.]

1. Suspicion in love.
But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight,
Sitting alone, his bitter pills did bite. *Spenser*.
The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very *jealous* man. *Shakespeare*.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraç'd despair;
And shudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thy extasy. *Shakespeare*.

Why did you suffer *Jachimo*,
Slight thing of Italy,
'To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy*? *Shakespeare*.

Small *jealousy*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden*.

2. Suspicious fear.
The obsequy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clar*.

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

TO JERK, *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jerk* at me. *Herbert*.
Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor*.

TO JERK, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jerred*. *Howell*.

JERK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; joke; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jerks*,
Had lost his art, and kept his cars. *Swift*.

They tip the forehead in a *jerk*,
As who should say—she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift*.

JERKER, *n. f.* [from *jerk*.] A scoff; a scorner; a mocker.

JERINGLY, *adv.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham*.

JERCOET, *n. f.* A kind of sausage. *Angloverb*.

JEROUAH, *n. f.* [יְרוּחַ] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet meiteth without much difficulty: the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune* or scarce in spirit. *Bacon*.

2. Hungry; not saturated.
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown*.

3. Dry; uninteresting.
You may look upon an enquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle*.

JEJUNENESS, *n. f.* [from *jejune*.]

1. Penury; poverty.
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
JELLED, *adj.* [See *GELLY*.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kiss that tips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleveland*.

JELLY, *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See *GELLY*, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.
They, diffild
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakespeare*.

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the jelly.
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King*.
That *jelly*'s rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiffers. *Pope*.

JENNETING, *n. f.* [corrupted from *Junet*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

JENNET, *n. f.* [See *GENNET*.] A Spanish horse.
The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To show his love. *Prior*.

TO JEOPARD, *v. a.* [See *JEOPARDY*.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Macabees*.

JEOPARDOUS, *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY, *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *jeu perdue*, or *jeu perdu*. Skinner and Junius.] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chancel *jeopardy*. *Spenser*.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakespeare*.

'This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon*.

TO JERK, *v. a.* [Jereccan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *jerke*.

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jer'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakespeare*.

Ballings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulcifies can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift*.

TO JERK, *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden*.

JERK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.
Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Gloucester*.
Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil.

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
Well run 'Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson*.

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or *springs*, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew*.

JERKEN, *n. f.* [cjerkelin, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides like a leathern *jerkin*. *Shakespeare*.
Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* under the line; now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald *jerkin*. *Shakespeare*.

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the sheep? *Mordaunt*.

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor tizz *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *Scutell*.

Then stirp thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a *jerkin*. *Hudibras*.
I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Swift*.

JERKIN, *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Angloverb*. This should be written *gyrlin*.

JERKEY, *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, *n. f.* [*jettes*, French; *jetts*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which the is held on the fist. *Hammer*.

JET

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jetter* were her dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare.*
JET'SAMINE. *n. f.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.
Her goodly bloom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jettsamines.* *Spenser.*
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES. *n. f.* See **SUNFLOWER**, of which
they are a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small off-sets, and by
quartering the roots. *Martiner.*

To **JEST**. *v. n.* [*jesticular*, Latin.] To divert or make merry
by words or actions.

Jeft not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.
Ecclus.

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but
I do not like these fearful councils. *Shakespeare.*

JEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.
But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*
As for *jest*, there are certain things which ought to be pri-
vileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great
persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles
of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and pro-
fane wits can break *jest* upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*

- The object of jests; laughing-stock.
If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me;
then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shakespeare.*

- Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous,
not serious; game, not earnest.
That high All-fee, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare.*
When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and
did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king
in earnest. *Grew.*

JESTER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]

- One given to merriment and pranks.
The skipping king, he rambl'd up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare.*

- One given to sarcasm.
Now, as a *jest*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*

- Buffoon; jackpudding.
Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down,
amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed,
notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but
also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser.*

JET. *n. f.* [*xaxaz*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagetei*, Latin.]

- Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even struc-
ture, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a
great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour,
having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients re-
commended *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It
is confounded with cannel-coal, which has no grain, and is
extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*
Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare.*
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than
between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet
Of feed-pearl, ere the bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*.
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Drayton.*

Under flowing *jet*,
Of sunny ringlets, or of circling brown,
The neck slight shaded. *Swift.*

- [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should 'th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Thomson.*

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurs in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Blackmore's Creation.*

- A yard. Obsolete.
What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in her *jet*. *Pope.*

To **JET.** *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

- To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude, to jut out.
Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Tusser.*

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare.*

JEW

- To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he
jets under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare.*
- To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach the was thrown out
of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *W. Jones.*

JETSAM. *n. f.* [*Jetter*, French.] Goods or other things
JETSON. *n. f.* [*Jetter*, French.] Goods or other things
after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the
lord admiral. *Bayly.*

JETTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

- Made of jet.
- Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Celsa, and Malagat,
are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Voyage Extraord.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Mercadante Cupid's play'd.
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'n below. *Pope.*

JEWEL. *n. f.* [*Juyau*, French; *jewel*, Dutch.]

- Any ornament of great value, used commonly at such as are
adorned with precious stones.
Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakespeare.*
They found him dead, and cast into the flames.
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a private
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without
alarmingly either the eye or envy of the world: it may pass
all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's penny; at
his goods into one *jewel*. *Swift.*

- A precious stone; a gem.
Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare.*

Proud fame's imperial fest
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

- A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.
Bid farewell to your suitors.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wail'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. *n. f.* The place where the jew-
els are deposited.

The king has made him
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare.*

JEWELLER. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trades in pre-
cious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been
made by a *jeweller*. *Bacon.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one
thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of taste is
another. *Locke.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all
sorts of rich stones. *Adams.*

JEW'S-EARS. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear.
Slinner.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, like
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and roundly fol-
lowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated,
and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in
its ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough
like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry,
of a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows
on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially
where they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians
but the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a
decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jew's-ear* groweth upon the lower parts
of elder, and sometimes asher: in warm water it swells, and
openeth extremely. *Boerhaave.*

JEW'S-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*Corchorus*, Latin.]

The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the
stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a
rose: the point of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit,
divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Rosa.*
says it is found in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the
Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Adams.*

JEW'S-STONE. *n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the
divated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, per-
fected by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular form,
oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually
tapering to each end, generally about three quarters of an
inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and
furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and is com-
monly a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redness.
It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or in very
hard earth. It is diuretic; but has been lately recom-
mended as a lithontripic. *Hill.*

JEW'S-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between
the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad
edge. *Locke.*

spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

Ir. conjugation. [Gyp, Saxon.]

1. Suppose that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *if* or *and*. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion

Came like itself in bafe and abject routs;
I say, if damn'd commotion to appear'd;
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here.

Shakespeare.

If they have done this deed, my nob's lord.

—If I talk't thou to me of *if*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare.*

This feeling of all things, because we can desire to see all things, he makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, which amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.

Tillotson.

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection.

Atterbury.

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,

Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by sugery, or chance;

But by this easy fire they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:

It can't—it may be—and it must;

To which of these must Alma trust?

Nay, further yet they make her go,

In doubting *if* the doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

IGNOROUS. *adj.* [ignarus, Latin.] Firy; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of igneous solutions. *Glanville.*

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [igni and potens, Latin.] Precluding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNUS FATUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called ignis fatui. *Newton.*

TO IGNITE. *v. a.* [from ignis, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew.*

IGNITION. *n. f.* [ignition, French; from ignite.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from ignite.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire, which have sulphur or *ignitable* parts. *Brean's Vulgar Errors.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *adj.* [ignivomus, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomus* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [ignobilis, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,

Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Uied of things or persons.

The noble life doth want her proper limbs;

Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shakespeare.*

IGNOBLY. *adv.* [from ignoble.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives

Religious, trilled them the fons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

ignobly. *Milton.*

Here, over-matched in fight, in heaps they lie;

There scatter'd o'er the fields ignominious fly. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [ignominiosus, French; ignominiosus, Lat. from ignominy.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

Then with pale fear surpris'd,

Fled *ignominios*. *Milton.*

Cethagus, though a traitor to the state,

And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden.*

They gave, and the transcr'd the curs'd advice,

That monarchs should their inward foul disguise;

By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,

Should compliment their foes, and thus their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single rapacious, obdurate, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from ignominiosus.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some alloy to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. f.* [ignominia, Fr. ignominia, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;

Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,

Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise

And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspire,

Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

IGNORAMUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the pretence: the effect of which word so written is, that all further inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer. *Cowley.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain un instructed pretender. A low word. Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commendation. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. f.* [ignorance, French; ignoratio, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness. If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length

Your *ignorance* deliver you,

As most abated captives, to some nation

That won you without blows! *Shakespeare.*

If he have power,

Then veil your *ignorance*; if none, awake

Your dangerous lenity. *Shakespeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes;

Then what awaits it to have eyes?

From *ignorance* our comfort flows,

The only wretched are the wife! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *C. Pray.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tab.*

IGNORANT. *adj.* [ignorant, French; ignorans, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; un instructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Psalms.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond

This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now

The future in the instant. *Shakespeare.*

In such business

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*

More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him

to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides.

Tillotson.

Fools grant what'er ambition craves,

And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge

Thereof to be inform'd, imprison not

In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be to *ignorant* of their own right, as to think

there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a

wife application of laws. *Bacon.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I

Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne

My part of evil only. *Milton.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense. *Ignorant* of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.

His shipping,

Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas

Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANTLY. *n. f.* One untaught, unlettered, un instructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach

Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,

Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably,

mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

IGNORANCE. *v. a.* [*ignarus*, French; *ignarus*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern cricks to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*
Philophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*

IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dia.*

JIG. *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light carols dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser.*

As fiddlers fill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*
Poverty shall know that you dare, in these *jig* given times,
to countenance a legitimate poem. *B. n. Johnson.*

All the twains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance replete. *Milton.*
The muses blith'd to see their friends exalting
Those elegant delights of *jigs* and vaulting. *Fenton.*
They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should
dance a *jig* next October in Westminster hall. *Arbutnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*
To Jig. v. n. [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance.
Expressed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [*Jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker*! what should a man do but be merry?
Shakespeare.

JIGGUMBO. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jigumbos*. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *n. f.* [*gilia*, Ilindick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillat*, the diminutive of *gilt*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called *gilit* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.
Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Orway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.
When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilt rul'd the state, and statemen farces writ. *Pope.*

To Jilt. v. a. [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt* and sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jongle*, or copied from the found intended to be expressed.] To clink; to found correspondently.

What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shak.*
With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awak'd. *Shakespeare.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet on humble subjects great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of thee, impetuously bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Correspondent sounds.
Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell.
If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

ILL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *aïlle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. Properly *aile*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *illes* extend. *Pope.*

ILL. *n. f.* [*aïlle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Answorth.*

PLEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

The consequences of inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly

called the twisting of the guts; but is really either a convulsion, or inflexion of one part of the gut within the other. *Antiquat.*

FLEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort they call *enzina*; the wood of which, when old, is finely chamebled, as if it were painted, and is used for stocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wheels, beetles, pins, and palliades for fortifications, being very hard and durable.

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly. Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their bellies much swelled.

ILIAC *Passion*. *n. f.* A kind of nervous choick, whose seat is the *illum*, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the *volvulus*, from *volvo*, to roll.

ILK. *adv.* [scalc, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk one of you*, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, *Mammoth of this ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his place are the same.

Shepherds, should it not yfrend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I rehearse. *Spence.*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from *Evil*, and retaining all its sense.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See *EVIL*.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shakespeare.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakespeare.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* fat; but all ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours.

Some of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill*-disposed: others of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *ill* was used in this sense.

You with me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shakespeare.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence laid by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the plague. *Tempe.*

ILL. *n. f.*

1. Wickedness.

Ill to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath moral motion strongest in continuance.

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles *ill*,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ill* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape.

Though plung'd in *ills*, and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When press'd by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue links, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Pope.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching fun had borne, and bearing rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily.

Thou desir'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part, *Milton.*

And my displeasure bear't *ill*.
Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

ILL. *substantive*.

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shakespeare.*

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee now thou art below.
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound.
The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men. *Shakespeare.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wing from me and tell to them by secret. *Milton.*
A spy distinguishing him from his airy stand,
To bribe whole vigilance, *Ægisthus* told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. advrb.
There founded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a
lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd.*

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben. Johnson.*
The danger of the day's but newly gone,
And the examples
Of every minute's infance, present now,
Have put us in the *ill* beseeching arms. *Shaksf.*
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry faucy ill bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows
her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and ill
complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits.
Collier on Envy.

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection, such
A fleshless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksf.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden.*
Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the
best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on
any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison.*

The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned
creature as ever was. *Arbutnot.*

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stiff-mothers,
I'll cy'd unto you. *Shakspeare.*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than
an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill*
fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than
when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a
pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform
their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

O, what a world of vile *ill* favour'd faults
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shaksf.*
If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers
would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his edu-
cation. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
—And you sped, sir?
—Very *ill* favour'dly. *Shakspeare.*

He shook him *ill* favour'dly for the time, raging through
the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wherelo-
ever he came. *Hewel.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to de-
stroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got fure. *Dryden.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelling'them men much better than himself. *Addison.*

Ill governing'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller.*
That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* ground-
ed. *Dryden.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walfh.*
Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*
Nor has he erred above once by an *ill* judged superfluity.
Garrib's Ovid.

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked
vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill*
led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come
fity to his defence. *Sidney.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

These are the products
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*
It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaritious, or can-
ning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cot-
tager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face!
The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply
with his *ill* ordered choice. *Dryden.*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*

There motly images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you better, a talk for which I take myself
not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had more opportunities than
many others to observe what sources the follies of women are
derived from. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or
considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end; the
eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may
move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eat-
ing, without reference to any other end; to which the consi-
deration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may
add a new guilt, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished por-
tion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
The conscious fire the dawning blush wery'd,
And smiling thus bespoke the blooming maid. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain:
As many months as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is the condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring foul.

Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.
There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sorted:
whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but lit-
tle of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name
in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the pa-
rents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* founding names. *Ayliff.*

Ill spirited Wor'ter, did we not tend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakspeare.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small
salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood sullen to her suit. *Dryden.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be
any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be,
where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their play-
fellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill*
turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenu-
ous ways of shuffling in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

ILL. advrb. beginning with *h*, stand for *in*.
ILLACHRYMABLE. adj. [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of
weeping. *Ditt.*

ILLASTRE. n. f. [*illastus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immision or entrance of any thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illaste* of the
fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed,
by the *illaste* of the divine efficacy into them, shall be all over
divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illaste*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

7. ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

I am *illaquated*, but not truly captivated into an assent to your conclusion. *Morse.*

ILLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [*illaqueatio*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brewer's Vul. Err.*

2. A snare; anything to catch.

ILLATION. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; and conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Illation fo orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Lache.*

ILLATIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to *illation* or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles them and therefore. *Watts.*

ILLAUDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided and from just,

Unaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

ILLAUDABLY. *adv.* [*from illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLEGAL. *adj.* [*in and legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patient can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY. *n. f.* [*from illegal*.] Contrariety to law.

He withheld them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLEGALLY. *adv.* [*from illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE. *adj.* [*in and legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howell.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [*from illegitimate*.] State of bastardry.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in and legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state;

For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [*from illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [*from illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretence, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILLEVAILABLE. *adv.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Harris.*

ILLFAVoured. *adj.* Deformed. See the compositions of **ILL**, *adv.*

ILLFAVouredLY. *adv.* With deformity.

ILLFAVouredNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown cold, and their religion *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not sufficient; not generous; sparing.

Yet subtil they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERALITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *liberal*.] Partiality; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with flouts. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [*from illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and inco-
gruancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.

7. ILLICHTEN. *v. n.* [*in and lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illighted*. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in and limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the felicity both the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the deity direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brewer's Vul. Err.*

Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along

The *illimitable* void!

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [*from illimitable*.] Without falsity of bounds. *Tron.*

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in and limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illimited*.] Extension from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his committee was generally much spoken of.

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlearned; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science. *Curcio.*

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best ornaments of experience. *Watts.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empiric like, applies

To minds disease of false chance remedies;

The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first begins,

Studies with care th' anatomy of man;

Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,

And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Drake.*

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned but the wife, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced teachers and death. *Watts.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend to it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Drake.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in and literatus*.] Want of learning.

The more useful causes of this deprivation are want of study orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that useful function, and irreligion. *Drake.*

ILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-door set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Watts.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Drake.*

Since the account her majesty received of the intestine behaviour of the faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of all power and mischief. *Drake.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;

Art not without ambition; but without

The *illness* should attend it. *Shakespeare.*

ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill and nature*.] Habitual malice; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that threaten and sour and disturb conversation, and confounds of a person's to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *Bacon.*

ILLNATURED. *adj.* [*from illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodness; mischievous.

These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, that very such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he meets and associates himself with. *Bacon.*

Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatured* d talk refuse;

Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison.*

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are content with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Drake.*

2. *Phillips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,

Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land

Induce. *Pope.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [*from illnatured*.] In a peevish, backward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illnatured*.] Want of a kind disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in and logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to hold an *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Watts.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference to itself *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [*from illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE. v. a. [*illude*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him frait,
And tal'd of this blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *Spenser.*
In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, seeming to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pri.*

To ILLUME. v. a. [*illuminare*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.
When yon fame flar, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course t' *illuminate* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespeare.*
2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken. *Thomson.*

To ILLUMINE. v. a. [*illuminare*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumined* his hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support!
Milton.

2. To decorate; to adorn.
To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLUMINATE. v. a. [*illuminare*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulle'd eye. *Spenser.*
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature
is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the flars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*
Reason our guide, what can we more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent rays,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandys.*
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he
does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to
illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. *Hatt.*

ILLUMINATION. n. f. [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminare*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.
2. That which gives light.
3. The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Ruleigh.*

Festil lights hung out as a token of joy.
Flow'r's are flow'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from
the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Classics.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace.

Hymn and psalm are such kinds of prayer as are not
conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation before-
hand, or by prophetic *illumination* are inspired. *Hosier.*

We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blessing
for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them
into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be
now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which
contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt.*

ILLUMINATIVE. adj. [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having
the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accom-
panied by light, is called fire; what admits the *illuminative*
action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby.*

ILLUMINATOR. n. f. [*illuminator*, Fr. from *illuminare*.]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at
the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the
illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLUSTION. n. f. [*illustio*, Latin; *illusio*, Fr.] Mockery; false
show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, distill'd by magic lights,
Shall raise such artificial spirits,
As, by the strength of their *illusio*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*

There wanted not some about him that would have per-
suaded him that all was but an *illusio*. *Bacon.*

So oft they fell

Into the same *illusio*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*
An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended in-
ability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusio*.
Aretbury.

Many are the *illusio* by which the enemy endeavours to
cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation.
Rogers's Sermons.

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusio*s, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusio* to render a pastoral delightful;
and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's
life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE. adj. [*illusivus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show.
The heathen bards, who idle fables dreit,
Illusive dreams in mystic fables exprest. *Blackmore.*

While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints t' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

ILLUSORY. adj. [*illusivus*, Latin; *illusoire*, Fr.]
Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtily, in those who make profession to teach or defend
truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, con-
sisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory*
use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men
more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLUSTRATE. v. n. [*illustrare*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thence the enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjusti-
fiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ILLUSTRATION. n. f. [*illustratio*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Ex-
planation; elucidation; exposition.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations*
of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very
abstract and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one
with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. adj. [*illustrativus*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Having the quality
of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumen-
tation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. adv. [*illustrativus*, Fr.] By way of ex-
planation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, meta-
phorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ILLUSTRIOUS. adj. [*illustris*, Latin; *illustré*, Fr.] Con-
spicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustris* titles are derived from
things sacred. *South.*

Of every nation, each *illustris* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. adv. [*illustris*, Fr.] Conspicuously;
nobly; eminently.

He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that
he might more *illustrisly* manifest his charity. *Aretbury.*

Enjoy the glory to be great no more;
And carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustrisly* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. n. f. [*illustris*, Fr.] Eminence; nobil-
ity; grandeur.

IM. Contracted from *I am*.
Im is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

IMAGE. n. f. [*imago*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a
statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matthew.*
The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the
other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakspeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakspeare.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which
is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.
3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may't thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glorie! *Shakspeare.*
I have

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images* ;
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakspeare.*
The *image* of the jell

I'll shew you here at large. *Shakspeare.*
He made us to his *image* all agree ;
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance ; show ; appearance.
Deny to speak with me ? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night ! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakspeare.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed :
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden.*
5. An idea ; a representation of any thing to the mind ; a picture drawn in the fancy.

Outcasts of mortal race ! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great ? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may
have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles ; but the
image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from
the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To *IMAGINE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy ; to
imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imag'd*, which are
such things whereof we can have no notion ? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind.

How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Philips.*
His ear oft frightened with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

If fate come future bard shall join
In sad similitude of grief to mine,
Condemn'd whole years, in absence to deplore,
And *imag'd* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. n. f. [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations ; pictures ; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Spenser.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery* ;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's power. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden.*

2. Show ; appearance.
What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean ?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear ? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and
imagery that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties
and fantastical *imagery*. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy ; false ideas ; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw ; the *imagery* of
a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a
reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing ; such descriptions as force the
image of the thing described upon the mind.

I with there may be in this poem any instance of good
imagery. *Dryden.*
IMAGINABLE. adj. [imaginable, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Possible
to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what
they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some
sense and awe of a deity. *Tilleyson.*

IMAGINANT. adj. [imaginating, French.] Imagining ; forming
ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either
upon the body *imaginary*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*
IMAGINARY. adj. [imaginaire, French ; from *imaginer*.] Fancied ;
visionary ; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakspeare.*
Exclamation whirled me round :

Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which
the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their
variety ascribed. *Kalrigh.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures ? *Addison.*

IMAGINATION. n. f. [imaginatio, Latin ; imaginatio, French ;
from *image*.]

1. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures ; the power of
representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an in-
dividual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds : joined with
belief of that which is to come ; joined with memory of that
which is past ; and of things present, or as if they were pre-
sent : for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at-
tached, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the ad-
mirments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, or
sensible ; if absent, *imagination* : when we would perceive a ma-
terial object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Gomarus.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The light of this horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold !
For dire *imagination* still pursues me.

His *imaginings* were often as just as they were bold and
strong. *Atterbury.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception ; image in the mind ; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginings* ; sometimes
the active passion of love cheers and clears her *imaginings*. *Shakspeare.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil ;
And, for unself *imaginings*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspeare.*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs ;
And woes, by wrong *imaginings*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually bound-
less ; to which *imagination*, the idea of space of next kind
is. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance ; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations*
against me. *Lucan.*

IMAGINATIVE. adj. [imaginativus, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Fanciful ;
full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they detect
which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantas-
tick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the con-
tainment of shadows and guids. *Taylor.*

To IMAGINE. v. a. [imaginer, French ; imaginer, Latin.]
1. To fancy ; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakspeare.*

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakspeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immortality but the re-
peated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration
and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can
come to no end of addition ? *Locke.*

2. To scheme ; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mil-
lions device. *Pope.*

IMAGINER. n. f. [from *imaginer*.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one dwell
point in such a place of a garter that was held up ; and he
did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the other
think. *Bacon.*

IMBECILE. adj. [imbecilis, Latin ; imbecille, French.] Weak ;
feeble ; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBECILE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To weaken a flock or history
clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of public and
widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, as one
states *imbecile*. *Taylor.*

IMBECILITY. n. f. [imbecillitas, French.] Weakness ; feeble-
ness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and im-
fection. *Bacon.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the pro-
mise of God herein. *Bacon.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the weak,
and not please ourselves.

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the
worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of custom
imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Bacon.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude fox would strike his father dead. *Shakspeare.*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could see fit
up a hand against them. *Key-Croft.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive
innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold
of him. *Watts.*

To IMBIBE. v. a. [imbibo, Latin ; imbibere, French.]
1. To drink in ; to draw in.

A pot of alms will receive more hot water than cold, for
as much as the warm water *imbibes* more of the cold. *Bacon.*

The torrent mercilefs *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *South.*

3

Illumi'd wide,

The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun.

Thomson.

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises.

Hammond.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom.

Locke.

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and lets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them.

Watts.

3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbued* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.

Newton.

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous fumes.

Arbutnot.

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [*Imbibition*, French; from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Mist powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which makes a perfect *imbibition* and incorporation.

Bacon.

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all inadequation there is required an *imbibition*.

Bacon.

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected.

Beyl.

TO IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community.

Adison.

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame?

Saunders.

3. To exasperate.

TO IMBODV. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter.

An opening cloud reveals

An heav'nly form *imbodv'd*, and array'd

Dryden.

With robes of light. Though assiduity in the most fix'd cogitation be no trouble to immaterial spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls can bear without lassitude.

Glanville.

3. To bring together into one mass or company.

I by vow am to *embodied* yours,

That she which marries you must marry me.

Shakespeare.

Never since created, man Met such *imbodv'd* force, as nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry

Milton.

Under their head *embodv'd* all in one, Then Clausus came, wholed a num'rous band

Milton.

Of troops *embodv'd*, from the Sabine land.

Dryden.

4. To inclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodv'd* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble.

Woodward.

TO IMBODV. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,

Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose

Milton.

The divine property of her first being. The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbodv* and run into one.

Lake.

TO IMBODV. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

With whose reproach and odious menace,

The knight *imbodv'd* in his haughty heart,

Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon embrace

His grasping hold.

Spenser.

TO IMBOLDEN. *n. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die;

Nothing *imboldens* him so much as mercy.

Shakespeare.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intution.

Shakespeare.

I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his.

Dryden.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way; *Imbolden'd* by despair, he flood at bay.

Dryden.

Their virtues and superior genius *imbolden'd* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms.

Swift.

Nº LXXIII.

TO IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bolden*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The father infinite,

By whom in bliss *imbolden'd* sat the son.

Milton.

Villages *imbolden'd* soft in trees,

And spiry towns by furling columns mark'd.

Thomson.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbolden'd* guest,

Yet but a babe, with milk of light he nurs'd.

Sidney.

Who glad t' *imbolden* his affection vile,

Did all the might, more plainly to appear.

Spenser.

TO IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bolden*.] To inclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,

Which was *embolden'd* in this beautiful clay.

Shakespeare.

TO IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bolden*.] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,

Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament.

Spenser.

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off.

Bacon.

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the staidous cloister's pale,

And love the high *embowed* roof,

With antick pillar massy proof.

Milton.

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left.

Bacon.

TO IMBOWEN. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,

In spotless peace retir'd.

Thomson.

TO IMBRANGLED. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats

They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;

In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,

The more they stir, the more they're tangled.

Hudibras.

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrico*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [*imbrico*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other figures.

Derham.

TO IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote

The open field, and where the unperc'd shade

Imbrown'd the noontide bow'r.

Milton.

The walking crew,

At thy request, support the merry shoe;

The foot grown black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,

And in thy pocket ginsling half-pence found.

Gay.

Another age shall see the golden ear

Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre.

Pope.

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lu! Hicely stands.

Pope.

TO IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed

Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embrown'd*,

And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd.

Spenser.

There streams a spring of blood to fast

From those deep wounds, as all *embrown'd* the face

Of that accursed castrif.

Daniel.

The mercilefs Turks, *embrown'd* with the Christian blood,

were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil.

Kneller.

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*.

Saunders.

Lucius pities the offenders,

That would *embrown* their hands in Cato's blood.

Adison.

Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrue'd*,

Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd.

Prior.

These, were two ways in equal parts divide,

The dircful monster from afar decry'd;

Two bleeding babes depending at her side;

Whole panting vitals, warm with life, the draws,

And in their hearts *embrown* her cruel claws.

Pope.

His virgin frowd Ægysfus' veins *imbrue'd*;

The murder fell, and blood anon'd for blood.

Pope.

A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood.

Clarissa.

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrown*

The fugar'd liquor through his melting lips.

Spenser.

TO IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended

With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd

Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,

This effence to incarnate and *imbrute*.

Milton.

TO IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,

Imbrutes and *imbrutes*, 'till she quite lose

The divine property of her first being.

Milton.

To IMBUE. v. a. [*imbue*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but is only adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used. To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or d.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woods.*

To IMBUE. v. a. [*imbue*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourse*, French.

IMITABILITY. n. f. [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. adj. [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. *Worthy to be imitated.*

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayes.*

2. *Possible to be imitated.*

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. v. a. [*imitare*, Latin; *imitate*, French.]

1. *To copy; to endeavour to resemble.*

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would care for some fableman of note,

And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. *To counterfeit.*

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

3. *To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.*

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. n. f. [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. *The act of copying; attempt to resemble.*

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

2. *That which is offered as a copy.*

3. *A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.*

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. adj. [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, left in form, with equal grace,

Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. n. f. [*imitator*, Latin; *imitator*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dry.*

IMMACULATE. adj. [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculi*, Fr.]

1. *Spotless; pure; undefiled.*

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hickes.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;

His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakespeare.*

The king, whom catholicks count a faint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my foul as pure

From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold

One more *immaculate*. *Denham.*

2. *Pure; limpid. Improper.*

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakespeare.*

To IMMASCULATE. v. a. [*from mascal*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind

Thou hast *immasculat*d. *Milton.*

IMMACULATE. adj. [*immaculi*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. adj. [*immanens*, French; *in and manens*, Latin.]

Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite efficacy by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glasville.*

What he wills and intends often, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *Seuich.*

IMMANIFEST. adj. [*in and manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.

IMMANITY. n. f. [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; fierceness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakespeare.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. adj. [*in and marcescere*, Latin.] Unwithering.

IMMARTIAL. adj. [*in and martialis*.] Not warlike.

My powers are united,

Myself *immartial*. *Corn.*

To IMMASC. v. a. [*in and masc.*] To cover; to disguise.

I have cafes of buckram for the nose, to *immasc* it, and outward garments. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATERIAL. adj. [*immaterialis*, Fr. *in and materia*, Latin.]

1. *Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.*

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the fire and inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is no shadow of light and immortality; no shadow of matter for man, no contentments, grief, and uncomfortable passions to assuage upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even to ever and ever, do dwell. *Shakespeare.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is contain'd;

So hath she not a body of her own,

But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Bacon.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, faggett the stomach of preparing our appetite, without which heaven is no heaven to us. *Douglas.*

No man that owns the existence of an *immaterial* spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, that being as *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; unimportant.* This sense has crept into the conversation of the vulgar; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIALITY. n. f. [*from immaterial*.] Immortality; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Bacon.*

IMMATERIALLY. adv. [*from immaterial*.] In a manner depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our sense *immaterially*; but streaming in copious rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATERIALIZED. adj. [*from in and materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Through assiduity in the most fixed cogitation he is brought to *immaterialized* spirits, yet it is more than our imagination can bear without lassitude. *Bacon.*

IMMATERIALNESS. n. f. [*from immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIAL. adj. [*in and materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

It is a virtue which may be called *immaterial* and *immaterial*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things *immaterial* in mind, I propose some object which is *immaterial*, or left *immaterial*, and as this of founts. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. adj. [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. *Not ripe.*

2. *Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion.*

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill medical and *immature* counsel; for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better furnished than that had been them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for action and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate;
Let now your *immature* discussion cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. *Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.*

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if men lives 'till seventy. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATURELY. adv. [*from immaturus*.] Too soon; too early before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. n. f. [*from immaturus*.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

IMMATURELY. adv. [*from immaturus*.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the immaturity of faults committed in an *immature* age and judgment. *Bacon.*

IMMATURELY. n. f. [*from immaturus*.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, which are consequently *immature* of the juices. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. adj. [*in and maturus*.] Immature; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immature*, and almost before had given them. *Shakespeare.*

I M M

From the shore

They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,
Outragious as a sea, dark, waste, full, wild. *Milton.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with,
that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those
immeasurable depths of ether! *Addison.*

Not friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immense* way. *Pope.*
IMMENSURABLE. *adv.* [from *immensus*.] Immensely;
beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immensurably* bewail their dead. *Spenser.*
There ye shall be fed, and fill'd

Immensurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milton.*
IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to
the laws of mechanics.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*,
or not according to the established laws of nature. *Chyren.*
IMMEDIATE. *n. f.* [*immédiat*, French; from *immediatus*.]
Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This
is a harsh word, and sense peculiar I believe to *Shakspeare*.

He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immédiat*, French; in and *medius*, Latin.]
1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that
there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing
intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes, the rains and the wa-
ters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamen-
tal causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who
gives and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Alsted.*
3. Instant; present with regard to time: *Prior* therefore should
not have written more *immediate*.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*. *Shakspeare.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

But flie, how'er of vict'ry sure,
Contentns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediatus*.]
1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.
God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or
mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests
the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspeare.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [from *immediatus*.]
1. Preference with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed;
incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rauk and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*inmemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth re-
membering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*inmemorialis*, French; in and *memoria*,
Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning
cannot be traced.

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged
thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a
reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to
be a cheat. *South.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in
writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some
obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Har.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immensus*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited;
unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*!
That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton.*
As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time,
so infinite or *immense* effluence hath no relation unto body; but
is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we
mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *im-*
immense being. *Grew.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [from *immensus*.] Infinitely; without mea-
sure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely*
bigger than all its corporeal parts. *Bentley.*

I M M

IMMENSITY. *n. f.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness;
infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as
we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabric, and the
great variety that is to be found in this considerable part of
it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions
of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are fun, are centers. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immensus*.] Impossibility
to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [in and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to
be measured.

To *immerge*. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.
IMMERSE. *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of
desert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a
passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be
for me. *Swickling.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immerfus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk
deep.

After long enquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose
some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as
that of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bar.*

To *immerse*. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.]
1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He flood
More than a mile *immerse'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immerse'd* in their rocks, quar-
ries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day
found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.
It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in
times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now
have less appearance of religion in it than any other neigh-
bouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue
still *immerse'd* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as
are recovered out of them. *Addison.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the
pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give our-
selves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too
deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another
life, and yet be deeply *immerse'd* in the enjoyment of this.

IMMERSION. *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin; in and *immersio*, French.]
1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a
child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over,
excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during
this *immersion*. *Addison.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

There are many persons, who, through the heat of their
lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or
too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, (swerve from the
rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordi-
nary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [in and *methodical*.] Confused; being
without regularity; being without method.

Mr. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* au-
thor to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in
your sight he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethodical*.] Without meth-
od.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *imminens*.] Any ill impending; im-
mediate or near danger. A word not in use.

I do not (speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakspeare.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminens*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impend-
ing; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang
over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hester.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakspeare.*

These he applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakspeare.*

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton.*

Men would not fail without *imminent* danger and inconve-
niences. *Pope.*
To *immergle*. *v. a.* [in and *mingere*.] To mingle; to mix;
to unite. *Some*

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace in mingle charms.

Thompson.

IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *imminuere*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or imminution.

Ray on the Creation.

IMMISCEBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIABLE. *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled.

Clarissa.

IMMISSION. *n. f.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To **IMMITT.** *v. n.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] To send in.

To **IMMIX.** *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably

Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.

Milton.

IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled. Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*.

Willis.

IMMOBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immobilitas*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence drifels, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.

Arbutnot.

IMMODERATE. *adj.* [from *immoderatus*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares.

Ray on the Creation.

IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately he weeps for Tybalt's death.

Shakespeare.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it.

Burnet.

IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [from *immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *adj.* [from *immodeste*, French; in and *modest*.] 1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She sailed at herself, that the should be so *immodest* to write to one that the knew would flout her.

Shakespeare.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;

But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought.

Dryden.

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use

Shakespeare.

4. Unbecomingly; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [from *immodestus*, French, from *immodestus*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*.

Pope.

To **IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [from *immolare*, Latin; *immolare*, French.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause; being offensesmen reduced to live in want, these costly trifles for ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity.

Boyle.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine.

Pope.

IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [from *immolation*, French, from *immolare*.] 1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.

Brown.

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens.

Decay of Piety.

IMMOMENT. *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reliev'd,
Immement toys, things of such dignity

Shakespeare.

IMMORAL. *adj.* [in and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the gross *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution.

Swift.

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [from *immortalis*, Latin.] 1. Exempt from death; never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wife God, be glory for ever.

Tim. i. 17.

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives.

Shakespeare.

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*.

Albat.

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortal* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.

Bacon.

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me.

Shakespeare.

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *immortalis*, Fr. from *immortalis*.] Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*.

Quaff *immortality* and joy,
He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,

Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd,
His existence will of itself continue for ever, which is the destroyed; which is impossible, for the immortality of God, and the nature of his *immortality*.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a being, we infer its immortality, and thence its *immortality*.

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *immortaliser*, French, from *immortal*.] To make immortal; to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalized*.

Shakespeare.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind *immortalize*.

To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. n.* To become immortal. The wall is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

When British bards begin th' *immortalize*.

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours!

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures!

IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *moveable*.] 1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, which is an *immovable* base to place his engine upon.

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be set up against him from the execution of sentence.

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the maddest of the dust about him!

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a firm not to be shaken.

Immo: *ably* firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward.

IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *immunitas*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.] 1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* in observing the same, it were a point of much *immunity*.

2. Privilege; exemption.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they provided so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed *tax-free*.

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should *quit* them land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was a spoil.

3. Freedom.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy.

Common apprehensions entertain the antient *immunities* of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from enormous creatures.

But this annex'd condition of the crown, *immunity* from errors, you diown.

To **IMMURE.** *v. a.* [in and *mure*.] Lat. *emurare*, all French, so that it might be written *emurare*.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender bodies,
Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls!

One of these three contains her heavenly picture:
And shall I think in silver she's *immured*!

At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his *immured* boat.

Lyfmachus *immured* it with a wall.

Though a foul foolish priest her *immure*.

On earth, they, when escap'd, is wife and pure.

IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, a *immure*.

Shakespeare.

Their vow is made
To rankock Troy; within whose strong *immure*

The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,

With wanton Paris sleeps.

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *musical*.] Unmusical; inharmonious.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon.*

When we consider the *immusical* note of a swan we ever behold or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *n.f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilitas*, Fr. from *immutable*.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The *immortality* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immortality* of God. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Hebrews.*

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine; thou may'st revoke; But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,

Continue still thyself to give the stroke, And let not foreign foes, on refs thy and. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n.f.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a spring.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny. That noble *imp* your son. *Lea'd Cressus to King Henry.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove, Fair Venus' son. *Sprenger.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Sprenger.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *S. chap.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *H. st.*

Him after long debate, irresolute Of thoughts revol'd, his final sentence chose,

Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom To enter, and his dark suggestions hide

From sharpest fight. *Milton.*

As soon as you can hear his knell, This god on earth turns d. in hell;

And, lo! his ministers of fate, Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

IMP. *v.a.* [*impire*, to engrave, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing aditious.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke, *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings.

New rebellions raise Their hydra heads, and the false north displays

Her bonnet to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart fayriffs, to *imp* my rage With all the scorpions that should whip this age.

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent, His navy's melted wings he *imp* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise, A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings, The grub proceed to bees with pointed stings.

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings *Imp* for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

TO IMPACT. *v.a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward.*

TO IMPACT. *v.a.* [*in* and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPAIR. *v.a.* [*empire*, to make worse, French. *Simeon.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense.

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*, Or thirst. *Milton.*

Not was the work *impair'd* by storms alone, But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun.

In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

TO IMPAIR. *v.n.* To be lessened or worn out. Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Spenser.*

IMPAIR. *n.f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of fices, and is more powerfully preserved by fice than dull of steel. *Brown.*

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IMPAIRMENT. *n.f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so crepu l *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's creation; that thought to make himself from his Creator in the fide of the garden. *110 n.*

IMPALPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpabile*, Fr. *in* and *palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, 't will emulate a liquor, by reason that the finalness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Loge.*

TO IMPARADISE. *v.o.* [*imparadysare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmene's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *S. d. w.*

All my faults be *Imparadised* in you, in whom alone I understand, and grow, and see. *Dante.*

Thus these two, *Imparadised* in one another's arms,

The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill Of bliss on bliss. *Milton.*

IMPARITY. *n.f.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the juneeness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral div of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown.*

TO IMPARK. *v.a.* [*in* and *park*.] To inclose with a park; to ferve from a common.

TO IMPART. *v.a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give. High state and honours to others *impart*,

But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate. Gentle lady,

When first I did *impart* my love to you, I freely told you, all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins. *Shakspeare.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts Wait wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milton.*

I find thee knowing of thyself; Expressing well the spirit within thee free,

My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr *in* and *partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons.

Success I hope, and fare I cannot fear; Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;

Jove's *impartial*, and to b th the fame. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *n.f.* [*impartialitas*, French; from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *St. b's Sermon.*

IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unpartial judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *Saith.*

IMPARTIALITY. *adj.* [*impartiale*, Fr. from *impar*.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartial*; than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *passible*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf *Impassable*, impervious; let us try,

To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Te. n.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *n.f.* [*impassibilitas*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impoffibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPAFFIBLE. *adj.* [*impaffible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſive*, Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes; exempt from pain.

If the upper foul check what is conſented to by the will, in conſcience with the fleſh, and can then hope that, after a few years of fenſuality, that rebellious fervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, drop into a perpetual *impaffible* nothing, take a long progreſs into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be ſome colour. *Hannand.*

Secure of death, I ſhould condemn thy dart, *Dryden.*
Though naked, and *impaffible* depart.

IMPAFFIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from impaffible*.] Impaffibility; exemption from pain.

How flamencils a partiality is it, thus to reſerve all the fenſualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impoffibility* of the next! *Devy of Piety.*

IMPAFFIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſion*.] Seized with paſſion.

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown, *Alfion.*

The temper, all *impaffion'd*, thus began.

IMPAFFIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive*.] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

She told him what thoſe empty phantoms were, *Dryden.*

Forms without bodies, and *impaffive* air.

Pale fumes, unfelt at diſtance, roll away;

And on th' *impaffive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPAFFED. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive*.] Covered as with paſſe.

Horridly trickt

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons, *Shakeſp.*

Bak'd and *impaffed* wth the parching fires.

IMPAFFENCE. *n. f.* [*impaffence*, Fr. *impaffentia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rare under ſuffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impaffence*. *Shakeſp.*

The experiment I reſolved to make was upon thought, and not *raſineſſ* or *impaffence*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.

3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

IMPAFFENT. *adj.* [*impaffent*, Fr. *impaffient*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.

Faint, *impaffent* of extremes, decays

Not more by envy than exceſs of praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd ſavage turns around,

And ſings about his foam, impaffent of the wound. *Dryd.*

3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion.

To be *impaffent* at the death of a perſon, concerning whom

it was certain he muſt die, is to mourn becauſe thy friend was

not born an angel. *Taylor.*

The *impaffent* man will not give himſelf time to be informed

of the matter that lies before him. *Addiſon.*

4. Eagerly ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæſar waits his vital hour,

Impaffent for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dry.*

On the ſeaſ prepar'd the veſſel ſtands;

Th' *impaffent* mariner thy ſpeed demands. *Pope.*

IMPAFFENTLY. *adv.* [*from impaffent*.]

1. Paſſionately; ardently.

He conſidered one thing to *impaffently*, that he would not

admit any thing elſe to be worth conſideration. *Clarndon.*

2. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To *impaffentize*. *v. a.* [*impaffentize*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.]

To gain to one's ſelf the power of any feignory. This word

is not uſual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impaffentize* him-

ſelf of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

To *impaffwn*. *v. a.* [*in* and *patwn*.] To impignorate; to pawn;

to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impaffwn'd*

Some ſurety for a ſafe return again. *Shakeſp.*

Many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in approbation

Of what your reverence ſhall invite us to;

Therefore take heed how you *impaffwn* our perſon,

How you awake our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſp.*

To *IMPAFFIL*. *v. a.* [*temper*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This ſenſe is little in uſe.

Each door he opened without any breach;

There was no bar to ſtop, nor ſoe him to *impaffil*. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Theſe ungracious practices of his ſons did *impaffil* his jour-

ney to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his

life. *Davies.*

If they will *impaffil* the purpoſes of an army, which they

have no reaſon to think themſelves able to reſiſt, they put

themſelves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A deſuſion on my throat *impaffil* my utterance. *Finch.*

2. To accuſe by public authority.

They were both *impaffil'd* by a houſe of commons. *Addiſ.*

Great diffentions were kindled between the nobles and com-

mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had ſe-

ſe. *speech d.*

IMPAFFACH. *n. f.* [*from* the verb.] Hindrance; let; im-

ment.

Why, what an intricate *impaffach* is this?

If here you houn'd him, here he would have been;

If he were mad, he would not pleaſe to coldly. *Shakeſp.*

IMPAFFACHABLE. *adj.* [*from impaffach*.] Accuſable; charge-

able.

Had God omitted by poſitive laws to give religion to the

world, the wiſdom of his providence had been *impaffach-*

able. *Great d. vol.*

IMPAFFACHER. *n. f.* [*from impaffach*.] An accuſer; one who

brings an accuſation againſt another. *Great d. vol.*

Many of our fierceſt *impaffachers* would leave the delay to

to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Great d. vol.*

IMPAFFACHMENT. *n. f.* [*from impaffach*.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obſtruction. Not in uſe.

Tell us what thing, during your late continuance there,

are moſt offenſive, and the greateſt *impaffachments* to the govern-

ment thereof. *Shakeſp.*

Turn thee back,

And tell thy king I do not ſeek him now;

But could be willing to march on to Calais,

Without *impaffachment*. *Shakeſp.*

Neither is this accuſation of neceſſity any *impaffachment* to

Chriſtian liberty, or enſlaving of menſ conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

2. Public accuſation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,

Deviſ'd *impaffachments* to impriſon him. *Shakeſp.*

The lord Somers, though his accuſers would ſhew him

dropp'd their *impaffachments*, was inſtant with them in the pro-

ſecution. *Davies.*

The conſequences of Coriolanus's *impaffachments* had ſe-

been fatal to their ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

To *IMPAFFACH*. *v. a.* [*in* and *paſſive*.]

1. To form in remembrance of pearls.

Innumerable as the ſtars of night,

Or ſtars of morning, dewdrops, which the ſea

Impaffachs on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate with pearls.

The dew of the morning *impaffach* every flower, and ſpread

diamonds on the verdant rind of the earth. *Dryden.*

IMPECCABILITY. *n. f.* [*impeccabilis*, Fr. *from impaſſible*.]

Exemption from ſin; exemption from fault.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pa.*

IMPECCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *paſſive*.]

Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

That man pretends he never commits any ſin prohibited by

the word of God, and then that were a rare claim to make

him *impeccable*, or that is the means of confeſſing every ſin

of his. *Shakeſp.*

To *IMPEDE*. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to

obſtruct.

All the forces are muſtered to *impede* its paſſage. *Dryden.*

The way is open, and no ſtop to force

The ſtars return, or to *impede* their courſe. *Shakeſp.*

IMPEDEMENT. *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let;

impediment; obſtruction; oppoſition.

The miſts of beaſts grudge not at their beſtial courſe, nor

are their ſenſes lett'd from enjoying their objects; we have *impede-*

impediments of honour, and the torments of ſenſitive creatures. *Pa.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which we

the ſpediſt way to remove them.

The life is led moſt happily wherein all virtue is exerciſed

without *impediment* or let. *Shakeſp.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his

ſpeech. *Milton.*

But for my tears,

The moſt *impediments* unto my ſpeech,

I had foreſall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſp.*

May I never

To this good purpoſe, that ſo fairly flows,

Dream of *impediment*. *Shakeſp.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noiſe,

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noiſe, *Milton.*

Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.

Man is it greateſt *impediment* to martyrdom; and he who

overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly come to

loſe his life with torments. *Taylor.*

To *IMPEL*. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a

point; to urge forward; to preſs on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either ſide,

Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*

The ſurge *impell'd* me on a craggy coaſt. *Pope.*

Propitious gales

Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy ſails.

A mightier pow'r the ſtrong direction ſends,

And ſeſal naught *impel* to ſeſal ends.

This drives them conſtant to a certain coaſt.

IMPELLENT. *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An *impellens* power that drives forward. *Milton.*

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impudent* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.

TO IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendere*, Latin.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly. *Glauville.*

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's impending wrath. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

Delusion flour o'er all your heads *impending*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of impending foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

If the evil feared or *impending* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rides the appetite to averfion.

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke; *impent* in the air. *Hale.*

Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. f.* [from *impending*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impudence* of a greater sensible evil.

IMPE'NETRAB'ILITY. *n. f.* [*impenetrabilis*, Fr. from *impenetrabile*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable.

All bodies, so far as experience teaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

IMPE'NE'IRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrabile*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impene to tell to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross things, thus offered to the mind, carry the show of nothing but obscurity in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur

That ever kept with men.

—Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakespeare.*

Some will never believe a proflition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRAB'Y. *adj.* [from *impenetrabile*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, an it fit for a skull

Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Don Quixote.*

IMPE'NITENCE. *n. f.* [*impenitentia*, Fr. *in* and *penitentia*.] Ob-

IMPE'NITENCY. *f.* [duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*.

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Villars's Sermon.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse.

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hester.*

They did

Impenitent, and left a race behind

Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once afforded to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislike to the other.

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a confellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hume.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,

In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,

Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NITOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penitus*, Latin.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is

reckoned amongst *impenitus* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and fleshy cater on the leaf, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Newton.*

IMPE'RA'BLE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with confidence; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *impe'ra'ble* acts of the same habit utterly cease.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *impe'ra'ble* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Man's Mind.*

IMPE'RA'TIVE. *adj.* [*imperatrix*, Fr. *impe'ra'tiva*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it is called the *imperative* mood.

IMPE'RC'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*impe'rc'ptibilis*, Fr. *in* and *per'c'ptibilis*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *impe'rc'ptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception.

In the sudden changes of his subect with almost *impe'rc'ptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *impe'rc'ptible* to the touch, and even.

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *impe'rc'ptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Newton.*

IMPE'RC'PTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impe'rc'ptibilis*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *impe'rc'ptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend.

IMPE'RC'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *impe'rc'ptibilis*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we a wife ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *impe'rc'ptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPE'RC'FECT. *adj.* [*imperfectus*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state,

Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,

Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most required. *Shakespeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understandings there to obtain the tincture of reason.

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or inconvincation, which is a kind of putrefaction.

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors by their ignorance of gun powder and fireworks.

There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so wisely to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellect, that let them be delivered in the clearest explications, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure.

The still-born sounds upon the palate hang,

And dy'd *imperfect* on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men.

2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPE'RFECTIO. *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfectio*; and that which is supposed befoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious.

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfectio* intolerable; but for pride monstrous.

Imperfectio would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them.

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfectio* than virtues.

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfectio* in that divine poet.

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfectio*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,

Maria's love might justify your stay;

Imperfectly the many vows are paid,

Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar.

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IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfectio*.] Not completely; not fully; not

IMPERFORABLE. [*in* and *perfora*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Scarp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; posessing royalty.

At a fair vespil, throned in the west;

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the imperial vortices pass'd on
In maiden meditation, fancy free.

Shakespeare.

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against th' imperial palace is design'd.
You that are a foreign prince, ally

Dryden.

Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway.

Dryden.

To tame the proud, the fester'd have to free,

Dryden.

These are imperial arts, and worthy thee.

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialist* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians.

Kaestler's History of the Turks.

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperioux*, French; *imperiuous*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will

To shew the power of your imperious eyes.

Spenser.

This imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

Not th' imperious show

Of the full-figur'd Cæsar ever shall

Be brooch'd with me.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

He is an imperious deflator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction.

Maria's Divine Dialogues.

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove

Against th' assaults of this imperious love!

Dryden.

Recollect what disorder haughty or imperious words from parents or teachers have caus'd in his thoughts.

Lact.

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the land upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art.

Tillston's Sermons.

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperiuous*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so imperiously? *Shakespeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a cause, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church.

Milton.

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile imperiously, that procures an effect from any one.

South.

The sage, transpired at th' approaching hour,

Imperiously thence thunder'd on the floor!

Garth.

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imperiuous*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his imperiousness, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes.

Sidney.

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them.

Lact.

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissibilis*, French; *in* and *perish*, Latin.] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.

Milton.

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonal*, French; *impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuadibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersonable* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men.

Decay of Piety.

IMPERTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; from *impertinent*.]
IMPERTINENTLY. } *adv.* [*impertinently*, French; from *impertinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Buc.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and impertinency mix,
Reason and madness!

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and impertinency.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

We should avoid the vexation and impertinency of persons who affect to talk in a language not to be understood.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the pined impertinency of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment.

Nothing is more easy than to repent as impertinency, and parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.

There are many subtle impertinencies learn'd in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematicians, systems and problems.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

IMPERTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, French; *in* and *pertinent*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether agreeable unto the affairs of the church of God.

The contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness.

2. Impertinent; intrusive; meddling.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so impertinent as to enquire what the world does.

3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENTLY. *n. f.* A trifter; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their backs with the politics of every meddling officious impertinent.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

IMPERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as recently, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love.

The blesseddest of mortals, now the highest faint in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, began to be so impertinently important, that the part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.

Why will any man be so impertinently officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

IMPERVIOUS. *adj.* [*imperiuous*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, for so very thin a film proved so impervious to the air, that was forced to break the glass to free itself.

Left the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.

The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

A great many vessels are, in this state, impervious to the fluids.

From the damp earth impervious vapour rises,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.

2. Inaccessibile. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth impervious to the wind,
And clear of rocks.

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imperiuous*.] The state of admitting any passage.

IMPERTRENABILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *pertrans*, Latin.] Impertinability to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reuses press'd by others; as of the impertrenability of eternity, and capacity of therein to attain to the present limit of antecedence.

IMPETIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Xanthic; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Latin.]

1. Impossible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrare*, French; *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION. *n. f.* [*impetratio*, French; from *impetro*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood, which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetrating* pardon.

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most precious liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world.

IMPEVIOUSLY. *n. f.* [*impetuous*, French; from *impeto*, Latin.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his own skill, fury, and impetuosity.

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, who so subtly pursued by his spirit and impetuosity.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetuous*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latn.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but impetuous. *Rince.*
IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods impetuously he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury.

I with all words of this fort might vaunt in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might in transiency. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whether both mutual attraction and impetus carried them. *Bentley.*

IMPERCEALABLE. *adj.* [in and pierce.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his imperceivable breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Spenser.*

IMPETU. *n. f.* [*impetui*, French; *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more impiety
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those impieties for which they are now visited. *Shakspeare.*
Can Juno such impieties approve? *DeWism.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion; such amazing impieties can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

TO IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [in and pignus, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *n. f.* [from *impignorare*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPINGE. *v. n.* [*impings*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are referred in the memory by some corporeal exuviae and material images, which, having impinged on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

TO IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [in and pinguis, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Fric'tions also do more fill and impinguate the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreligious to think. *Hester.*

Cease then this impious rage. *Milton.*

Ye gods, destroy that impious sex. *Wallis.*

Then lewd Aechemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

And impious nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse mangers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several impious absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity. *Ferber.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who impiously divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Glanville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *implacabile*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

N° LXXIII.

IMPLACABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incenement is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pang of death. *Shakspeare.*

Darrah bears a generous mind;
But to implacable revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most implacable and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLACABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for difaming all the papists; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,

And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee implacably, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

TO IMPLANT. *v. a.* [in and plant, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths implanted be. *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,
Which nature has implanted in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arystenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to implant those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [in and plausible.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *implere*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many implements are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and implements to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole implements of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Bresme.*

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*implex*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful impletion, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brewn's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either simple or implex: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; implex, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spektator.*

TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implicare*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to involve.

The ingredients of salt-petre do so mutually implicate and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French; from *implicare*.]

1. Involvement; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the implication of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly implicated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by implication, of a different opinion. *Aylmer.*

IMPLICITE. *adj.* [*implicitus*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; involved; complicated.

In his woolly Becca

I eling implicit. *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with friz'd hair implicit. *Thomson.*

2. Inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the implicit desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trulling without reserve or examination.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark.

Bacon.

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,

Whilſt every man's his own interpreter.

Denham.

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said, there is no God.

Beaumont.

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unrelieved confidence or obedience.

My blushing mule with conscious fear retires,

And whom they like, *implicitly* admires.

Reformers.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them.

Sidney.

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us.

Rogers.

TO IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorare*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine

The holy goblet to the pow'r's divine,

Imploring all the gods that reign above.

Pope.

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not let 'tis superstition, that

I kneel, and then import her blessing.

Shakespeare.

IMPLORER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged fore

With piercing words and piteous *implore*,

Him hasty to aile.

Spenser.

IMPLORER. *f.* [from *implorare*.] Solicitor.

Meet *implorers* of unholy fuits,

Breathing, like sanctified and pious,

The better to beguile.

Shakespeare.

IMPLUMED. *adj.* [*implumatus*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dist.*

TO IMPLY. *v. a.* [*implique*, French; *implicare*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle.

Whole courage stout,

Striving to loose the knot that fall him ties,

Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*.

Spenser.

And Phebus flying for most shameful light,

His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*.

Spenser.

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks the word triclinalium

implies.

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault.

Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms *implies*,

Emblems of valour, and of victory.

Dryden.

TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.] It might be written *empoison*.

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know

How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking.

Shakespeare.

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See *EMPOISON*.

A man by his own aims *empoison'd*,

And with his charity slain.

Shakespeare.

IMPOLARLY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.

Brown's Vul. Err.

IMPOLITICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *political*.] Imprudent; indiscreet;

IMPOLITICK. *adj.* void of art or foresight.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitical*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach't by cunning flights.

Hooker.

IMPOLITICALLY. *adv.* [*in* and *political*.] Without art or

IMPOLITICKLY. *adv.* foresight.

IMPONDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

IMPOROSITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporsity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.

Bacon.

IMPOROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salisfuous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporeous*, and not discreetly by atomical terminations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity,

being all perfectly solid and *imporeous*, they would never be one overtake the other.

TO IMPORT. *v. a.* [*importare*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to export.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed.

To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed.

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in

such sort also framed every portion as might most exactly serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together.

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would (sa

have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifies, which the name of doctrine doth.

This question we now affect, *imported*, as that we thought

this land a land of magicians.

To produce in consequence.

Something he left *imported* in the state,

Which since his coming forth is thought of, which

imports the kingdom too much fear and danger,

That his return was most requir'd.

4. [*Importer*, *importer*, French. *Importantly*.] To be of

moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more *importeth* thee to know, this bears.

Let the heat be such as may keep the mortal personality *importeth* ten; for that above all *importeth* to the west.

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the power is of weak courage.

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or each,

Imports not, if thou reckon right.

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than is wont

done to the storms that are now railing abroad.

If I endure it, what imports it you?

IMPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*?

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?

Some business of *import* that triumph weirs

You seem to go with.

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause.

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about regulation a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances.

3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unsupportable; so to be endured.

A word peculiar to Spenser, and accounted by him on the first syllable.

Both at once him charge on either side,

With hideous strokes and *importable* power,

That forced him his ground to traverse wide,

And wisely watch to ward that deadly blow.

IMPO'RTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them, but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow.

2. Matter; subject.

It had been pity you should have been put together with this mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* or a slight a nature.

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider

Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks.

Thy own *importance* know,

Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to Shakespeare.

Maria writ

The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*;

In recompence whereof he hath married her.

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [whereof, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediocr establishment of the royal line.

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falling the most *important* trust.

O then, what interest shall I make

To save my last *important* state,

When the most just have cause to quake?

The great *important* end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently beyond the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion.

Important truths still let your fables hold,

And moral myseries with art unfold.

2. Of great consequence.

3. Of great consequence.

4. Of great consequence.

5. Of great consequence.

6. Of great consequence.

7. Of great consequence.

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30. Of great consequence.

31. Of great consequence.

32. Of great consequence.

33. Of great consequence.

34. Of great consequence.

- The *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Lucas*.
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal value countervail'd. *Spenser*.

3. *Importunate*. A corrupt use of the word.
Great France

My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakspeare*.
IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon*.

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of coin from foreign parts. *Adison*.

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Adison*.

IMPORTER. *n. f.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so free a market as the Levant. *Swift*.

IMPORTRESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We let's expect

That matter needful, of *importless* burthen, *Shakspeare*.
Divide thy lips.

IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [importunus, Latin; importune, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repelled.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare*.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smolridge*.

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers*.

IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

Their pertinacity is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Dappo*.

IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney*.

7. *IMPORTUNE*. *v. a.* [importunus, French; importunus, Latin. Accented anciently on the second syllable.] To teize; to harass with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all fence you do *importune* her. *Shakspeare*.

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew*.

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such winter'd hands;
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden*.

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so *importunately importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hewd*.

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some trifling ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke*.

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift*.

IMPORTUNE. *adj.* [importunus, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser*.

Hence, calling himself king of England, needed not to have belov'd such great sums of treasure, nor so to have buffed himself with *importune* and incessant labour and industry, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been such a feigned person. *Bacon*.

2. *Troublesome*; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and come
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser*.

If the upper soul can check what is conduced to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond*.

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glauville*.

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton*.

IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. *Troublesomely*; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunately*:
Again he heard a more enforced voice,
That bad him come in haste. *Spenser*.

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunately* urged by the disciplinarians. *Senden*.

IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [importunitas, Lat. importunitis, French; from *importune*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knales*.

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton*.

7. *IMPOSE*. *v. a.* [imposer, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

If a son, sent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare*.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra*.

To tyrants others have their country fold,
Imposing foreign lords or foreign gold. *Dryden*.

On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pepe*.

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hosier*.

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser*.

Thou on the deep *impos'st* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller*.

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson*.

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden*.

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden*.

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown*.

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden*.

5. To *IMPOSE* on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed* upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle*.

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke*.

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the frame, and fit on the chales, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPOSEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare*.

IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on anybody.

They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond*.

IMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of their oaths might repent. *Waller*.

IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [impositum, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond*.

2. The act of giving a note of distinction.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden*.

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle*.

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit, unless you may be won by some other fort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare*.

From

From *imposition of strict laws*, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith.

Milton.

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. Locke.

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. Swift.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. Watts.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOSABLE. *adv.* [*imposibile*, Fr. *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

Unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying; but *impossible* desires are punished in the desire itself. Sidney.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. 2 Mac.

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. Matthew.

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it be subsequent to it. Decay of Piety.

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. Chillingworth.

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. Locke.

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. Locke.

I my thoughts deceive

With hope of things *impossible* to find. Walsb.

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilitas*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but *impossible* desires in the desire itself. Sidney.

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. Walsby.

Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,

Murdering *impossibility*, to make

What cannot be, flight work. Shakespeare.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. South.

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. Locke.

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. Rogers.

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, with daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, thus being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. Hooker.

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,

Could I bring thy heart captive home. Cowley.

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impos*, French; *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the three. Bacon.

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*imposte*, Fr. *incum*, Latin.] In architecture,

that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. Ainsworth.

To IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruile *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinging ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. Arbutnot.

To IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. Decay of Piety.

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

Het that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. Bacon.

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* (This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostum*, as South writes it; and *impostum* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀποστημα, an abscess.) A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now the rotten discales of the soul, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries. Shakespeare.

An error in the judgment is like an *impostum* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. South.

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*. Harvey on Conjunctions.

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*impostor*, Fr. from *impose*; *imposito*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell

itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by the grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. Locke.

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*impostura*, Fr. *impostura*, Latin.] Cheats; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with gross locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that reasons as a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a delicate *ubi*, which is still but imagination? Goussier.

Open to them if many of the interior secrets of the most atrocious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. Estlin.

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but while they found out the *imposture*, upon his alighting to the same himself, he was presently defeated, and never able to overturn the usurped greatness with that title. South.

Form new legends,

And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. Pope.

IMPOTENCY. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young feeble children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. Her.

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal powers, attends fevers. Astruc.

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. Rogers.

This is not a restraint on *impotency*, but the exact perspective of the most absolute king of kings; that he will do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing what is repugnant to his divine goodness. Deming.

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification, now

impotentia.

Will he, so wife, let loose at once his ire,

Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,

To give his enemies their wish, and end

Them in his anger, whom his anger saves

To punish endless? Mox.

Yet all combin'd,

Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. Dryden.

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove

As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. Pope.

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotent*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the weak, and not please ourselves. Blair.

Yet wealth is *impotent*

To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. Milton.

Although in dreadful whirls we hug,

High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not slow to hear,

Nor *impotent* to save. Addison.

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, all blind, halt, and withered. Luke.

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being lame from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Luke.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

Is leaden servitor to dull delay;

Delay leads *impotent* and snail'd-pac'd beggary. Raleigh.

3. Without power of restraint. [*Impotent*, Latin.]

With jealous eyes at distance had he seen,

Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;

Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke;

Thus turbulent in rattling tone the spoke. Dryden.

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a flower, and had committed a rape. Gair.

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

Proud Caesar, 'midst triumphal cars,

The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,

Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great. Pope.

Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in stone.

To IMPOUND. *v. a.* [in and pound. See POUND.]

1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. Blair.

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England

Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray

The king. Shakespeare.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and

impounded him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. Prynne.

To IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRAC'TICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticabilis*, Fr. *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; unpossible. Hall.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offspring of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and impracticable undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly impracticable, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable.

That fierce impracticable nature

Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rosie.*

IMPRATICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the impracticableness of doing this. *Swift.*

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecare*.] Curse; a prayer by which any evil is wished.

My mother shall the hoir'd furies raise

With imprecations. *Chapman.*

Sir John Hotham, uncur'd by any language or imprecation of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

With imprecations thus he fill'd the air,

And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecare*.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægnis*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter of quality.

In her ears the found

Yet rung of his persuasive words, impregn'd

With reason, to her seeming; *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee,

Forms lucid fountains. *Thomson.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]

1. Not to be storm'd; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a caille, seated upon the top of a rock, *imprenable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,

Which he hath given for fence *imprenable*,

And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not him, and all

Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall

Of strength *imprenable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st,

Above the rest lifting his stately head

On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel

Imprenable. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *imprenable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *imprenable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, join'd by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægnis*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Impregnate, from their loins they shed

A slimy juice. *Dryden.*

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;

The blood, endu'd with animating heat,

Did in the *impregnate* earth new fons beget. *Dryden.*

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Dicoy of Pity.*

IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnare*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their council, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power? *Derham.*

3. [*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judicio*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *præparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadynefs when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hobbes.*

Nº LXXIII.

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear

Their villages *impress*, when they approach'd near. *Spenser.*

When God from earth form'd Adam in the east,

He his own image on the clay *impress*. *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impress*

On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryden.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,

To pluck the common bofoms on his side,

And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes

Which do command them. *Shakespeare.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

That will never be:

Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare.*

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those

levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure

Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat

Diffuses to water. *Shakespeare.*

They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of their shells

with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them. *Woodward.*

2. Effects upon another substance.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impress* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glauville.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,

Impress quaint, caparisons, and floods,

Bales, and tinsel trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress*. *Shakespeare.*

Why fuch *impress* of shipwrights, whose fore talk

Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakespeare.*

Your ships are not well mann'd;

Your mariners are multiteers, reapers, people

Ingrofs by swift *impress*. *Shakespeare.*

IMPRESSIUM. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impression*, Fr.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,

That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shakespeare.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Asterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffolk, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Asterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Chagne.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum*, Lat.] What may be *impressed*.

The difference of *impressible* and not *impressible*, figurative and not figurative, are plebeian notions. Bacon.
IMPRESSURE, *n. f.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.

Lean but upon a rush,

The cicatrice and capable *impressure*

Thy palm some moments keeps. Shakspeare.

TO IMPRINT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same faul, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. Holder.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. South.

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;

Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands;

And sees his numerous herds *imprint* her fands. Prior.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting*

passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. Bacon.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted*

in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. Locke.

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can

make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those

sensible qualities which first *imprint* them. Locke.

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those

ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. Locke.

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two

different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. Locke.

TO IMPRISON, *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remedies;

For that Hippolytus' rent coat he did redress. Spenser.

Now we are in the street, he fill of all,

Imprudently proud, cepts to the wall;

And to *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,

Sells for a little state his liberty. Donne.

Try to *imprison* the restless wind;

So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. Dryden.

If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason

to find out the nature of the corporal world, without experi-

ments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. Watts.

It is not improbable that all the virtual heat in the juices

of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action

of the *imprisoned* rays. Cheyne.

IMPRISONMENT, *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; claustrum; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.

His finews waxen weak and raw,

Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. Spenser.

Which shall I first bewail,

Thy bondage or lost fight,

Thou art become, O woe'st *imprisonment*!

The dungeon of thyself. Milton.

From retentive cage

When fallen Philomel escapes, her notes

She varies, and of past *imprisonment*

Sweetly complains. Philips.

Count Scrim, still close *prisoner* in this castle, lost his senses

by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. Addison.

It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man

who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loos-

ing the fetters of their souls. Watts.

IMPROBABILITY, *n. f.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty being so great, and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, it was but reason that a solid foundation should be laid. Hammond.

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly an-

swer him, that a heretic port is not tied to the bare representation

of what is true, or exceeding probable. Dryden.

IMPROBABLE, *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. in and *probabile*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to

those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. Addison.

IMPROBABLY, *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Ciboletto.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thou-

sand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be

turned into water: he speaks very *improbably*. Boyle.

TO IMPROBATE, *v. a.* [*in and probare*, Latin.] Not to approve.

IMPRUBATION, *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.]

Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*, Latin.] Want of

honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for no-

torious *improbability*. Hooker.

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the *improbability*

of the other. L'Estrange.

TO IMPROBIFY, *v. a.* [*in and probare*.] To improve, to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *improbifies*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. Bacon; Page & Co.

IMPROPER, *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *impropre*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so literature

there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. Locke.

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very

proper in a gouty case. De Witt.

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappeared, was raised;

For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:

He was exhal'd. Dryden.

IMPROPERLY, *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath;

Such do not truly live who merit death.

They alluring me of their affluence in settling me in a

where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. De Witt.

TO IMPROPRIATE, *v. a.* [*in and propriare*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to take to himself.

I or the pardon of the left, the king thought it not fit

should pass by parliament; the better, being master of grace,

to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. De Witt.

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands

of laicks.

Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the *impropriate* priory

of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king an

annex the same to the vicarage. De Witt.

IMPROPRIATION, *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is property to called when the church land

is in the hands of a layman; and an *appropriation* is when it

is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though

sometimes these terms are confounded. De Witt.

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a clerk to

dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. De Witt.

IMPROPRIATOR, *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman who

possesses the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaves his glebe, the tenant will put the

great tithes to the color or *impropriator*. De Witt.

IMPROPRIETY, *n. f.* [*improprietas*, Fr. from *impropriate*, Latin.]

Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of judgment.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could sustain them as

called gods, would never be flattered into immortality, but

the proudlest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of

appealing. De Witt.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice,

ought to be discarded. De Witt.

IMPROSPEROUS, *adj.* [*in and prosperus*.] Unhappy; un-

fortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous*

ever the wickedness of men hath rendered the means of it.

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of pride, and

punishment of *improsperous* rebels. De Witt.

Seven revolving years are wholly run,

Since the *improsperous* voyage we began. De Witt.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; un-

successfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperous* ex-

tempted.

IMPROVABLE, *adj.* [from *improbo*.] Capable of being ad-

vanced from a good to a better state; capable of amendment.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the exertion

of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. De Witt.

We have stuck enough, and that too of *improvable* na-

ture, that is, capable of infinite advancement. De Witt.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* to

the exercise of his faculties. De Witt.

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper grade.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and an *improvable*

planting woods and draining marshes. De Witt.

IMPROVABLY, *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of

being made better.

IMPROVABLY, *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that ad-

mits of melioration.

TO IMPROVE, *v. a.* [*in and probare*.] *Quasi probare facere*, to

improve.

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from

good to better. We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by saying

that of the dead. De Witt.

Heaven seems *improved* with a superior ray.

And the bright arch reflects a double day. De Witt.

2. [*In and probare*; *improbo*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To disprove.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet such

not that *improve* any thing that I have said. De Witt.

TO IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterb.*

IMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving.

The parts of Ninon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPROVER. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first flatted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Lacks.*

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue for as to answer several *improvers*. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moist lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVED. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin; *improvis*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She tuberned hah.

This crafty messenger with letters vain,

To work new woe, and *improved* leath,

By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Stenfor.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, or through the sudden inundation of a deluge, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidens*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,

Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of provision, they must destroy themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the street, he first of all, *Improvvidently* proud, creeps to the wall;

And to imprisonment, and henn'd in by me,

Sells for a little state his liberty. *Denne.*

IMPROVISION. *n. f.* [in and *provisio*.] Want of forethought.

Her *improvisio* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE. *n. f.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I never heard yet

That any of these bolder voices wanted

Less *impudence* to gain say what they did,

'I had to perform it first. *Shakespeare.*

Not did Noah's open infamy justify Cham's *impudence*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servant. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Lacks.*

IMPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than a level consideration [awciness] from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakespeare.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,

Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden.*

IMPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should fust Fabius *impudently* hear

Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war?

Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,

Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

TO IMPUGN. *v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugner*, Lat.] To attack; to assault.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;

Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law

Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is indeed *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermon.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time;

but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Præham.*

IMPUGNER. *n. f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supporters of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE. *n. f.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another,

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Lacks.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Coryn.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd, *Dryden.*

Succeeded Turnus.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*

Moses saw the bush burnt without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Lacks.*

3. Holistic impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging side,

Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,

Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. f.* [*impulsio*, Fr. *impulsion*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without found; for that found that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead

Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st

Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton.*

IMPUISIVE. *adj.* [*impulsivus*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;

But those being placed in a lower sphere,

His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,

Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion

Against their proper course. *Denham.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor parents! we and they

Do some *impulsive* force obey,

And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY. *n. f.* [*impunitas*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar may never be brought to believe that there is a crime where they see no punishment. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Asterbury.*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to sanctity; unhalloved; unholly.

No more can *impure* man retain and move

In that pure region of a worthy love,

Than earthly substance can unford'd aspire,

And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Denne.*

Hypocrites audaciously talk,

Condemning as *impure* what God has made

Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

2. Unchaste.

5. Into any place.

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm? *Chilier.*

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,

And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryden.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

In has commonly in computation a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin; *in*, active denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

INABILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delight to insure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation?

INABISTENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain.

Dikafs dire; of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know

What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve

Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*inaccessibile*, Fr. *in* and *accessibile*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whatever you are,

That in this desert *inaccessibile*,

Under the shade of melancholy boughs,

Loose and neglected the creeping hours of time.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessibile* to us. *Shakspeare.*

There shall we clearly fee the ends and uses of these things,

which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessibile* for us to come to any distinct view of.

Ray on the Great one.

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessibile*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INACCURACY. *n. f.* [*from inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate.

It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

INACTION. *n. f.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.] Cessation from labour; torpor; want of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

INACTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INACTIVELY. *adv.* [*from inactive*.] Lolly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,

Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

INADEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remember for vice

Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,

What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [*from inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

Thic pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [*inadvertence*, French; from *inadvertentia*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as between *inadvertent* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Esrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their ill title only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and

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INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [*from inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards flew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*

INALIENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Linnaeus.*

INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [*inamissibile*, French; *in* and *amissibile*, Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*. *Hammond.*

INANE. *adj.* [*inane*, Latin.] Empty; void.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

INANIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animate*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. 'This word is not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,

Though she which did *inanimate*, and fill

The world be gone; yet in this last long night

Her ghoul doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Deane.*

INANIMATE. *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin; *inanimate*, French.]

INANIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *animate*.] Without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have their spirit no whit inflamed. *Boe's Natural History.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,

Well knew he meant th' *inanimate* is,

And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our senses. *Locke.*

They can neither subside nor be produced by the powers of mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimate* part of the universe. *Cóyne.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,

And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,

Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Faye.*

INATION. *n. f.* [*ination*, Fr. *in* and *ation*.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *ination* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INATIVITY. *n. f.* [*from inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inativity*, and admits no vacuities but is little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporeal parts which those vacuities divide. *Boyle.*

INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *appetency*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *are*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dicit.*

TEINARCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it, so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock; you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from knocking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmynes, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Mader.*

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inart. pl.*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wils. in.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Deacy of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Celli. r.*

INATTENTION. *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect.

Persons kept out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important precept. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Novels lay attract our raptiv'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an uneasy and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the infant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick't decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

TO INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [*inaugure*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did elude remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inaugure*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things: inviolable. *Huxley.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INAURATION. *n. f.* [*inaurare*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *A. Hall.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-weary'd self. *Shakspeare.*

Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beams, smiles, and love shall live.
The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence
produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INBEING. *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a fort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

INBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my useful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolans, to heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Aldrich.*

INBREATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of tyrans, pledges of heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse,
Wed your d'vine sounds, and mix power employ.
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My inbred enemy

Forth issu'd.
A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; yet there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some effect from the letting of that *inbred* affection at work. *Lips.*

But I am unwor'dly contents their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour fight. *Low.*

TO INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy wattle is no whit less than thy lord's. *Shakspeare.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakspeare.*

INCALES'CENT. *n. f.* [*incallescere*, Latin.] The first of *incallescency*.

INCALES'CENTY. *n. f.* [*incallescere*, Latin.] The first of *incallescency*.

Averroes refrained his hilarity, making no more than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in *incallescency*, a sober *incallescency*, and regulated elevation from wine.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incallescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion.

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [*incantatio*, Fr. *incanter*, Lat.] Charm uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* ate too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakspeare.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, misled, by the *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reputed to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by mixing themselves all over, move a man to think that the stars are the effects of imagination; for ornaments, as any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Low.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their eyes, their penates and patronal gods might be called into by *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The nuptial rights his outrage strain attend;
The dow'r's desire 's his transgurg'd friend;

The *incantation* backward the repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defers. *Low.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on the flowers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan deities, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worship, that look like *incantations* and magic, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Low.*

INCANTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing in enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Low.*

TO INCA'NION. *v. a.* [*in* and *contem*.] To unite to a sect or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman Catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incanion* of Geneva as a counterpoise. *Low.*

INCAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability.

INCAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* yourself to the service. *Low.*

INCAPABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Inc. capable an ill-will innocent!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Low.*

2. Not able to receive any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Low.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable* Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid With age? *Shakspeare.*

4. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Low.*

5. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enjoy their thoughts to take in any great compass of things. *Low.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness.

TO INCA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capit*.]

1. To dilate; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the *incapacitating* hours of life. *Low.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstruity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbutnot.*
INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacit*, Fr. *in* and *capacit*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indispotion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbutnot.*

To INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. It is usual in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

The pestilential contagion may be propagated by those dense bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen cloaths. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerare*.] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARN. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wifeman.*

To INCARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. The fough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wifem.*

To INCARNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadine*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
 Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
 Making the green one red. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

To INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Fr. *incarnare*, Latin.]

1. To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
 With Gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
 Into a beast, and mix with bestial flesh.
 This effluence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, French; from the verb.]

1. Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

They say he cried out of women.
 —Yes, that he did, and said they were devils *incarnate*. *Shak.*

A most wife sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
 Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's posset,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, French; from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God *incarnate* not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Taylor.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pollution under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnativ*, Fr. from *incarnare*.] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterr'd the abscess, and incarn'd by the common *incarnative*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To INCASE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
 The pillars silver. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Kent against Burnet.*

INCAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of pally invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the mousing air. *Arbutnot on Sir.*

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendere*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of goss, falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.]

Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
 The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakspeare.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
 On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensare*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to enflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too fawcy with the gods,
Incenset them to fend destruction. *Shakspeare. Julius Caesar.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
 Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakspeare.*

He is attended with a desperate train;
 And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
 To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakspeare.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
 To each *incens'd* will. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,
 Heap'd to the popular fum, will fo *incense*
 God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How could my pious form thy pow'r *incense*?
 Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden.*

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakspeare.*

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loath its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCENSORIOUS. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Arbutnot.*

INCENTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonableness severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *K. Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanville.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and definitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Lect.*

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incera*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Diid.*

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessant*, Latin.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs;
 And when the rage allays, the rain begins. *Shakspeare.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife
 Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incassant, I could hope to change the will
 Of him who all things can, I would not cease
 To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king the flies,
 From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope.*

INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands moist filthy feculent,
 Above the water were on high extent,
 And said to wash themselves *incessantly*. *Spenser.*

Who reads
Incassantly, and to his reading brings not
 A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*incestus*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
 From thine own sister's shame? *Shakspeare.*

He

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing: *incert* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestuous*, French] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simulator of virtue,
That art *incestuous*. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incest* and Herod's discoupling of chastity. *South.*

Here you reach to this incestuous love, *Dryden.*
You must divine and human rights remove.

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
Macareus and Calpurnia, son and daughter to Aolus, god of the winds, loved each other incestuously.

INCH. *n.f.* [uncc, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]
1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Haller on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
"I he plebians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *incet*." *Shakspeare, Ciceronianus.*
As in Latin, so in length is man,
Contrasted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Pauze.*
Is it to defensible a condition to consume by *incet*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Cicero.*

He should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Bacon's Essays.*
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.
Believe, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakspeare.*
TO INCH. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my matter. *Dryden's Ciceronianus.*
2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Arbutnot.*
TO INCH. *v.n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it] Containing inches in length or breadth.
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

INCHPIN. *n.f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Arbutnot.*
INCHMEAL. *n.f.* [*inch* and *meal*] A piece an inch long.
All th' infections that the sun fucks up
From bogs, fens, fens, fens, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

TO INCHMEAL. *v.a.* [*inches*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.
It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inches*, or in the way of perfection. *Raeburn's History of the World.*
INCHMATION. *n.f.* [*inches*, Latin.] Inception; beginning.

It discerns of two kinds of causes; forces, fraud, crimes various of felonious, and the *inches* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's History VII.*

The setting on foot one of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inches* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hall's Origin of Blankind.*

INCHMATION. *adj.* [*inches*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

TO INCH. *v.a.* [from *inches*, to cut, Latin.]
Medicines are said to *inch* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies, are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *inch* or cut the phlegm. *Quinn.*
The mens's are promoted by all faponaceous substances, which invade the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENT. *n.f.* [*incide*, to fall, Latin; *incidente*, French.]

INCIDENT. *n.f.* [*incide*, to fall, Latin; *incidente*, French.]
1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidente*. In the oscillations of two moving bodies, their *incidente* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quinn.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidente*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidente* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Optics.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidente* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*
He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives more vigorous joy from the reflection than from the direct *incidente* of his happiness. *Newton.*

2. [*Incident*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.
What *incidente* thou dost grieve of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidente*, Latin]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.
As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's *incidente* actions and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hume.*

I would note in children not only their articulate utterances, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incidente* occasions. *Hume.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, who, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, even me, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose father was Caesar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called *incidente* or chief, and the additional proposition is called *incidente* proposition. *Hume.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Conscience is such a stability and firmness of friendship, overlooks all those failures of kindness, that though *incidente* to human nature, a man may be sometimes *incidente* to his nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

INCIDENT. *n.f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casually.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of his falsehood. *Bacon's Essays.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance, not intended; not deliberate.

The satisfaction you received from those *incidente* duties which we have wandered into. *Hume.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regular, and by others only as an *incidente* business, to be one when they have nothing else to do. *Hume.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidente*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a time to lay upon us a new obligation. *Bacon's Essays.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colour. *Hume.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the way.

It was *incidentally* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attacked; but related that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's History VII.*

TO INCINERATE. *v.a.* [*in* and *cinere*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat *incinere*, and maketh fragile; and lastly, it duth *incinere* and culture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then hot and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinere*. *Hume.*

These drops flick in the capillary inferior of the blood, and are soon *incinere* and calcined into such salts as produce coughs. *Hume's Essays.*

INCINERATION. *n.f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinere*, Latin.] Act of burning anything to ashes.

I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by distillation very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and on being from the caustic lixiviate taste of other salts was appearing. *Hume's Essays.*

INCINERATION. *n.f.* [*in* and *circumfession*.] Was a caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he must cut away the *incinere* of their belief. *Hume.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*incise*, Fr. *in* and *scindere*, Latin.] Cut; cut by cutting; as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Hume's Essays.*

INCISION. *n.f.* [*incision*, Fr. *incise*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgion.

Let us make *incision* for your love.

To prove whose blood is reddest, let or mine *incision*. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make reason in thee, thou art raw.

The reception of one is as different from the *incision* of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incision* of the plough, and when it opens to crink in the *incision* of the restraints of a flower. *Hume's Essays.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger one opening the bag.

2. Division of viscidities by medicines.

Absterision is a scouring off, or in *incision* of the most elastic humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting; between them and the parts; as is found in nitrous water, which is used to cleanse the linen cloth. *Hume's Essays.*

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incise*, Fr. from *incise*, Latin.] Having quality of cutting; or dividing.

The colour of many compounds will cohere by being *incised* together, and be destroyed by the effusion of water, or by *incising* and *incising* liquors. *Hume's Essays.*

INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisus*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisive*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more easy comminuting of hard food.

Derham.

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.

The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.

Governor, of the Tongue.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Dewey of Piety.*

TO INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to pull forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakspeare.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;

But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way *incitable*. *Hooker.*

A person sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,

From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivilis*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilitas*, Fr. in and civility.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson.*

2. Affect of rudeness.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor.*

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilitas*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize beverts,
In heaven's *incivility* some ease we find;

Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; un-pitiful; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

I stand

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vail supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCILABLE. *adj.* [*incivilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

People are not always *incilable* to the belt. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *incilable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain mean writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *incilable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Defuse,

Inclilable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a craft naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclilable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the craft was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinaison*, French, *inclination*, Latin.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton.*

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2. Nature's aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire. The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law? *South.*

4. Love; affection. We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind. Bid him

Report the features of Orlavia, her years, *Shakspeare.*

Her *inclination*. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

6. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown.*

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown.*

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*

Sill to this place

My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it, or no? — He seems indifferent;

Or rather *swaying* more upon our part. *Shakspeare.*

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,

Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards any thing.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my body I *incline*,
As to some being of superior kind,
And made my court. *Dryden.*

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

What'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt hat. *Shakspeare.*

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breath,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclu'd*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut in.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire leaf. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to scar me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts in *hives* down to cells. *Swift.*

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INCLUSIVE. *v.*

INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Holt.* All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differentiated partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Hilder.*

INCOAGULABLE. *adj.* [in and coagulable.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and coexistence.] The quality of not existing together; non-allocation of existence.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connexion between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [corrupted by mutation from *incognitus*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,

Depend upon it, he'll remain *inco.* *Addison.*

INCOGNITANCY. *n. f.* [*incognitancy*, Latin.] Want of thought. One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as such to their successors, who afterwards misname all unobscuredness to their *incognitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incognitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Frederick of Prussia.* **INCOGNITIVE.** *adj.* [in and cognitive.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cognitive and *incognitive*. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago

Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

INCOHERENCE. *n. f.* [in and coherent.]

INCOHERENCY. *n. f.* [in and coherent.]

1. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence; want of dependence of one part upon another. I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherence in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. If plaiter be beaten into an impalpable power, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

INCOHERENT. *adj.* [in and coherent.]

1. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

2. Without cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other. Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as previous as those of marble or gravel. *Hutton.*

INCOHERENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequently.

The character of Eurystochus is the imitation of a person conformed with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Brown.*

INCOLOMIY. *n. f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Havel.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Apennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the animabus for its *incombustibility*. *Rey.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [in combustible, Fr. in and combustible.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBUSTIBLY. *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [in and came.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

How who repent at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *income*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford

So large an *income* to the village lord.

Dr. Gual has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income*; but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding the large *income* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to *income*. *Arden.*

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [French; from *in*, com, and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and *incommensuration*, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Hales.*

INCOMMENSURATE. *adj.* [in, com, and mensuring, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrangle, which, in *incommensuration*, are yet commensurable, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *Boyle.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to this first; so we labour to reduce these three, though finally of them is *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, making one greater by the less. *Hale.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any great part of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the latter may be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Boyle.*

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [in, com, and communicable, Latin.]

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [Fr.] To be incommunicable; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, say he, I'll move. *Ussher.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the assistants of some parts, yet the agent, when by both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable need to the earth and to mankind, that they could not find where to. *Boyle.*

INCOMMUNICIOUS. *adj.* [*incommunis*, Latin.] Incommunicable; vexatious without much chief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience does ever follow it may be less accident be *incommunicable* to a few. *Hale.*

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommunicable* interrogations. *Locke.*

INCOMMUNIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommunis*.] Incommunicably; not at ease.

INCOMMUNIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incommunis*.] Incommunicableness.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommunicableness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Boyle.*

INCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*incommunis*, Fr. *incommunis*, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, which is already you have consented to be in the common law, which I would have thought and free from all such dislike. *Boyle.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or flint, without great charge, or other *incommunis*, the charges that make the compound stuff profitable. *Locke.*

By considering the reason and the manner, the right and the rooms which it is not need fire, that is to say, the fear the *incommunis* of flint. *Boyle.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being incommunicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [in, communis, Fr. and communis.] 1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I have to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *Boyle.*

Only the God of nature perfectly knows her, and life without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that holds in light inaccessible. *Boyle.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one *incommunicable* excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Boyle.*

2. Not to be expelled; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these speculations of love in the extraordinary discoveries of the good only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] Incommunicably; not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the custom of do vines, as *incommunicable* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hales.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *adj.* [in and communicating.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice carry a consanguinity one to another, whereby both are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial administrations. *Boyle.*

INCOMPACT. *adj.* [in and compact.] Not joined; not

INCOMPACTED. *adj.* [in and compact.] Not joined; not compacted.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compact.

compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incomplete*.

Boyle.

INCOMPARABLE, *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were

To an untirable and continuant goodness. *Shakespeare.*

Her words do show her wit *incomparable*. *Shakespeare.*

Now this mark

Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night

Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakespeare.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY, *adv.* [*from incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Holier.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to free himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Paulina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison.*

INCOMPARISONATE, *adj.* [*in* and *comparisonate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPARABILITY, *n. f.* [*properly incomparability, in and comparate, Latin*.] Inconfinity of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incomparability*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Watson.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incomparability* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intention or extension; but the *incomparability* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPARABLE, *adj.* [*incomparable, French; rather incomptible, as it is sometimes written; in and compta, Lat.*] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been *incomparable*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckl.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incomparable* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hamm.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incomparable* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incomparable*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incomparable* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bent.*

INCOMPARIBLY, *adv.* [*for incomparably, from incomparabile*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, *n. f.* [*in and competence, Fr. from incompetent*.]

Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the moving of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENT, *adj.* [*in and competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexes, the one of attainer, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any prostration which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of facted things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Beattie.*

INCOMPETENTLY, *adv.* [*from incompetent*.] Unfitly; unduly.

INCOMPLETE, *adj.* [*in and complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleases him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us. *Holier.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLETENESS, *n. f.* [*from incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfaction, but of an entire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE, *n. f.* [*in and compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces perversities and *incompliances* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliances* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED, *adj.* [*in and composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Hawel.*

IMPOSSIBILITY, *n. f.* [*from impossibility*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fluidities in any modification. *Morre.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arises from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale.*

IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.* [*in, een, and possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

IMPREHENSIBILITY, *n. f.* [*from imprehensibilis, Fr. from incomprehensibilis*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

IMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.* [*from imprehensibilis, Fr. in and comprehensibilis*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *imprehenfible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

One thing more is *imprehenfible* in this matter. *Lo. le.*

The laws of vegetation, life, subsistence, and propagation, are the arbitrary pleasures of God, and may vary in manners *imprehenfible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not low used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *imprehenfible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Holier.*

IMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from imprehensibilis*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *imprehenfibility*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *imprehenfible*. *Watts.*

IMPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* [*from imprehensibilis*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom all things, is *imprehenfibly* infinite. *Locke.*

IMPRESSIBLE, *adj.* [*from impressibilis, Fr. in and compressibilis*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Their hardness is the reason why water is *impreffible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Clyne.*

IMPRESSIBILITY, *n. f.* [*from impressibilis*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRENCE, *adj.* [*in and concurre*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE, *adj.* [*in and conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE, *adj.* [*inconceivable, Fr. in and concevable*.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is excited upon, without retarding, flattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton.*

INCONCEIVABLY, *adv.* [*from inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that make take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of these lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE, *adj.* [*in and conceivable; conceptus, Latin*.] Not to be conceived; inconceivable; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *H. H.*

Incon.

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conclusion.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrarian, single, *inconclusive*. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusivus*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [*from inconclusivus*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconclusivus*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Lacks.*

INCONCOCT. *adj.* [*in* and *coctus*.] Unripened; immature; **INCONCOCTED.** } not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *incocted*; and the process is to be called crudity and *incoction*. *Bacon.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *incocted*. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *n. f.* [*from incoctus*.] The state of being indigested; unripened; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *inquisition*, or *incoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *incocted*; and the process is to be called crudity and *incoction*. *Bacon.*

INCONDATE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth

Carol *incondite* rhymes with faint notes,

And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Without exception; without limitation; without stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute virtue is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hosker.*

INCONFUSION. *n. f.* [*in* and *confusio*.] Distinctness.

The cause of the confusion in founts, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but founts that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and dilute the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *congruentia*.] Unfuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*in*, *congruitas*, Fr. *from incongruité*.]

1. Unfuitableness of one thing to another.
The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form so'er we see,

Is discord and rule *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Denne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongruus*, Fr. *in* and *congruus*.]

1. Unfuitable; not fitting;
Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incongruus*.] Improperly; unfittedly.

INCONNEXEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependence.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeded. *Brown.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience.

So *inconsiderable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* or *sequence*, Fr. *inconsequence*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bewails the name of many fallacies upon; and notes on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Saunders.*

INCONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unground, and his reasoning thence deduced *inconsequent*. *Hume.*

Men rest not in fallacious apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and comprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way deducible from their premises. *Hume.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

No, I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Boyle.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at first sight, or other come to revenge itself upon the great. *Life.*

Calling my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Boyle.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without any pores, and by consequence is much denser than this one or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Boyle.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the vices and children. *Boyle.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which mankind God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconsiderable*.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderable*ness of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Boyle.*

From the consideration of our own frailties and *inconsiderable*ness, in respect of the greatness and splendour of those glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy spirit raise up our hearts. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*inconsideratus*, Fr. *inconsiderate*, Lat.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; unadvised.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand

Flings ope this casket, with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Denne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denne.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any fo in *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice men to politics. *Boyle.*

2. Wanting due regard.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first testament, cannot be *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* rising up, and precipitating the charge, before his whole number came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Boyle.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversion, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and *inconsiderate*, he *inconsiderately* told her the private token he left behind. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inattention; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [*from inconsideration*, Fr. *inconsideration*.]

Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

St. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of weaknesses of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or rashness in actions, and self-love. *Boyle.*

INCONSIDERING. *adj.* [*in* and *consider*.] Not consulting; incompatible with.

The perions and actions of a farce are all unnatural, all the manners false; that is, *inconsidering* with the character of mankind. *Dryden.*

INCONSISTENCE. *n. f.* [*from inconsistent*.]

INCONSISTENCY. *n. f.* [*from inconsistent*.]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other, such contrariety that both cannot be together. *Boyle.*

Of my troth, most sweet jests, most *incomely* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shaksp.*
INCORPORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *corporel*.] Immaterial; distinct
from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shak.*
Learned men have not refused us whether light be *corporeal*
or *incorporal*: *corporeal* they say it cannot be, because then it
would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and
yet every day we see the air illuminated: *incorporal* it cannot be,
because sometimes it afflicts the sight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORALITY. *n. f.* [*incorporal*, *Fr.* from *incorporal*.] Im-
materialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [*from incorporal*.] Without matter;
immaterially.

To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporate*, *French*.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one
mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be
recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw
it to the left. *Bacon.*

Who the swelling clow's in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clouds with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandy.*

2. To conjoin inseparably.
Villainous thoughts, Rodegion, when
These mutualities to marshal the way,
Hard at hand comes the master and main exercise,
The *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakspere.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shaksp.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. In this sense
they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be
they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated*
into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth bur-
gesses to parliament. *Carw.*

4. To unite; to associate.
It is Calca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakspere.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at fill,
Which you do live upon. *Shakspere.*

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them,
and the Confucian only essential and *incorporate* in their govern-
ment. *Temple.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabi-
tants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own
community. *Adrijon's Freeland.*

5. To embody.
Courtly, that seemed *incorporate* in his heart, would not
be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, sup-
posed some spirit to be *incorporate* therein, and so to make to-
gether with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCORPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

Painters colours and aches do better *incorporate* with oil.

Bacon's Natural History.

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not in-
corporate or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy foul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
'T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton.*

It finds the mind unprejudiced with any former notions,
and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and in-
corporate into it. *South.*

INCORPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporeate*.] Immaterial; un-
bodied.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invilible and
incorporate. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORATION. *n. f.* [*incorporate*, *Fr.* from *incorporate*.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.
Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it
can be *incorporated* without over great charge, the chapsnels
of the flint doth make the compound fluff profitable. *Leau.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic
incorporation. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politic.
Adoption; union; allocation.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that
society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPOREAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, *Lat.* *incorporel*, *Fr.* in and
corporel.] Immaterial; unbodied.
It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immate-
riate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some
incorporeal substance within us. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREALLY. *adv.* [*from incorporel*.] Immaterially;
without body.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately
than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the faculties. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCORPOREITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality;
distinctness from body.

To INCORPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite
into one body.

He grew unto his feast,
As he had been *incorpse'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horle. *Shakspere.*

INCORRECT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not
exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [*from incorrect*.] Inaccuracy; in-
correctly.

INCORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want
of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, *Fr.* in and *corrigible*.] Not
beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any
means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

The loss is many times irrevocable, and the incor-
nience *incorrigible*. *Mor.*

What are their thoughts of things, but vanity of inci-
gible error? *L'Estrange.*

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance choose
to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Longue.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discern-
least sense of religion or morality; and when such are let
aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty
to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from incorrigible*.] Hopeless de-
pravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our
*incorrigible*ness. *Dun of Ron.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'til
obedience and *incorrigible*ness make it absolutely necessary. *Lisle.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [*from incorrigible*.] To a degree of de-
pravity beyond all means of amendment.

Appear *incorrigibly* mad, *Rymer.*

They cleanliness and company renounce. *Rymer.*

INCORRUPT. *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, *Latin*; *incorrupt*,
INCORRUPTED. *French*.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.
Sin, that first
Dis temper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Parady Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly ap-
plied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incorruptibilit*, *Fr.* from *incorrupt*.]
Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegorizeth
the verses of a Greek tragic poet. *Harwood.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptibile*, *Fr.* in and *corruptibile*.]
Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal
substances, our souls be entertained with the most wondrous
objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *St. Aug.*

INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*incorruption*, *Fr.* in and *corruption*.] In-
capacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is *shown* in cor-
ruption, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *corrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
Purity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners,
are preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Waller.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, *Latin*.] To thicken;
the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too tight to sink under the surface, the body
of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too loose,
it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*.
Newton's Opticks.

Acids, such as are astringent, as unripe fruits, produce too
great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the
fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Boerhaave.*

INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [*from incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.
Nothing doth conciliate but water; for the determination
of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of
oil *incrassation*. *Brown.*

INCRASSATION.

INCREASATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incrassare*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate refringents to flesh, and *incrassation* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCREASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creo*, Latin.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deuter. vi. 3.*
Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. *2 Tim. ii. 16.*

From fifty to threecore he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mask,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*

To INCREASE. *v. a.* [See *ENCREASE*.] To make more or greater.

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Samuel.*

I will *increase* the famine, and break your staff of bread. *Ezek. v. 16.*

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvi.*

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakspeare.*

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original flock.

3. Produce.
As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a moist just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Generation.
Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakspeare.*

5. Progeny.
Him young Thosaf bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcy. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow sooner, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

INCREASER. *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

INCREATED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Chrysostom.*

INREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [*inredibilis*, French.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *inredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INREDIBLE. *adj.* [*inredibilis*, Latin.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argos, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being not credible.

INREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INREDULITY. *n. f.* [*inredulitas*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INREDULOUS. *adj.* [*incredulus*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INREDUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *inreduable* pieces are composed. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.
Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Increase; cause of growing more.

This frutrum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.
The orchard loves to waive
With winter winds: the loosen'd root then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Phillips.*

To INCREASE. *v. a.* [*increps*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPATION. *n. f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hemans.*

To INCRUST. } *v. a.* [*incrasto*, Latin; *incruster*, French.]

To INCRUSTATE. } To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel.

Bacon's Natural History.

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save not our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting ruff. *Pope.*

Any of these fun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun.

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new ruff. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incrustatio*, Fr. from *incruster*, Latin.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. *n. f.* [*incubatio*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more noveral way. *Denham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Aristot.*

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incubo*, Fr.] The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach; which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulse, and motion, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Flyer on the Humours.*

To INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Mortimer.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the gods. *Brown's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULT. *adj.* [*incultus*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untill'd.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thompson's Autumn.*

INCULPABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *Smith.*

INCULPABLY. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbens*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.
These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same fee. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly incumbent on the dusky air.

Dryden.

Here the rebel giants lay;
And, when to move th' incumbent load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail.
Man is the devil's prey of penitence,
And o'er his guilty domes

Addison.

She draws a close incumbent cloud of death.
I noped as a duty.

Thomson.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are incumbent on all Christians.

Spratt's Sermons.

There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of our powers.

L'Estrange.

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are incumbent upon us.

Atterbury.

INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [incumbent, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the incumbent lieth at the mercy of his patron.

Swift.

To INCUMBER. *v. a.* [incumber, French.] To embarrass.

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day

Dryden.

Is still incumbent with some new delay.

To INCUR. *v. a.* [incur, Latin.] To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have incurred displeasure from inferiours for giving way to the faults of others.

Hayward.

They, not obeying,
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;

Milton.

And manifold in sin, desert'd to fall.

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath

Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy flight

Milton.

Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.

They had a full perswasive that not to do it were to desert

Scott.

God, and consequently to incur damnation.

To occur; to pish on the senses.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be depended by experience.

Bacon's Natural History.

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance, and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,

according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the senses.

South's Sermons.

INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [incurability, Fr. from incurable.] Impossibility of cure; utter inflexibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the incurability of the former, and facile cure of the other.

Harvey.

INCURABLE. *adj.* [incurable, French, in and curable.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's so fick,

That present need mine must be misintend,

Or overthrow us: *Shakspeare.*

Stop the rage betime,

Before the wound do grow incurable;

For being green there is great hope of help.

A schirrus is not absolutely incurable, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital.

Swift.

INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from incurable.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *adv.* [from incurable.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant.

Locke.

INCURIOS. *adj.* [in and curius.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,

to be looked upon with a careless, incurious eye.

Derham.

He seldom at the park appear'd;

Yet, not incurious was inclin'd

To know the converse of mankind.

Swift.

INCURSION. *n. f.* [from incur, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily incur-sion, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to.

South's Sermons.

2. [Incur-sion, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or incur-sion, upon their havens and roads.

Bacon.

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host

Against the Scythian, whose incur-sions wild

Have wasted Soudiana.

Milton.

The incur-sions of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire.

Arbutnot on Cato.

INCURVATION. *n. f.* [from incurvus, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an incurvation in the line.

Glanville.

2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as incurvation, and sacrifice.

Strikingfleet.

To INCURVATE. *v. a.* [incurvus, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of iron passing by the edges of bodies, that they are incurvated by the action of these bodies.

INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from incurvus, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The incurvity of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly bend down again: straight bodies, in a sudden motion, projected obliquely downward, appear crooked.

Brown's Vagor Errors.

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [indagare, Latin.] To search; to look out.

INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from indagare.] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the indagatio of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts.

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human

indagation.

INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [indagator, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry which truth requires to be searched into by such skillful inquirers at nature.

To INDART. *v. a.* [in and dart.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking meet;

But no more deep will I indart mine eye,

Than your content gives strength to make it fly.

Shakspeare.

To INDERT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED. *participle adj.* [in and debt.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt.

It has to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before the thing received.

If the course of politic affairs cannot in any good way forward without fix instruments, and that which stands to be their virtues, let policy acknowledge itself indebted to religion, godliness being the chiefest root and well-spring of all virtues, even as God is of all good things.

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is indebted to us.

Lat. in 4.

He for himself

Indebted and undone, has sought to bring

This blist affliction may

Th' indebted nation bounteously repay.

Graville.

Few consider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it.

Arbutnot's Sermons.

Let us represent to our souls the love and benediction for which we daily stand indebted to God.

Roper's Sermons.

We are wholly indebted for them to our nation.

Swift.

INDECENTY. *n. f.* [indecent, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something witty, but scarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform indecency in his people, which he allows in himself.

Lat. indecent, French; in and decet.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in our mouths, but very indecent to be heard.

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from indecent.] Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS. *adj.* [in and deciduus.] Not falling; not fixed.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the indeciduous and unshaken locks of Apollo.

Brown's Vagor Errors.

INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [indeclinable, Fr. indeclinabilis, Latin.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an indeclinable word, and when it is joined to numerals it signifies libra.

Arbutnot.

INDECOROUS. *adj.* [indecorus, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more indecorous than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of the word of God?

INDECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

INDEED. *adv.* [in and deed.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving indeed, and therefore constant.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, yet hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard to the fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as gently will venture to inflame their poison into new minds.

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the gallows.

Shakspeare.

a thing indeed very pitiful and horrible.

2. Above

2. Above common rate.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;

'Tis grace indeed.

Borrow, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;

But things of weight and consequence indeed,

Himself doth in his chamber them debate.

Such sons of Abraham, how highly favour they may have

the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed.

I were a beast, indeed, to do you wrong,

Who have lov'd and honour'd you so long.

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir among them.

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: indeed, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing.

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable.

This is indeed more criminal in thee.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' indeed I had no reason so to think. Bae.

Some fops indeed, some very few we see,

Who keep themselves from this infection free.

There is indeed no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. Addif.

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion.

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [indefatigabilis, in and defatig, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his airy flight,

Upborne with indefatigable wings,

Over the vast abrupt.

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant indefatigable attendance: he must be infinitely patient and fervent.

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from indefatigabilis.] Without weariness.

A man indefatigably zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose virtues have highly deserved of both. Dryd.

INDEFECT'IBILITY. *n. f.* [from indefectibilis.] The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [in and defectus, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.INDEFECTIBLY. *adv.* [indefectibilis, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So indefectible is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry.

INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [in and defensum, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and indefensible.

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [indefinitus, Latin; indefinit, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite; as ashes are more generative than dust.

Her advancement was left indefinite; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had.

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is left indefinite.

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be indefinite; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension.

INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from indefinitus.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to these indefinitely what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance.

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, on indefinitely more than three.

A duty to which all are indefinitely obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God.

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be indefinitely extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we meet must be the least part.

INDEFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from indefinitus.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

'Twas wife to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not infinite.

definitude, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.

INDELIBERATE. *adj.* [indefinit, Fr. in and deliberat.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indefinit*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.

The love of God better can confit with the *indefinit* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed perfidy in any one.

INDELIBLY. *adj.* [indefinit, Fr. indefinit, Lat. in and delib.] It should be written *indefinit*.

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *indefinit* characters the name and memory.

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil, And spot *indefinit* thy pocket foil.

2. Not to be annulled.

All endued with *indefinit* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end.

INDELICACY. *n. f.* [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicate*, they would be immoral, do you treat detestible uncleannesses as you rally an impudent self-love.

INDELICATE. *adj.* [in and delicat.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.INDEMNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from indemnify.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [in and demni.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe.

INDEMNITY. *n. f.* [indemnitas, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness.

TO INDENT. *v. a.* [in and denti, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,

Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,

And with *indented* glides did slip away

Into a bush.

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave, Prone on the ground, as fence; but on his rear Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a surging maze!

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*.

To INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears, When they have lost and forfeited themselves?

He defends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us.

INDENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*, To rob me of so rich a bottom here.

INDENTATION. *n. f.* [in and denti, Latin.] An indentation; waving in any figure.

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin.

INDENTURE. *n. f.* [from indent.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are *indented* or cut one by the other.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English.

The trick to his grief will find How firmly these *indentures* bind.

INDEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [independence, Fr. in and dependence.] FREEDOM. Exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*.

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and independence;
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do.

Pope.

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [Independent, Fr. in and dependent.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other, not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to depend *on*, and consequently dependent *on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of nature, the world was never without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republic, independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance independent from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, independents, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanders.*

A very famous independent minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from independent.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, independently the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *n. f.* [in and destructible.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own inferiority. *Addison.*

INDESTRUCTIBLY. *adv.* [indestructible, Fr. in and definit, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month indefinitely. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [in and destructible.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity indeterminate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [indeterminate, Fr. in and determinate.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an indeterminate number of successions. *Newton.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [in and determinately.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His peripatetic discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when others beheld it indeterminate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The depth of the hold is indeterminate expressed in the description. *Arbutnot.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [in and determined.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of indetermined signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [in and determination.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall.*

INDEVOTION. *n. f.* [indevotion, Fr. in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former indevotion, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [indevout, Fr. in and devout.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but indevout. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the index of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbutnot.*

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-confidence of what they do or suffer, than the index of a watch, of the hour it points to.

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such indexes, although small
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant male
Of things to come, at large.

If a book has no index, or good table of contents, is very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your next take notice only of parts new to you.

INDEXERITY. *n. f.* [in and destriv.] Want of literary want of readiness; want of handiness.

The indexerity of our consumption-curers determines their dimness in beholding its cause.

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. f.* [maranta, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost round, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup alternately becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one seed rough feed. It was brought from the Spanish territories of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchiuel tree. This root the Indians apply to excise the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, wash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. *n. f.* [arvacilla, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbellated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is squarish; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the leaf are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. f.* [apuntia, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbellated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds, which are for the most part angular. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *n. f.* A kind of mineral earth.

Indian red, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness: when dry it is of a dingy red, of a rough dusty surface, and when broken, all of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ombre or the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. *Hill.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [indicant, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO INDICATE. *v. a.* [indica, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physics.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION. *n. f.* [indicatio, Fr. indication, from indic, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent flops they make in the most common cases, are a plain indication of their weakness. *Adams.*

We think that our successes are a plain indication of the divine favour towards us.

2. [In physics.] Indication is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching disorder, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Boerhaave.*

These be the things that govern nature patiently, and without which you cannot make any true analysis and indication of the proceedings of nature. *Boerhaave.*

The deprivation of the instruments of modification is a natural indication of a liquid diet. *Arbutnot.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skillful physician, that he would eventually fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this indication, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that law him conclude that the disclaimer had been him? *Boerhaave.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [indicativus, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the indicative mood. *Crus.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from indicative.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are indicatively of the species with those of sense. *Crus.*

TO INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives. *Isaac.*

INDICTION, *n. f.* [*indiction*, *Fr.* *indies*, *Latin.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bar.*
 2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 313, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE, *n. f.* [*indifference*, *French*; *indifferentia*, *Latin.*]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon.*

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can't not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Regent.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;

For how can stony bowels melt,

In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* [*indifferent*, *Fr.* *indifferent*, *Latin.*]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doubt his majesty

Incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear

Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:

Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*

But how *indifferent* forever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Regent.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not to *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine. *Lac.*

4. Impartial, disinterested.

Medicall was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Albam.*

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger;

Born out of your dominions: having here

No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance

Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakespeare.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passible; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar;

May want Metellus's powerful eloquence,

Or be less read than deep Cassellus;

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Reynolds.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test

Between *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*
 There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakespeare.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* [*indifferenter*, *Latin.*]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,

And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burdens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rew.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Swift.*

INDIGENCE, *n. f.* [*indigence*, *Fr.* *indigentia*, *Lat.*] Want; INDIGENCY, *n.* penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,

Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worshipp'd God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigence* of their gods, appears from Antiphanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDIGENOUS, *adj.* [*indigena*, *Fr.* *indigena*, *Latin.*] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind; *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Markland.*

INDIGENT, *adj.* [*indigent*, *French*; *indigens*, *Latin.*]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world

By nature's wife indulgence; with *indigent*

Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.

Bacon's Natural History.

INDIGEST, *adj.* [*indigestus*, *Fr.* *indigestus*, *Latin.*]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,

One was the face of nature, of a face;

Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed, or shaped.

Set a form upon that *indigested* project,

So shapeless and so rude. *Shakespeare.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not well considered and methodized.

Irregular deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hexter.*

The

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the profligate succession upon a firmer foundation than all the indigestible schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of indigested food.

Dryden.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was indigested and inflamed.

Wilsman.

INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

Arbutnot.

INDIGESTION, *n. f.* [*indigestion*, *Fr.* from *in* and *digestion*.] The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of indigestion may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.

Temple.

7. INDIGITATE, *v. a.* [*indigito*, *Lat.*] To point out; to show.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but fix, in the right hand indigited six hundred.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

As though there were a femininity of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby indigite their affections.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

We are not to indigite the parts transmittent.

Harvey.

INDIGITATION, *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure indigitation of providence.

Mere.

INDIGN, *adj.* [*indigne*, *Fr.* *indignus*, *Latin*.]

1. Unworthy; underserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or indigne to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them?

Bacon.

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in use.

And all indigne and base adventures

Shakespeare.

INDIGNANT, *adj.* [*indignans*, *Latin*.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scour'd with many a stroke th' indignant waves.

Milt.

The lustful monster fed, pursued by the valorous and indignant Martin.

Arbutnot and Pope.

What rage that hour did Albion's foul politics,

Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries

To single fight the fairy prince defies.

Tickell.

INDIGNATION, *n. f.* [*indignation*, *Fr.* *indignatio*, *Latin*.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, 'till you derive better testimony of his intent.

Shakespeare.

From those officers, warm with indignation at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.

Clarend.

But keep this swelling indignation down,

And let your cooler reason now prevail.

Rousse.

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great indignation against Israel.

2 Kings.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'n have any grievous plague in store,

Let them hurl down their indignation

On thee, thou troubler of the world.

Shakespeare.

INDIGNITY, *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, *Latin*; *indignité*, *Fr.*] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul indignities.

Heater.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the indignity of his carriage, to say or do any thing unbecoming myself.

King Charles.

Man he made, and for him built

Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O indignity!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend

Their earthly charge.

Milton.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those indignities and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.

Swift.

To more exalted glories born,

Thy mean indignities I scorn.

Pattison.

INDIGO, *n. f.* [*indicum*, *Latin*] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a single lobe: the flowers, disposed in a spike, consist of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermost petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the side: the lower leaves are short, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.

Miller.

INDIRECT, *adj.* [*indirect*, *Fr.* *indirectus*, *Latin*.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an indirect and peevish course

Is this of her's?

Shakespeare.

3. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun

Can affecture to indirect a course?

Daniel.

Those things which they do know they may, upon indirect considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

Harvey.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread

Paths indirect.

Milton.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

Temple.

INDIRECTION, *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,

With windfalls, and with essays of byas,

By indirectness find directions out.

Shakespeare.

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than write

From the hard hands of peasants their vile truth.

By an indirectness.

Shakespeare.

INDIRECTLY, *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name Ithaca, which contains his doubts and hopes; and at last the indirectly mentions it.

Brown's Notes on the Iliad.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign

Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held

From him the true challenger.

Shakespeare.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is not to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the liberty indirectly, I am answerable to God for my uncharitable, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.

Temple.

INDIRECTNESS, *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

INDISCRIBIBLE, *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptibly not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,

Depriv'd of reason, is as indiscernible

As colours to my body, wanting sight.

Daniel.

INDISCRIBIBLY, *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCRIBTIBLE, *adj.* [*in* and *discriscible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCRIBTIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *indiscriscible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying charm of the ancients, arising from the indiscovery of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREET, *adj.* [*indiscret*, *Fr.* *in* and *discret*.] Impudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then

Are mortal men so fond and indiscret,

So evil gold to seek unto their aid;

And having not complain, and having it upbraid. *Spenser.*

If thou be among the indiscret, observe the same; but be continually among wiser of understanding.

Emil.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* [from *indiscret*.] Without prudence, without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung.

And spoken indiscretly with his tongue.

Emil.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it indiscretly, and he shall have enough to distress him.

Temple.

INDISCRETION, *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, *Fr.* *in* and *discretion*.] Impudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,

When our deep plots do fail.

Shakespeare.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rather, of other in discretion, than from any malicious thought.

Flora.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the indiscretion of friends, although restrained by promises.

Temple.

INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, *Latin*.] Unlikable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk.

Emil.

wine's speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphurous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPENSABLE, adj. [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodsward.*

INDISPENSABLENESS, n. f. [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, adv. [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addison.*

INDISPOSE, v. a. [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincite; to make averse. With *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Warton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*. The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons, or the principles of Calvisius's disciples. *Carandon.*

INDISPOSEDNESS, n. f. [from *indisposed*.] State of unfavourable disposition; unfavourable state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first efforts of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Dancy of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION, n. f. [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indisposse*.] 1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indisposition*, into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison.*

2. Disinclination; dislike. The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hosker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Att.*

INDISPUTABLE, adj. [in and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontrovertible.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to relieve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle affects a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Reynolds.*

INDISPUTABleness, n. f. [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, adv. [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly. The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death the died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Without opposition. They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howell.*

INDISSOLUBLE, adj. [in and *dissolvable*.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissoluble* in water; and this earth, imbedded with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law titles them an *indissoluble* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBILITY, n. f. [*indissolubilité*, Fr. from *indissoluble*.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

What hopes hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke.*

INDISSOLUBLE, adj. [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilité*, Lat. in and *dissolubile*.]

1. Refusing all separation of its parts; firm; stable. Nothing common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tan-

tulum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the dissolved elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

Ere yet the grew To this deep-laid *indissoluble* state. *Thomson.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever. Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hosker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* confanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet faith we are all his generation. *Bacon.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDISSOLUBleness, n. f. [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY, adv. [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner refusing all separation. On they move *Indissolubly* firm; nor obvious hill, Nor strait-narrow vale, nor wood, nor stream divide Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining albes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

2. Forever obligatorily. *Indistinct, Fr. in and distinctus, Latin.*

1. Not plainly marked; confused. That which is now a horse, even with thought, The rock dissolves, and makes it *indistinct* As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

She warbled in her throat, And tun'd her voice to many a merry note; But *indistinctly*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning. We throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTINCTION, n. f. [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty. The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Omission of discrimination. An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

INDISTINCTLY, adv. [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly. In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton.*

2. Without being distinguished. Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDISTINCTNESS, n. f. [from *indistinct*.] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity. There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline-humour grow flatter than before; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it; and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTURBANCE, n. f. [in and *disturb*.] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. What is called by the flocks apathy, and by the sceptics *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL, adj. [*individu*, *individual*, Fr. *individuel*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden.*

Mult the whole man, amazing thought I return To the cold marble, or contact'd urn; And never shall those particles agree, That were in life this *individual* lie! *Prior.*

12 F Know

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope*.
We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature
furnished together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination.

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals,
to look back a little upon the forms they have raised, as well
as those they have escaped. *Swift*.

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so
Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts*.
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjointed.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my sight to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* soul dear. *Milton*.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton*.
Under his great vicergerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton*.

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct
existence.
Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular;
that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any
man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he
was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot*.

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or
distinct existence; numerically.
How should that submit solitarily by itself, which hath no
substance, but *individually* the very frame whereby others sub-
sist with it. *Hesker*.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute
individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable
to any created substance. *Hatuevill*.
TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuatus*, Latin.] To distinguish
from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their
distinct sense and pleasure. *Mere against Atheism*.
No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a ge-
nius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language
and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of
the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression,
which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him
from all other writers. *Dryden*.

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuatus*.] That which makes
an individual.
What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that
makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts*.

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being
an individual; separate existence.
INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power.
Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cae-
sus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating
with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his
impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisible*.] State in which no
INDIVISIBleness. } more division can be made.
A pebble and mortar wall as soon bring any particle of mat-
ter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician.
Locke.

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [indivisible, Fr. in and divisible.] What cannot
be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller;
having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a per-
fect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby*.
Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one
action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the
whole object. *Dryden*.

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be di-
vided.
INDOCIBLE. *adj.* [in and docible.] Unteachable; insusceptible
of instruction.

INDOCILE. *adj.* [indocile, Fr. insubilis, Latin.] Unteachable;
incapable of being instructed.
These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocile*, intracable
fools, whose stupidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof
against demonstration itself. *Bentley*.

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [indocile, Fr. in and docility.] Unteachableness;
refusal of instruction.
TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [indoctriner, old French.] To in-
struct; to inculcate with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much
relish in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite,
Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very
gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon*.

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which
their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly
assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their
receptions. *Glanville*.

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Instruction; in-
struction.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto *indivinity*,
yet are these authorities but temporary, and are
to be embraced beyond the minority of our *indivinity*. *Brown*.

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and dolen, Latin; insimile, French.]
INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and dolen, Latin; insimile, French.]
1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there
must not be indigency. *Bacon*.

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.
Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and
place in it the happiness of the blessed; the divinity which we
worship has given us not only a precept against it, but to serve
example to the contrary. *Dryden*.

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and
ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Lockhart*.

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Free from pain.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.
Ill fit a chief. *Ascham*.

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope*.
INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]
1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.
While lulled by sound, and undisturbed by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Adie*.

TO INDOW. *v. a.* [inducere, Latin.] To portion; to endow
with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See *ESPOUSE*.
INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and draught.]

1. An opening in the lands into which the sea flows.
Ebbes and floods there could be none, when there were no
indraughts, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Lucretius*.

2. Inlet; passage inwards.
Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to *induce* into
them. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning*.

TO INDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *drinch*.] To soak; to drown.
My hopes lie drown'd; in many fashions deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakespeare*.

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and dubius.] Not doubted; not dis-
puting; certain.
Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repining at *indivinity*
confidence in those antipathetical spirits. *Bacon*.

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [indubitabilis, Lat. indubitatus, Fr. in and
dubitable.] Undoubted; unquestionable.
When general observations are drawn from so many particu-
lars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are *indivinity*
of knowledge. *Bacon*.

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabilis*.] Undoubtedly; un-
questionably.
If we transport these proportions from audible to visible ob-
jects, there will *indubitably* result from either a general and
harmonious contentment. *Watts*.

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these au-
thorities. *Spenser*.

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be
a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indivinity* may
proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bacon*.

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [indubitatus, Latin.] Unquestioned; cer-
tain; apparent; evident.
If he stood upon his own title of the house of *indivinity*, he
knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly
to the disinheritor of the line of York, held then the *indivinity*
heirs of the crown. *Bacon*.

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the *indivinity*
of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the
apparent and *indubitable* heir of the Saxon line. *Bacon*.

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [inducere, Fr. inducere, Latin.]
1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.

The self-same argument in this kind, which did but *indivinity*
the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Bacon*.

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent en-
dowments both of nature and education, yet would she never
be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Howard*.

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Milton*.

Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *indivinity* ruin
your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moder-
ate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with
acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden*.

2. To produce by persuasion or influence.
Let the variety of the times be restrained, which this neigh-
bourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we shall appear
to exceed our pattern. *Bacon*.

As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the
evidence for *indivinity* it must be of that nature as to accom-
modate itself to all species of men. *Bacon*.

3. To offer by way of *indivinity*, or consequential reasoning.
They play much upon the female, or illustrative argu-
mentation, to *indivinity* their enthymemes upon the people, and take up
popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

4. To inculcate; to enforce.
This *indivinity* a general change of opinion, concerning the
petition.

person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce.

Sour things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but induced by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Aristot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *inducteth* the providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *De. ap. of Pi. ty.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me not,

Then mark th' *inducement*.

Shakespeare.

He lives

Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong

For us.

Milton.

My *inducement* hithers,

Was not at present here to find my son.

Milton.

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *inducere*.] A persuader; one that influences.

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandy.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe.*

INDUCTION. *n. f.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

These promiscs are fair, the parties sure,

And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; persuasive. With to.

A brutish vice,

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.

Milton.

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusivity in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hob.*

TO INDURE. *v. a.* [*indure*, Latin.]

1. To invet.

One first matter all,

Indur'd with various forms.

Milton.

2. It comes sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endure* or *indure*, to turnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indur'd* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *indur'd*,

She with her fair hand, fill'd into the nostrils of his friend.

Chapman.

TO INDURGE. *v. a.* [*indurges*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to soften.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,

Indurges his lusts, and fatten with his sleep.

Dryden.

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Law.*
To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

2. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor.*

The virgin entering bright, *indulge'd* the day

To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice;

But since among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to philosophick fare,

This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,

And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,

And seek Atides, *Pope.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light

Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night!

Indur'ge, v. n. [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With to.

He must, by *indulging* to any one sort of reproveable difficulty himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.

Government of the Tongue.

INDULGENCE. *n. f.* [*indulgentia*, Fr. from *indulge*.]

INDULGENCY. *n. f.* [*indulgentia*, Fr. from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Restrain the will not brook;

And left to herself if evil thence ensue,

She first his weak *indulgency* will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our life,

Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,

Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

In known images of life, I guess

The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,

I'll canvas thee. *Shakespeare.*

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,

The port of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors

seem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*.

Atterbury.

INDULGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgent*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be

Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratiifying; favouring; giving way to. With of.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden.*

INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity;

without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgent* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDULT. *n. f.* [*Ital.* and Fr.] Privilege or exemption.

TO INDURATE. *v. a.* [*indurare*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coralline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder, is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Shorp.*

2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.

INDURATION. *n. f.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrious*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.] Diligent; labious; assiduous. Opposed to *stupid*. *He*

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Stanley.*

Let our just censures Attend the true event, and put we on *Industrious* falsehoodship. *Shakespeare.*

His thoughts were low :

To vice *industrious* ; but to nobler deeds Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

2. Designed ; done for the purpose. The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *Merr.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts.*

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *industrious*.] 1. Diligently ; laboriously ; assiduously.

If *industriously* I play'd the fool, it was my negligence, Not weighing well the end. *Shakespeare.*

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend These innocent diversions, and pretend That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

2. For the best purpose ; with design. Great Britain was never before united in itself under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDUSTRY, *n. f.* [*industrius*, Fr. *industrie*, Lat.] Diligence ; assiduity. The swar of *industry* would dry and die, *Shakespeare.*

But for it she works to. See the laborious bee For little drops of honey flee, And there with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cauley.* Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *Merr.*

TO INEBRIATE, *v. a.* [*inebris*, Latin.] To intoxicate ; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriated* less than wine pure : fops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebrates* more than wine of itself. *Bac.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Samuel.*

TO INEBRIATE, *v. n.* To grow drunk ; to be intoxicated. At Constantinople fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIATION, *n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness ; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue to those intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant ; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY, *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakeableness.

INEFFABLE, *adj.* [*ineffabilis*, Fr. *ineffable*, Lat.] Unspeakeable ; unutterable ; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear, Lightning divine, *ineffable*, scene ! *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INEFFABLY, *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, *Indefatigably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE, *adj.* [*ineffectus*, Fr. *in* and *efficace*.] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk ; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err ; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville.*

INEFFECTUAL, *adj.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect ; weak ; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil : the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hobbs.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy ; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some mens devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Watts.*

INEFFECTUOUS, *adj.* [*inefficax*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects ; weak ; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and by frequent use of it, misapply and render *inefficax* the useful remedy ?

INEFFICACY, *n. f.* [in and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, *n. f.* [from *inelegans*.] Abstinence of beauty ; want of elegance.

INELEGANT, *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming ; not beautiful : opposite to elegant.

What order, lo contriv'd as not to mix

Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring

Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change. *Merr.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed to *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Wicksell.*

2. Mean ; despicable ; contemptible.

Modern cruicks, having never read Homer, but in law and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet.

INELOQUENT, *adj.* [in and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not persuasive, not oratorical : opposite to eloquent.

INEPT, *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit ; useless ; trifling ; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *Merr.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,

Their fruitless labour, and *inept* elays,

No cause of these appearances they'll find,

But power extorted by the External Mind. *Bacon.*

When the upper and vegetable stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the trees below yielding only mere sterile names, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Merr.*

INEPTLY, *adv.* [*ineptus*, Latin.] Triflingly ; foolishly ; unskilfully.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*.

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient and wise, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville.*

INEPTITUDE, *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sides, where they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or *ineptitude* motion of the cylinder. *Merr.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, so *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being very able to hinder him. *Bacon.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Merr.*

INEQUALITY, *n. f.* [*inequalis*, Fr. from *in* and *equalis* and *a*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four legs. *Bacon.*

2. Unevenness ; interchange of higher and lower plan.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* in waters it is defensible. *Merr.*

The glass seemed as well wrought as the object-glass as to be ; yet when it was quicksilver, the reflection disclosed innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Bacon.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, as in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable part of the vegetable kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose ; state of not being adequate ; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *Bacon.*

4. Change of state ; unlikeness of a thing to itself ; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others ; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank and station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modestly a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Bacon.*

INERRABILITY, *n. f.* [from *inerrabilis*.] Exemption from error, infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE, *adj.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown's Fin. L.*

Infallibility and *inerrability* is assumed and included by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hobbs.*

INERRABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *inerrabilis*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrability* is assumed and included by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hobbs.*

INERRABLY, *adv.* [from *inerrabilis*.] With security without error ; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers painters at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Gloucester.*

INERT. *adj.* [*inert*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute, you'll find,
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*
Informers of the planetary train!

Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, inert and dead. *Templeton.*

INERTLY. *adv.* [*from inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,

Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Pope.*

INESCATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting. *Diet.*

INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable*, Fr. *inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unval'd jewels. *Shakespeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Alford.*

There we shall fee a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entreat us, and who does so highly deserve of us, upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [*inevidens*, Fr. *in* and *evidens*.] Not plain; obscure. *Not in use.*

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Brown, against Hobbs.*

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitable*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pail with him: he gives me the fluck in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakespeare.*

Fate *inevitable*

Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing ply thow. *Dryden.*

INEVITABLY. *adv.* [*from inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transcript, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh? *Saunders.*

To look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken dead or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusable*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would enhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCUSABleness. *n. f.* [*from inexcusable*.] enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCUSABLY. *adv.* [*from inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust*.] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great flock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustable* parts into con-

sistence. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

Nº LXXV.

So wert thou born into a tuneless strain,

An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflex on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose flock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *La Ke.*

The flock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum. *Locke.*

INEXISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express concomplex significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *in-*

existent in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *in-*

existence to adorn and diversify his poem. *Brown.*

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorabilis*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Inexorable dog.

The scourge

Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came,

And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,

And nought was seen, and nought was heard,

But dreadful gleams, thickets of woe. *Pope.*

We can be deaf to the works of so sweet a charmer, and *in-*

exorable to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPEDIENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Want of fitness; *inexpedience*.

INEXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the expediency and *inexpedient* of what they enjoy in indifferent things. *Sanderfon.*

INEXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *inexperience*, Latin.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inex-*

perience of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPERIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Not experienced.

INEXPERT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance

Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,

Left enter'ing on the Canaanite alarm'd,

War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton.*

In letters and in laws

Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiable*, Latin.] 1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:

My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way

To raise in me the *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [*from inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiable* bad,

And 'tis much sater to leave out than add. *Ryckman.*

INEXPLEASABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *exple*, Lat.] Infatigably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the

inexplicably covetous. *Saunders.*

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *expli*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature

is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they

embrace, and embracing what they abhor! *Halter.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing

else than preform or motion propagated through ether. *Newt.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,

Than his obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [*from inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *expressi*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs

Of circuit *inexpressible* they flood,

Orb within orb. *Milton.*

Nothing

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to fight his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications.

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being.

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

INEXPRESSIBLY, *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant.

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious.

INEXPU'GNABLE, *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation?

INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extinguis*, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it.

INEXTRICABLE, *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation.

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Loft in the wild *inextricable* maze.

INEXTRICABLY, *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly.

TO INEYE, *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineye*.

INFALLIBILITY, *v.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *infallible*.] **INFALLIBLENESS**, *v.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *infallible*.] Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.

INFALLIBLY, *adv.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *in* and *fallibilis*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*.

INFALLIBLY, *adv.* [from *infallible*.] The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt.

INFALLIBLY, *adv.* [from *infallible*.] We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.

TO INFAME, *v. a.* [*infamare*, Fr. *infamer*, Lat.] To reflect to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband.

And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created.

INFAMOUS, *adj.* [*infamis*, *infamans*, Fr. *infamit*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*.

There are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron, what could hurt her more.

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any publick court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be advocates.

INFAMOUSLY, *adv.* [from *infamous*.] With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad.

INFAMOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamie*, Lat.] Publick notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people.

I throw my *infamy* at thee:
I will not ruin my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lute the stones together,
And set up Lancaster.

The noble life doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*.

Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity.

INFANCY, *n. f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their devotion, who even from their tender infancy never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles, having Christianity? However, Pithorous came t' attend

This worthy Thebes his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man.

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancy* last very important and lasting consequences.

2. Civil infancy: extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens and *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estate afterwards possessed.

INFANOTHEFF, or *hingsantheft*, or *infantheft*, is composed of three Saxon words: the preposition *in*, *fang* or *fang*, to take or catch, and *theft*. It signifies a privilege or duty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any man within their fee.

INFANT, *n. f.* [*infans*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, for each partly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put on continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which opens the mouths of *infants* to found his praise.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* flog.

Young mothers wildly stare, with tear possess,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,

Indulge their childhood.

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, *n. f.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, *n. f.* [*infanticida*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, *adj.* [*infantis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in their balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following spring.

INFANTRY, *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men well in some free and plentiful manner.

That small *infantry*,
Warr'd on by cranes.

INFARCTION, *n. f.* [*in* and *faris*, Latin.] Stuffing; constitution.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.

TO INFATUATE, *v. a.* [*infatuare*, from *in* and *fatuare*, Latin.] *infatur*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

The principal strength of God will be very visible in *infatuating* people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the design of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a consciousness of guilt, to grow more wicked.

It is the reforming of the vices and follies that has long overpread the *infatuated*, genile world; a prime instance of that design of Christ's sending his disciples.

The people are so universally infatuated with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.

Addison.

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing : no dotage so infatuate, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs.

Bentley.

May hypocrites,

That filly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unward, till, by enchanting cups

Philips.

Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose.

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [from *infatuare*.] The act of sinking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest infatuations.

South.

INFATUING. *n. f.* [from *infatuare*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and ineluctable word.

As the king did in fone part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of male-diction and *infatuating* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick.

Bacon.

INFATIGABLE. *adj.* [in and *seafable*.] Impracticable. This is so difficult and *infatigable*, that it may well drive modestly to despair of science.

Glauville.

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecere*, French; *infeculus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to huri by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine.

Shakespeare.

The nature of bad news *infects* the tel.

Shakespeare.

Every day

It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without illuse die, he'd carry it to

To make the scepier his.

Shakespeare.

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.

Shakespeare.

She speaks pointards, and every word flabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north-star.

Shakespeare.

I am return'd your soldier;

No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence.

Shakespeare.

The love-tale

Infected Sion's daughters with like heat
Whose wanton pallions in the sacred porch

Ezekiel saw.

Milton.

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them!

Shakespeare.

INFECTION. *n. f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from disseminated bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from.

Quincy.

What a strange *infection*

Is fall'n into thy ear!

Shakespeare.

The blessed gods

Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here.

Shakespeare.

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For their known evils but to give me leave,

By circumstance, to curse thy curst self.

Shakespeare.

Hence,

Left that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee.

Shakespeare.

The transmigration or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infectants*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but wital there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all.

Bacon.

INFECTIONOUS. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee!

Shakespeare.

In a house,

Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.

Shakespeare.

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes.

Bacon.

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell.

Temple.

INFECTIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

The will does, that is inclinable

Shakespeare.

To what *infect* easily itself affects.

INFECTIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.

Siden.

INFECUND. *adj.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the water, or the air; but in the earthen their vigour is long preserved.

Derham.

INFECUNDITY. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELICITY. *n. f.* [*infelicitas*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wife and happy.

Glauville.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.

Watts.

TO INFERR. *v. a.* [*inferre*, French; *inferre*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.

Hartley.

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the inference proposition.

Locke.

Yet what thou can't attain, which best may serve

To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held

Thy hearing.

Milton.

Great,

Or bright, *infern* not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glittering, may of solid good contain

More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

Milton.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.

Decay of Piety.

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations.

Atterbury.

3. To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Infering arguments of mighty force.

Shakespeare.

INFERENCE. *n. f.* [*inference*, French; *from infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*.

Gauw.

Their *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument.

Watts.

INFERRIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferrible* from their premises.

Brown.

INFERIOURITY. *n. f.* [*inferioritas*, Et. *from inferior*.] Lowest state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not poslibly to be remedied.

Dryden.

INFERIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferius*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdainning him.

South.

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n.

Dryden.

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of.

Dryden.

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions.

Watts.

INFERIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean.

His gigantic limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of *infernal* space.

Dryden.

INFERNAL Stone. *n. f.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied.

Hill.

INFERTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. in and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity or fecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.

Government of the Tongue.

INFERTILITY. *n. f.* [*infertilitas*, Fr. *from infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale.*

To INFEST. v. a. [*infester*, Fr. *infest*; Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hosier.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hosier.*

Unto my feeble breast

Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest*,
And hearts of greatness here do't enrage. *Spenser.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon.*

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison's Spectator.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbutnot.*

INFESTIVITY. n. f. [*in* and *festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED. adj. [*in* and *feiler*.] Ranking; inveterate.

This curial creature, mindful of that old

Infested grudge, the which his mother felt,

So soon as Clarion he did behold,

His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

INFESTATION. n. f. [*in* and *festum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or fief.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infestation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. n. f. [*infidèle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hosier.*

INFIDELITY. n. f. [*infidélité*, French; *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that *infidels* would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent favours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fecundity and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison.*

3. Treachery; deceit.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up his business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spektator.*

INFINITE. adj. [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hosier.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?

A thousand ages in that sea must sink:

Time's nothing but a word; a million

Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls

The inward bent and motion of our souls!

Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees

Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought

Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:

Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,

Swallowed and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITY. a. v. [*infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensity.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is innate. *Hosier.*

This is Antonio,

To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakespeare.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to be under a full persuasion of this great article.

INFINITENESS. n. f. [*from infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest charms of his net.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of mortality, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his almightiness and our weakness.

INFINITESIMAL. adj. [*from infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. adj. [*infinite*, Fr. *infinitus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of doing, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely.

INFINITUDE. n. f. [*from infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild upon

Stood tild'd, flood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Johnson.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally admissible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompatibility of the same nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that incompatibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arithmetical from parts actually distinguished.

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and moved into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Johnson.*

INFINITY. n. f. [*infinite*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited quality.

There cannot be more *infinity* than one; for one of them would limit the other.

The better, the more desirable; that therefore may be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; in that a very thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but in God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss.

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of elaborate beauties.

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, and the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of symptoms.

INFIRM. adj. [*infirm*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I upon my brave;

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despoil'd old man. *Shakespeare.*

That on my head all might be visited,

Thy frailty, and *infirm* I, forgive me;

To me committed, and by me express'd. *Johnson.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I'll go no more;

I am afraid to think what I have done:

Look out again, I dare not.

—*Infirm* of purpose;

Give me the dagger. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treats upon no ground, and so sinks; and he, who falls in his devious train

right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and is safe.

To INFIRM. v. a. [*infirm*, Fr. *infirm*, Lat.] To weaken;

to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason

infirm all those points.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to impute the better

side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* an accurate

it. *Johnson's Med.*

INFIRMARY. n. f. [*infirmier*, French.] Lodging for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereto one should be for an *infirm*, if any special person should be sick.

INFIRMITY. n. f. [*infirmis*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity.

Which waits upon worn times, hath something fix'd

His with'd ability. *Shakespeare.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,

That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:

I am with child, ye bloody homicides.

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired that

worshippers to think it was his *infirmity*.

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains and distempers, his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corrupt

shall put on incorruption, and thus mortal immortality. *Johnson.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*.

But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requir'd, that in the

man should have the application of his interest. *Johnson.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and infirmities, as are no small diminution to it, when discovered.

Addison's Spectator.

3. Difese; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, may.

Hobbes.

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirmus*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the infirmity, and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine.

Boyle.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infundere*, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten.

Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far.

Spenser.

I never lov'd myself,

'Till now, *infus'd*, I behold myself,

Shakespeare.

Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye.

Milton.

Immoveable, *infus'd*, and frozen round.

That fling *infus'd* d'within her haughty mind,

Dryden.

And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.

Arctic on Emily had fix'd his look:

Dryden.

The fatal dart a ready passage found.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infundere*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire.

Love more clear than yourselfe, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourselfe, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *infuse* a world of fire within me.

Sidney.

Its waves of torrent fire *infus'd* with rage.

Milton.

2. To kindle desire.

Their lust was *infused* towards her.

Susan.

More *infus'd* with lust than rage.

Milton.

3. To exaggrate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *infuse* his crimes.

Addison's Spectator.

4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

5. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *infusing* of the other.

Decay of Piety.

6. To fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts *infus'd* of highest design,

Milton.

Puts on swift wings.

TO INFUSE. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculae are oppress'd, they *infuse*.

Wifeman.

INFUSE. *n. f.* [from *infusum*.] The thing or person that infuses.

Interest is a great *infuser*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.

Addison.

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *infusers*.

Swift.

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammabile*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle *inflammability*.

Brown.

Choler is the lightest and most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur.

Hervy on Consumption.

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine apples, are all *inflammable*.

Bacon's Natural History.

Licetis thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone abessus.

Wilkins.

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizant ones.

Newton.

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible.

Aristotle on Elements.

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammabile*.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies.

Boyle.

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*.

Bacon.

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscid vapours doth presently vanish.

Wilkins.

3. In chiurgery, *inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual.

Quincy.

It that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning.

Leviticus.

N° LXXV.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative light of God, taketh every where new *inflammation* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us corresponding desires towards them.

Hexter.

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflamo*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a feaculation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* diemeter.

Arbutnot.

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days.

Pope to Swift.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infundere*, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children.

Rey.

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculae of water.

Derb.

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murder's fox,

With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,

To kindle Mars with military sounds,

Not wanted horns t' inspire fagacious hounds.

Dryden.

INFLATION. *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflare*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulency.

Wind coming upwards, *inflation* and tumours of the belly are signs of a plegmatick constitution.

Arbutnot.

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflectere*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,

While they a thousand other ways reject?

Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackmore.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?

Newton.

2. To change or vary.

3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflexions* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.

Hale.

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflexion* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very efficacy of instruments available to eternal life.

Hexter.

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflexions* and variations, makes divers dialects.

Brownwood.

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflectere*.] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations.

Derham.

INEXFLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*inflexibilitas*, French; from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of refusing flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

INEXFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurved.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason.

Brown.

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes to which they ought to yield.

Arbutnot.

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

'I he man resolv'd and steady to his trust,

Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just.

Addison.

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear.

Addison.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies.

Hexter.

INEXFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexibilis*.] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the least reluctance.

Lucie.

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflectere*, Latin; *inflecter*, Fr.] To put at a right or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflect* upon him, Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms.

Shakespeare.

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*.

2 Cor.

What the potent victor in his rage

Can else *inflict*.

Milton.

What heart could with, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace?

Dryden's Æneid.

By diseases we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the work of men.

Temple.

INFLECTER.

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INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflector*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,

Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *Smith.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to mischief

Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him. *Milton.*

With all *inflections*? But his patience won.

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*? *Rogers.*

His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermon.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influs*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;

Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things,

without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hester.*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men,

that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

3. **INFLUENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,

The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the reitaint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular fol. *Arbutnot on Aiments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influent*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblem'd by those cruell'd globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the beaught element. *Glaville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectual, is dangerously *influential*. *G. an.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Roy.*

An elastic fluid, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbut.*

2. Infusion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Isaie's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmutation and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Eaton.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern *influx*, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make imprints upon their humours. *Hale.*

4. **TO INFOLD.** *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inclose with involutions.

For all the creft a dragon did *infold*

With greedy paws, and over all did spread

His golden wings. *Shakspeare.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,

And hold thee to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare

The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?

Who, for their own forgetful, feed his good,

Infold his limbs in banis, and fill his veins with food. *Bacon.*

Wings raise her arms, and wing her feet. *Per.*

5. **TO INFOLD.** *v. a.* [in and fold, Latin.] To use with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *infold* and clasp about him

with embracements. *Hale.*

6. **TO INFORM.** *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *inform*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*

With radiant light, as glowing it's with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mass

Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;

And fatten into fish a marble face. *Dryden.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamp

That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*

This ill-thap'd body with a darning foul. *Dryden.*

Breath *inform* this fleeting frame. *For.*

This forevorn arbitrary soul

Inform us, and moves, and animates the whole. *Bacon.*

While life *inform* us these limbs, the king reply'd,

Well to deserve to be all my cares employ'd. *Pope.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.

Before the thing communicated was anciently put into use

generally of, sometimes I know not how proper.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hester.*

I have this present evening from my father

Been well *inform'd* of them, and with caution. *Shakspeare.*

Our ruin, by these *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *inform'd* in understanding. *Corneille.*

The difficulty arises not from what *inform* us of that from wrong applying our notions. *Dryden.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Top.*

The antients examined in what consists the beauty of great

poetures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of their truths, who will nevertheless

pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Lake.*

To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themselves of these to the bottom. *Lake.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the *invention* more *informing* or beautiful. *Bacon.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *inform'd* in concepts of their character. *Shakspeare.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *inform'd* the governor against Paul. *Acts.*

4. **TO INFORM.** *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *inform*

Thus to mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. **INFORMAL.** *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering as information; accusing. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more

But instruments of some more mighty member. *Shakspeare.*

That lets them on.

3. **INFORMANT.** *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of

which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Hale.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,

Left you should chance to wip your *information*

And beat the mellerger who bids beware. *Shakspeare.*

Oh what is to be dreaded.

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the pure

reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, give

tuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *Lake.*

I they gave those complex ideas names, that the thing they

were continually to give and receive *information* about, might

be the easier and quicker understood. *Hale.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle.

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves.

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
2. The act of informing or acquainting.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives intelligence.

This writer is either baffled by an inclination to believe the world, or a want of judgment to chuse his informers.

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
There were spies and informers set at work to watch the company.

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor fly informer watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason.

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary.

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be decied.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, thou, h of terrestrial mould;

Foe not *informidabile*, exempt from wound.

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a finality in the exclusion; but this interest *no informis*.

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [informis, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informis* and unshapen,
which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers.

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [infertunus, Fr. *infertunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes,
having found all either false, faint, or *infertunatus*, did gladly accept of the condition.

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [infractus, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infract*ed course and lessened road,

It gains a safer bed.

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [infractio, French; *infractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd *infractio* of my former faith.

The wolves, pretending an *infractio* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs.

INFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangibile*.] Not to be broken.

These atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere.

INFREQUENCY. *n. f.* [infrequentia, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, made her yield.

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [infrequent, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIGATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigida*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops teach'd little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigide* those upper parts of the glass.

TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* [infringere, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,

Had answer'd for his deed.

2. To destroy; to hinder.
Having *infringed* the law, I wove my right
Asking, and thus submit myself to fight.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read.

Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free.

INFRINGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringere*.] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is.

INFRINGER. *n. f.* [from *infringere*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution.

INFRINGIBLE. *n. f.* [infringibile, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tunicle.

INFRIGATE. *adj.* [in and *frigus*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infrigate*.

Enr'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infrigate* bill north floots the pillar'd flame.

INFUSATION. *n. f.* [infusio, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [infuse, French; *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men.

My early mistress, now my ancient mule,
That strong Circian liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth.

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his ion,
which himself never possessed?

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood.

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instructs my voice, and thou inspire the muse.

He *infus'd*
Ead influence into th' unwary breast.

Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will
make them renowned.

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar.

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than
meat and drink together.

5. To inspire with.

Thou didst smile,
Infus'd with a fortitude from heav'n.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Fit to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.

Vatification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum.

INFUSION. *n. f.* [infusio, French; *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; infillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ.

2. The act of pouring into the mine; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be *infused* of other men.

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men.

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener.

4. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener.

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being *infusile*. A word not authorized.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man.

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back.

INGANNATION. *n. f.* [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; impudence; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity.

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou shalt gathered in thy labours out of the field.

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon ing, of the same import.

TO INGENUATE. *v. a.* [ingeniare, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeniate* the word peace, peace.

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and *geminitas*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDERER.

INGENDERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See
EXENDER.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or
brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements,
to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. Boyle.

INGENERATE. } *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

INGENERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve
his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or
nature. Bacon's Henry VII.

In divers children their *ingenerate* and feminal powers lie
deep, and are of slow disclosure. Writ. n.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion,
gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. Hale.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.
Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed
as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated*
forefathers. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [ingenieux, French; ingeniosus, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a perious boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakespeare.
Our ingenious friend Cowley not only has employed much
eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one
of his poems given a noble example of it. Boyle.

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows; better I were distracted. Shakespeare.

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; subtilly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes
of men too *ingeniously* politic. Temple.

INGENIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenius*.]

1. Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice
I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. Boyle.

INGENITE. *adj.* [ingenitus, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native;
ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*;
and that notions are not *ingenerate*, and imprinted by the finger
of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of
sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result
of so many repeated experiments. South.

We give them this *ingenerate*, moving force,

That makes them always downward take their course. Black.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [ingenuitas, Fr. from *ingenuus*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.
Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall
under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character,
being part of my professed *ingenuity*. Watson.

My constancy I to the planets give;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jealous; to buffoons my pensiveness. Donne.

I know not whether it be more brave or wiser, that men
can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind,
as to defend to be false, to ignore a vice. Gov. of the Tongues.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confesses,
you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it
what it will. Locke.

2. [From *ingenius*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.
These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the
genius of manly *ingenuity*. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The ancient antinical hypothesis might have slept for ever,
had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn
and silence. Glanville.

Such fops have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse,
nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. South.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and
how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and
subtile speculations. B. edward.

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [ingenuus, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and
other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind
he hath purchased by these words only. Behold I will lay mine
hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not there-
fore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause fur-
ther I will not proceed. Flecker.

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ar-
dour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. Adis.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be but care-
fully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to
obviate dishonesty. Locke.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it
will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. K. Charles.

INGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuus*.] Openly; fairly; can-
dilly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee.

It was a notable observation of a wife father, and no less
ingenuously confessed, that those which held and persuaded per-
fure of consciences were commonly interested. Boyle.

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from the
vines of the church of England.

INGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuus*.] Openness; fairness;
candour.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [ingenium, Latin.] Genius; wit; taste in style.
Whatever of the production of his *ingenuity* comes into the
parts, is highly valued.

TO INGEST. *v. a.* [ingestus, Latin.] To throw into the belly.
Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly
of the overfidge no alteration.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,

Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. Swift.

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the
stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions,
which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other
food, that's in a short time after *ingested* into blood. Harvey.

INGLOUROUS. *adj.* [inglorius, Latin.] Void of honour;
mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chasing
Inglorious life with servitude. Milton.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be
guided by his great council, nor dishonouring for a king to
yield and bow to their king.

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. Dryden.

INGLOUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorius*.] With ignominy; with
want of glory.

This case the chief o'ercome,
Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. Pope.

INGOT. *n. f.* [ingot, French; or from *ingotum*, metal, Lat.]
A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distant
Into great ingots, and to wedges square. Spenser.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;

For like an ass, whose back's with ingots bound,

Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,

And death unloadeth thee. Shakespeare.

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,

Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. Dryden.

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically
solidly valuable. Prior.

TO INGRAFT. *v. a.* [in and graft.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. May's First Course.

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,

Good or not good, *ingraft*; my merits those
Shall perfect, and for these atone. Milton.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name

Upon our flock. Dryden.

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after know-
ledge *ingrafted* in us. Hume.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor

Should hazard such a place as his own second,

With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. Shakespeare's Othello.

Ingraffed love he bears to Caesar. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRAVE. } *adj.* [ingratus, Latin; ingrat, French.]

INGRAVEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revols,
You bloody Neros. Shalton.

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,

Sufficient to have flood, though free to fall.
Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n!

Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate*!
Perfidious and *ingrate*! Pope.

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state.
2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the ear-
ing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and *ingrate* to
the sight. Bacon's Natural History.

He gives no *ingrateful* food.

TO INGRAVATE. *v. a.* [in and gravis, Latin.] To put on
vow; to recommend to kindness. Pope.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiating* with the people. *King Lear* et.

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them fee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiare* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Audien.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiare* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spenser, N° 479.*

INGRATITUDE. *n. f.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.] Reiteration of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingredienti*, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of *ingredients* innumerable, whereof the hardest to come by is the mors upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon.*

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd,
E'en to the inmost feat of mental fight
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a publick character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRESS. *n. f.* [*ingress*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRESSIVE. *n. f.* [*ingressivus*, French; *ingressivus*, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingressivus*. *Digby.*

INGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguem*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

TO INGULE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.] 1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large
Pals'd underneath *ingulp'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulps their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Cast out from God, falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulp'd*. *Milton.*

TO INGUIGATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgite*, Latin.] To swallow down.

INGURGITATION. *n. f.* [*ingurgitatione*.] Voracity.

INGUSTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *gust*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all fluidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

INHABILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

TO INHABIT. *v. a.* [*habite*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabits* whom he faveth. *Hosier.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *I. a. lxx. 21.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch iv. 35.*

TO INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

N° LXXVI.

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;

But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [*from inhabit*.] 1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakespeare.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew.*

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Alist.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his suppled love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of his air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitants* contends in right. *Pope.*

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] 1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHABITER. *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

We to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev. viii. 13.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

TO INHALE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*
The fragrant murrain of the western gale. *Pope.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending fume. *Temple.*

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmounious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmounious*, and shock the ear. *Brown.*

TO INHERE. *v. n.* [*inhere*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Dennie.*

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. *Digby.*

INHERENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inherent*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.

I will not do't,
Left I surceale to honour mine own truth;
And my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakespeare.*

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Dugby.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be sufficient, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligation we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* [*ex hereditate*, French.] 1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Why,

And imitate the *imitable* force. *Dryden.*
Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors;
in that *imitable* description of military fury in the temple of
Janus. *Addison.*

IMITABLY, adv. [from *imitable*.] In a manner not to be
imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *imitably*
copies nature. *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Imitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*
Charns such as thine, *imitably* great. *Brown.*

TO INJOIN, v. a. [*enjoindre*, French; *injungere*, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *ENJOIN*.
Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it;
they have in them a certain constraining force. *H. Sten.*

This garden tend, our pleasant talk *injoin'd*. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, to join.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the life of Rheolus,
Have there *injoin'd* to them with a fleet. *Shakspeare.*

INQUIRIOUS, adj. [*inquire*, Fr. from *inquiry*.] Unjust; wicked.
INQUIRY, n. f. [*inquisit*, Lat. *inquisit*, French.]

1. Injustice; unreasonableness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a
tedious war, according to the righteousness or *inquiry* of the
cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.
Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *inquiry*
amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
Wearied with their *inquiries*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INITIAL, adj. [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters,
he was made by keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation
of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the
mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Hervey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affec-
tion, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Regger.*

TO INITIATE, v. a. [*initier*, French; *initia*, Lat.] To enter;
to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new
state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful
knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our
industry. *Morse.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary
skill in the governour is enough. *Locke.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one
and twenty. *Spectator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure,
he became a new man. *Addison.*

TO INITIATE, v. n. To do the first part; to perform the
first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope.*

INITIATE, adj. [*initie*, Fr. *initiat*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:

We're yet but young. *Shakspeare.*

INITIATION, n. f. [*initiat*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of
entering of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian
life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism,
the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*
Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation*
into sacred mysteries. *Brown.*

INJUNCTIVITY, n. f. [*in* and *jurundity*.] Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, adj. [*in* and *judice*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a
judge.

INJUDICIAL, adj. [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of
law. *Dist.*

INJUDICIOUS, adj. [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without
judgment.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *inju-
dicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if com-
pared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby
to expose him to the contempt of *injurious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDICIOUSLY, adv. [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment;
not wisely.

Scalger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Brown.*

INJUNCTION, n. f. [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctus*, Latin.]
Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being estab-
lished by solemn *injunctum*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though *the injunction* be to bar my doors,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakspeare.*

For, still they knew, and ought t' have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injun-
ctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church,
and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the
chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for
want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's
ordinary court, and sometimes to the court christian, to stay
proceeding. *Cowell.*

TO INJURE, v. a. [*injuriar*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design;
then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.
Left *hate should injure* us, his timely care
Hath unthought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER, n. f. [from *injure*.] He that hurts another un-
justly; one who wrongs another.

All deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Ben. Jonson.*
The upright judge will countenance right, and discounte-
nance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterb.*

INJURIOUS, adv. [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurius*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By offering terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possist. *Milton.*

3. Mischivous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what
we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious*
consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contemptuous; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well
testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as
a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an
image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that
image: which how *injurious*, how contemptuous must it be
to the glorious nature of God? *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause,
what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to
fow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*

INJURIOUSLY, adv. [from *injurius*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully
with injustice.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character,
when it is *injuriusly* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJURIOUSNESS, n. f. [from *injurius*.] Quality of being in-
jurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden ne-
cessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriusness* or
oppression. *King Charles.*

INJURY, n. f. [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by
just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *in-
jury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot offends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon tri-
fling arguments. *Watts.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields.
Mortimer.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

Calling off the respects fit to be continued between great
kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and,
by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the
more, shake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE, n. f. [*injustus*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniqui-
ty; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without
being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK, n. f. [*encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black
liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your
blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakspeare.*

Write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,
Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakspeare.*

Like madmen they hudd stones and *ink*. *Ben. Jonson.*

Intending

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*
Virgil is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other
falk will stink the colour with galls. *Brown.*
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a
while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*
The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and
so defaced them. *Hicciell.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon
his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle
at one another's heads. *Abulolmi.*

1. *ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red
ink; green *ink*.
To ink, v. a. [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink:
as, his face is all over inked.

INKHORN, n. f. [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instru-
ments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now
to examine those men. *Shakespeare.*

Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* name,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakespeare.*

What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn*. *Grew.*

INKLE, n. f. A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Inlets, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he fongs them
over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wilt not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkles* blue. *Gay.*

INKLING, n. f. [This word is derived by Skinner from *intin-*
ken, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland:
as, I heard not an *inkling*.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had
inkings what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in
deeds. *Shakespeare.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries
and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least
inkling or glimpse of this island. *Bacon.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the mar-
quis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Cornishian vessel he got an *inkling* among the
ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange.*

INKMAKER, n. f. [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

INSE, v. f. [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakespeare.*

2. Reframing ink.
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be diffused,
and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* black-
ness. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink.
'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*

INLAND, adj. [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser.*
Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships
upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An old religious uncle of mine, was in his youth, an *inland*
man. *Shakespeare.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for
a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

INLAND, n. f. Interior or midland parts.
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the moun-
tains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pillaging borderers. *Shakespeare.*

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. *Milton.*

INLANDER, n. f. [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland in-
habitants of this island. *Brown.*

TO INLA'PDATE, v. a. [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make stoney;
to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that
you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the
water shall continue wood, and the part under the water
shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

TO INLA'Y, v. a. [*in* and *lay*.]
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or
substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heaven with stars. *Shakespeare.*
Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakespeare.*
A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*
The timber bears a great price with the chisell stain-
ed large, for *inlaying*. *Milton.*

Here clouded canes midst heaps of toys are strow'd,
And *inlaid* tweezer cases form the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varie-
gate.

Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y, n. f. [from the verb.] Matter *inlaid*; wood *inlaid*
to *inlay*.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

TO INLA'W, v. a. [*in* and *law*.] To clear of suitors; to a-
tainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them in *inlay*
laws, who themselves were not *inlaid*.

INLET, n. f. [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I unite
together, because I find their dimensions brought into one.
Waller.

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not re-
ceived from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our common
ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better,
for the imaginary pleasure of a straight shore. *Bacon.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals.
Edwards.

INLY, adj. [from *in*.] Interior; internal; secret.

Distill thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with flint,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakespeare.*

INLY, adv. Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker *inly*. *Shakespeare.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spok'd ere this. *Shakespeare.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midst with a stoop,
That beat out life. *Milton.*

The stubborn only to defy
These growing thoughts, my mother form perishing,
By words at times cast forth, *inly* reject'd,
And said to me apart. *Milton.*

The soldiers throng around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Shakespeare.*

INMATE, n. f. [*in* and *mate*.]

Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their own
jointly with another man, though in several rooms of the
mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Locke.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, *inlaid*
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addre's'd his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a fequent king, who looks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* gulls
Too numerous. *Milton.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Boyle.*

INMATE, adj. [from *in*.] Deepset within; remote from the
surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and wail for
And piece the *inmate* centre of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the waim desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmate* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Milton.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the metal
rings, I found that it was most copious from the *inmate* of a
metal, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Milton.*

He sends a crooked groom: the rocks around
Through all their *inmate* hollow caves resound. *Spenser.*

I got into the *inmate* court, and I applied my face to the
windows. *Shakespeare.*

INN, n. f. [from Saxon, a chamber.] A house of accom-
modation for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Shakespeare.*

4

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Spenser.*
Now day is five.
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn.* *Spenser.*
The weft, that glimmers with the streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To join the timely *inn.* *Shakespeare.*
That very house, and in the self-same *inn,*
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakespeare.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *La. la.*
2. A house where students were boarded and taught; whence we still call the colleges of common law *inn* of court.
Go home and pull down the Savoy: others to the *inn* of courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare.*
To *INN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;
In any where; continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*
To *INN*. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.
He that cars my land, spurs my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakespeare.*
Howsoever the laws made in the parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved haith and bitter: all was *inn*ed at last into the king's barn. *Bacon.*
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Motimer.*
INNATE. } *adj.* [from *innatus*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.] Inborn; innate. } generate; natural; not superadded; not adfections. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more properly to persons.
The Druidian hath been cried up for an *innate* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Hewell.*
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*
INNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNATE. *adj.* [from *innatus*, Latin.] Not to be passed by failing.
If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innate* lake, *Dryden.*
Receive my counsel.
YNNER. *a. f.* [from *in*.] Interior; not outward.
But th' elin knight with wonder all the way,
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenser.*
This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillae are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

YNNERMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*.] It seems less proper than *innermost*. } Remote from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*
YNNOLDER. *n. f.* [from *inn* and *held*.] A man who keeps an *inn*; an innkeeper.

YNNINGS. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Anglo-Saxon.*
YNNKEEPER. *n. f.* [from *inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor.*
A fastidious *innkeeper*, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison.*
We were not so inquisitive about the *inn* as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the flatulencies of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. f.* [from *innocent*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.] INNOCENCY. }
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit' part black. *Shakespeare.*
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and
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the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the full *innocency* of nature. *Keats.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I ure this childlike proof,
Remember what I'llows is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare.*
INNOCENT. *adj.* [from *innocent*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may derive of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a week, poor, *innocent* lamb.
To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare.*
2. Free from any particular guilt.
Woe on *innocent* had man his loss. *Albion.*
Good nature, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakespeare.*
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour tills,
Is unharmed, harmless in effects. *Dryden.*
The year
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. f.*
1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *Spenser.*
Thou hast kill'd the *innocent* *innocent*,
That'er did lit up eye. *Shakespeare.*
If murdering *innocent* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakespeare.*
2. A natural; an idiot.
Innocent are excluded by natural defects. *Hunter.*
INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]
1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others finfully and difficultly. *Smith.*
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.
Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [from *innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*
INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuus*.] Without mischievous effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes become medically use the same. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*
INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innocuus*.] Harmlessness.
The blow which strikes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a mind, wall, and doeth little harm; for that *innocuous* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Pope.*

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Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes become medically use the same. *Brewer's Vulgar Errors.*
INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innocuus*.] Harmlessness.
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INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxius flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and horses manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innocuous* qualities. *B. cum.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,

Innoxius gleaming on the horse's mane,

The meteor sits. *Temson.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Strangers to civil and religious rage,

The good man walk'd *innocent* through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [*innocens*, Latin.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can *innocently* digest these poisons, become antitodal to the poison digested. *Brown.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*innocentia*, Latin.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDU. *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innus*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints that Stella is no chicken;

Your *innuendos*, when you tell us,

That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerabilis*, Fr. *innumerabili*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities. *Shakespeare.*

Cover me, pe pines,

Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [*innumerabiliter*, Latin.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'I would be some solace yet, some little cheering,

In this close dungeon of *innumeros* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of *innumeros* boughs,

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *P. p.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [*inocula*, in and *ocula*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

stock; to practise inoculation. See **INOCULATION**.

Not are the ways alike in all

How to ingraft, how to *inoculate*. *Mayer.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another flock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old flock, but we shall

relish it. *Shakespeare.*

Thy flock is too much out of date,

For tender plants 't *inoculate*. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,

Inoculate carnation. *Cleveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inocula*, Latin.]

1. *Inoculation* is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. In order to perform it, be provided with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some found

bas-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then

with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the

stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards

about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful

not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having

cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-

ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and

with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it.

This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood

which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of

the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their

eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood,

thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and

the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belong-

ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly

fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with balsam-

um, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to

the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

The March following cut off the stock three inches above the

bud, slipping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the

stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from

the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out;

but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it

must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be co-

vered thereby. *Miller.*

In the stem of *Elaiagn* they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*.

2. The practice of transplanting the small pox, by inserting the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the infected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than the frequently comes by infection.

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of matter, mixed with the blood, produces the disease.

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [*from inoculate*, Latin.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddeiden been now living, he would have been

at the head of the *inoculators*.

Whites are more *inoculated* than flowers of the same kind

coloured. *Bacon.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unadulterated, *inodorous* liquor.

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offensive*, Latin.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.

2. Giving no pain, causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, *inoffensive* their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable expressions with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them.

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the graye

She crushes, *inoffensive* moist. *Keats.*

With what'er gall thou set thyself to write,

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,

Gives signs of gratulation. *Pope.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,

Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Keats.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [*inoffensive*, Latin.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*inoffensivitas*, Latin.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officius*, Latin.] Not civil; not meeting to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopini*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Latin.] Unconvenient; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*, Latin.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which we witness in their nature: that *inordinacy* lets them in opposition to God's designation. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being brought to see their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Lyons.*

Thence raise

At last dissembled, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,

Blown up with high conceits engendering pride. *Johnson.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all suspicion of spirit.

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [*from inordinate*, Latin.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Tele.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*, Latin.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*, Latin.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lie from that intrinsic *inordinateness* and deviancy from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful. *Saunders.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*, Latin.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganic* part of matter. *Lavoisier.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by opposition or contact.

This fifth conjunction of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the puerocordia also in some measure, by *inoculating* with one of its nerves. *Deussen.*

INOSCUATION. *n. f.* [*from inosculatio*, Latin.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculation* of the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by dissection. *Keats.*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enquest*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given in?

Atterbury's Sermon.

2. [In law.] The inquest of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in their verdict for judgment passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For the inquest in criminal causes, see JURY. *Cowell.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious inquest that the soul must make after science.

South.

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietude*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any further inquietude.

Hutton.

Iron, that has floated long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cock balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and discontentment 'till it attain the former position.

Watson.

The youthful hero, with returning light, Role anxious from th' inquietude of night.

Pope.

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so inquinates their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes.

Brown.

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinare*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere inquinations of experience, and concoct it not.

Bacon.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction.

Bacon.

INQUIRABLE. *a. f.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquire*, French; *inquire*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion.

You have oft inquired

After the shepherd that complain'd of love.

Shakspeare.

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth.

Gen.

They began to inquire among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing.

Luke.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus.

Acts.

You sent Hadoram to King David, to inquire of his welfare.

Gorenides.

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to inquire of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house.

Bacon.

It may deserve our best skill to inquire into those rules, by which we may guide our judgment.

South.

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;

The son inquires into his father's years.

Dryden.

Under their grateful shade *Arcas* sit;

His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,

And oft of winds inquired, & of the tide.

Dryden.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to inquire after the right way.

Locke.

To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer,

that I was an old dependent upon his family.

Swift.

2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:

He hears and judges each committed crime.

Enquires into the manner, place, and time.

Dryden.

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out; as, he inquired the way.

2. To ask; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the cell,

The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,

Now Canutium which Kent we commonly inquire.

Spenser.

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager inquirers in what day of the month the world began?

Brown.

What's good doth open to th' inquirers' land,

And itself offers to th' accepting hand.

Dentham.

Superficial inquirers may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by muscles, nerves, and other like ligaments.

Glanville.

This is a question only of inquirers, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine.

Locke.

Late inquirers by their glasses find,

That ev'ry insect of each different kind,

In its own eye, chear'd by the solar rays,

Organs involv'd and latent life displays.

Blackmore.

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry

for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.

Acts.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in inquiries after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth.

As to the inquiry about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free.

Locke.

I have been engaged in physical inquiries.

It is a real inquiry, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat,

to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete.

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact inquiry into any cause.

Grew.

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh inquisition for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble.

Psalms.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact inquisition.

With much severity, and strict inquisition, were punished the adherents and aids of the late rebels.

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an inquisition upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature ways you to.

By your good leave,

These men will be your judges: we must stand

The inquisition of their tally.

On our condition.

2. Examination; discussion.

When inquisition was made of the matter, it was found out.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,

Put quite down the Spanish inquisition.

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitivus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. With about, after, into, or of, and sometimes *te*.

My boy at eighteen years became inquisitive

After his brother.

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most inquisitive people after news of any nation in the world.

He is not inquisitive into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the inquisitive and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know.

His old shaking ire,

Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain

To find him in the number of the slain.

Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particulars of Holland, which he was inquisitive after,

told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it.

The whole neighbourhood grew inquisitive after my name and character.

A wife man is not inquisitive about things impertinent.

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young inquisitive and sprightly genius.

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquisitivus*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inquisitivus*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was.

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the inquisitiveness of human reason, and is large enough for it to take its full crops and range in.

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, desires to excite our curiosity and inquisitiveness after the methods by which things were brought to pass.

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy inquisitiveness, will make them dull.

INQUIRER.

INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]
1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal.

Bacon's Essays.

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his afflictions hears.

Dryden.

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ra'il*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject.

Hooker.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,

An *inra'il'd* column rears its lofty head;

Here to sev'n fleets lev'n dials count the day,

Gay.

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in* and *ra'id*.] Incursion; sudden and defultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*

They make in Italy.

Shakespeare.

From Scotland we have had in former times some *inroads*, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom.

Bacon.

By proof we feel

Our pow'r's sufficient to disturb his heav'n,

And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,

Though inaccessible his fatal throne.

Milton.

The loss of Shrewbury expell'd all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy.

Clarendon.

The country open lay without defence;

For poets frequent *inroad*, there had made.

Dryden.

INSA'LE. *adj.* [*insalubris*, Latin.] Incurable; insensible.

INSA'NE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,

That takes the reason prisoner?

Shakespeare.

INSATIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.]

Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's deep-sick *insatiable* thirst had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank.

King Charles.

INSATIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them.

South.

INSATIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

When my mother went with child

Of that *insati*-to Edward, toll'd York,

My princely father, then had wars in France.

Shakespeare.

Insatiate to pursue

Vain war with heav'n.

Milton.

'Too oft has pride,

And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst

Of other rights, our quiet decompos'd.

Philips.

INSATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.

Bacon.

INSATURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribit*, Latin; *inscrive*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something.

In all you writ to Rome, or else

To foreign princes, ego & rex meo

Was still *incrib'd*.

Shakespeare.

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable,

and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true;

and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *in-scribed* in the mind.

Hale.

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hild,

And with your golden darts, now uleful grown,

Inscribe a veric on this relenting stone.

Deje.

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *incribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleas'd me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindaric verse: 'tis that which is *incribed* to the present earl of Rochester.

Dryden.

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.

Notes to Creeds's Manuscript.

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscriptio*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,

Thro' long *incriptions* crowded on the tomb.

Dryden.

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expedition, which we regard no advantage, it answering scarce at all the purpose of the *inquisition*.

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the person in his accusatory libel, as the defendant binds himself, if the same be proved.

4. Contingence of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or enquiry.

A jell unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,

As a weather-cock on a temple.

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and a wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy.

O how *inscrutable*! his equity

Twins with his power.

Hierunto they have ascribed as unto the engine, the great determinator of virgidity, conjunction, and disjunction, the *inscrutable* intimacies of the whole body.

We should contemplate reverently the wisdom and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the hidden methods of God's dealing with men.

To **INSCRIPT.** *v. a.* [*inscribit*, Latin.] To engrave.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel.

Stamp'd in gold, but that *inscript* upon.

INSCRIPTURE. *n. f.* [from *in* and *scripture*.] As the law is graved.

Timon is dead,

Entomb'd upon the very hem of the sea;

And on the grave-fence this *inscripture*, which

With wax I brought away.

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; between precious gems and rich *inscriptures* were added, the words wearing them was translated into the Latin.

To **INSEAM.** *v. a.* [*in* and *seam*.] To insert or mix; to seam or cicatrice.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the skin.

INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one general class of animals; they are called *insects* from a separation of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in the common flies.

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the faced plough employ'd

The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;

And, sown with whom compar'd, your *insects* are

Are but the beings of a summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire.

INSECTATOR. *n. f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that attacks or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE. *adj.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of an insect.

Insectile animals for want of blood, run all at once.

INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect* and *logos*.] One who describes insects.

The insect itself is, according to modern physicians, the commonest of all kinds.

INSECTURE. *adj.* [*in* and *secur*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences on account of his life, and is continually *insecure* on every side of things of this life, but even of himself.

2. Not safe.

INSECURATIVE. *n. f.* [*in* and *securitas*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what reason we ascribe efficacy, depending upon the natural cause, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary upon the hazard.

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The uncalculable and presumptuous, the desperate *insecurity* of those that have not to make a virtue of their lives long, to advance to far as human probability, sorrow, and reflection of amendment.

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*inseminatio*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSEPTITION. *n. f.* [*inseptio*, Fr. *inseptio*, Lat.] Pains in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wind

Of his rich chariot, that might call the jockey's name

With the extreme hairs of his tail.

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infinite*, French; *infinitus*, Italian.] Wanting thought; wanting faculty.

Ye be inordinate; obdurate *infinite* creatures.

So fond are mortal men,

As their own ruin on themselves 'tis kind,

Infinite less, or to some reproach,

And with kindred's internal shock.

How

But

INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [*inseparabilité*, French; from *inseparable*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

Inseparability of flow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glauco.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*inseptible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air: a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *inseptible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*

Two small and almost *inseptible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of their dark colours round about it, and render them almost *inseptible*. *Newton.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away, And languish with *inseptible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought I then was passing to my former state *Inseptible*, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inseptible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *inseptible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBILITIES. *n. f.* [*from insepsible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insepsibilities* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Rey.*

INSEPTIBLY. *adv.* [*from insepsible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem, *Inseptibly* three different motions moves. *Milton.*

The hills rise *inseptibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison.*

2. Slow by degrees.

Equal they were form'd, Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought *Inseptibly*. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *inseptibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Regent.*

Cadmus *Inseptibly* came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. } *n. f.* [*from inseparable*.] The quality of

INSEPARABLENESS. } being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparabilis*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politic use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade, *Inseparable*, null with me along;

For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milton.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since inseparable from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly, *Inseparable* now the truth and lie;

And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

From thou shalt enjoy, *Inseparably* thine. *Milton.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle: of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*insert*, Fr. *inser*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

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It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertis*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or amongst other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing inserted.

He fosters the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Brown.*

TO INSERTIVE. *v. a.* [*insertivus*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSERTIVELY. *adv.* [*insertivus*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposes of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *insertive* to that intention. *Brown.*

TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell.

Audius, hearing of our Marcus' banishment, Thrusts forth his horns again into the world, Which were *inshe'll'd* when Marcus flood for Rome, And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare.*

TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to flow; to embark.

See them safely brought to Dover: where, *inship'd*, Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

TO INSHINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shine*.] To inclose in a shine or precious case.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy *Inshines* thee in his heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not Babylon, Equall'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?

He did unfold them. *Shakspeare.*

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakspeare.*

Here are the outides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison.*

INSIDIATOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait. *DiD.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidiosus*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Such men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Asterbury.*

They wing their course, And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock, Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their profectyes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insight*, Dutch.] This word had formerly the accent on the first syllable: } *Inspection*; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy metrics, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight* In that disease of grievous conscience, And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Servator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGHTFULNESS. } *n. f.* [*insightfulness*, French; from *insight*.]

INSIGHTFULNESS. } *insight*.

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insightfulness* and verbal notions of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it. *Glauco, Serp. c. 18.*

2. Unin-

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not but fear reflecting on the *insignificance* of human art, when set in comparison with the deluges of providence. *A. Addison.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,

With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNIFICANT. adj. [in and significant.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of significance.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,

Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the sum of a people infligated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: hypticks are often *insignificant*. *Arb.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. adv. [from insignificant.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hall.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. adj. [insincerus, Lat. in and sincerus.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.

2. Not found; corrupted.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,

To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?

Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,

The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. n. f. [from insincere.] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays dignity and *insincerity*. *B. some.*

TO INSURE. v. a. [in and sure.] To strengthen; to confirm.

All members of our cause,

That are *insured* to this action. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUANT. adj. [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuating*, and fortunate men. *Hawton.*

TO INSINUATE. v. a. [insinuer, Fr. insinuer, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly diffends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hobbes.*

At the side of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards pursue

Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To insinuate; to insinuate gently.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

TO INSINUATE. v. n.

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour

Of bale *insinuating* flattery, *Shakespeare.*

I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Peffential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Crocy.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to ensord; to wreath; to wind.

Clothe the serpent fly

Insinuating, of his fatal guile

Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. n. f. [insinuation, Lat. insinuation, Fr. from insinuer.] The power of pleasing or seducing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath feuled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not buy laurel without a just cause. *Lucan.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. adj. [from insinuate.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Grocenour of the Tower.*

INSINUATOR. n. f. [insinuator, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Amf.*

INSIPID. adj. [insipidus, French; insipidus, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of taste. Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very fit for being inodorous or *insipid*.

This chyle is the natural and alimentary principle, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Boer.*

She lays those useful bile aside,

To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Pope.*

And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;

A heavy lump of earth without desire,

A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Drake.*

Some throat excursions of a broken vow

He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. n. f. [insipiditas, Fr. from insipid.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipid* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. adv. [from insipid.] Without taste; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time, is because they have found their curiosity baffled. *Locke.*

INSIPIDENCE. n. f. [insipiditas, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST. v. n. [insistere, French; insistere, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side of the section are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Boyer.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,

As our conditions shall *insist* upon,

Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her letters was irreparably injurious to her. *Daniel.*

INSISTENT. adj. [insistent, Latin.] Resting upon an object.

The breadth of the distribution must be at least *insistent* on the *insistent* wall. *Boyer.*

INSISTENCY. n. f. [in and sitis, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of even camels, for the use we make of him? The docility of an ass, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in desert. *Gray.*

INSISTIOUS. n. f. [insistis, Latin.] The infernal or infernal of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning, grafting, or *insistence*. *Boyer.*

INSISTURE. n. f. [from insist.] This word seems to signify to signify constancy or regularity.

The heav'n themselves, the planets, and the stars, Observe degree, priority, and place, *Insistence*, course, proportion, season, form, Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSINARE. v. a. [in and sinare.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to involve.

Why strewst thou sugar on that bottled spider,

Whose deadly web *insinareth* thee about. *Shakespeare.*

She *insinard*

Mankind with her fair looks, *Milton.*

By long experience *Dursey* may no doubt

Insinare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;

Though *Dryden* once exclaim'd in partial fits

He fish'd 'em—because the man attempts to write. *Locke.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest considerations, to this present controversy, hath *insinuated* the subject to both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church and world are grounded. *Hobbes.*

'Tis that the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insinuated*. *Job xxxi. 36.*

INSINUER. n. f. [from insinuer.] He that insinuates.

INSINUABLE. adj. [insinuable, French; insinuable, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversion.

If this austere *insinuable* life,

Change not your offer made in heat of blood, *Shakespeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, which last, without mortar, which is a general custom in all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, *Boyer.*

lime and wood are *insinuable*.

INSINUABILITY. n. f. [in and insinabile.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profane words to God, and *insinuity* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Daniel.*

TO INSULATE. *v. a.* [*insulâre*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSULATION. *n. f.* [*insulation*, French; from *insulate*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insulation*, refrigeration, convection, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a sufficient *insulation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be funned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errour.*

INSOLENCE. *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neil, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser.*

Such a nature,
Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded

Under Cominus. *Shatepeare.*

Flown with *insolence* and wine.
Public judgments are the hanks and shores upon which
God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and slays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant map,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Brown.*

TO INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and affronted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolent*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we refused: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* matters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it thook thy regal seat,
Not fences, *insolently* loud;

Not those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insolubilis*, Fr. *in* and *solus*.] 1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incomensurables, wherein there appear some *insoluble* difficulties. *Watts.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insolubilis*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.] 1. Not to be cleared; not to be relieved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbutnot.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solus*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By postick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Houel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH. *conj.* [*in* and *much*.] So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, albes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amended matters for the mischief the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Simonde was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspectio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspectio*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.] 1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; it that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *Saurb.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *ever*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds from the public view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPECTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] 1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

They may travel under a wife *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspectus*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Atterbury.*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spectare*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright æreal spirits live *inspected*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] 1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shatepeare.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspiration*. *Shatepeare.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles inspired. *Watts.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. n.* [*inspira*, Latin; *inspirare*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Watson.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* 1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shatepeare.*

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd. xv. 11.*

Then to the heart *inspired*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

2. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspired*
Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspires*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

3. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoke the lungs are filled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Deburn.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to accustom; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*
A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspires* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Auricular.*
The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

Let joy or ease, let assuance or content,
And the gay confidence of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspire* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To *INSPIRATE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirat*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspire* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon.*

'Thy oil, farther *inspired* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Auribunt.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspire*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspiration* of the air. *Bacon.*
Recent urine will crystallize by *inspiration*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Auribunt.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, French; *instabilitas*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See *UNSTABLE*.

To *INSTALL*. *v. a.* [*install*, French; *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the faints,
That whilom was the faint of shepherds' light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's light. *Spenser.*

Craumer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*

'Th' king chose him matter of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Watson.*

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French; from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install*.]
1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you four;
Each *fair installment*, coat and several crest
With royal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instance* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hosier.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakespeare.*

The *instance* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where virgins is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a *fly*, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most miserable *instance* of suffering.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.

The use of *instance* is to illustrate and explain a thing; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are apt to be common.

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Locke.*

To *INSTANCE*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To give an *instance* as example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little it is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three, about which he makes the loudest clamor.

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have called the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Boyle.*

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestows
Your needful counsel to our business,

Which crave the *instant* use.

'Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off.

Nor native country thou, nor friend shall see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;

Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Milton.*

3. Quick; without delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm.
Grief'd that a visitant so long should wait

Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,

And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.

There is scarce an *instant* between their *instant* and their not being.

I can at any unreasonable *instant* of the night go to her to look out at her lady's chamber window.

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places slide;

But she is high and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Deane.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in no definite point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporaneous with it.

2. It is used in law and common language for a day or its present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to end a new head.

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done at once; instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession, abiding with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* action of creation and annihilation.

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illum'd mountain.

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from instantaneus*.] In an instantaneous point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to no thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those creatures the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Deane.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the scale and the scales of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transition throughout the whole body.

Sleep *instantly* fell on me.

As several winds arise,
Just to their natures alter *instantly*.

2. With urgent importunity.

To *INSTANCE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *stanc*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instance* the victor in the rights of government, which the conquered prince, or the prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had.

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth inflat'd thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and inflat'd in the favour of God. *Asterbury.*

2. To inveil. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
We do *inveil* and wisdom you withal. *Shakespeare.*
INSTRUMENTION. *n. f.* [*influxation*, French; *influxatio*, Lat.]

Reformation; reparation; renewal.
INSTEAD *of*, prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in*, and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him that in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillasson.*

TO INSTEP. *v. a.* [*in and step*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *instep'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregate fands,
Traitors *instep'd* to clog the guileful keel. *Shakespeare.*
INSTEP. *n. f.* [*in and step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*

TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instig*, Lat. *instigare*, French] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. Such *instigations* have been often dropt, *Shakespeare.*

Where I have took them up. *Shakespeare.*

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakespeare.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal broke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigator*, French; from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *K. Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastical feuds. *Deacy of Piety.*

TO INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instill*, Lat. *instillare*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.
He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To infuse any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will foinselt adventure to *instill* their poison into mens minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instill* and infuse good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life. *Calamy.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instill*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.

They imbuter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTRUCT. *adj.* [*instruct*, Fr. *instructus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind found
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instruct* with spirit, but convoy'd

By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

INSTRUCT. *n. f.* [*instruct*, Fr. *instructus*, Lat. This word had its ascent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aver-

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sion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty

Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*
Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince; *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakespeare.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force,
To love thy person, e'er I knew thy merit;

Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton.*

It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Brown.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.] By *instinct*; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*institute*, *institutum*, Lat. *institui*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inevitable wisdom. *Hale.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics, and what, I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.
If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would infensibly *institute* itself. *Deacy of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.
This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancel'd, though disused. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the flock *institute* thy own. *Dryden.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and refinement of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.
The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Asterbury.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forster.*

4. Education.
After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that

that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *instituition* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *instituition*.

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *instituition*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his *Politics*, among the *instititutionary* rules of youth.

INSTITUTOR. *n. s.* [*institutor*, Fr. *instituteur*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

2. *Instructor*; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.

INSTITUTIST. *n. s.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.

TO INSTITUTE. *v. a.* [in and *step*.] To clothe up; to flop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand

The learns *institute*.

TO INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*instruere*, Latin; *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful.

She being before *instructed* of her mother.

Thou approveth the things that are most excellent, being *instructed* out of the law.

Instruct me, for thou knowest.

He ever by consulting at thy shrine,

Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*?

To fly or follow what concern'd him most.

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the professor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.

INSTRUCTOR. *n. s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and *instructor* was.

O thou, who future things can't yet precept

As present, heav'nly *instructor*!

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,

Brought all things to their native proper use.

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice.

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*.

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.

INSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*instruction*, French; from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter

Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words

As are rooted in your tongue.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words?

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,

In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,

In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still.

3. Authoritative information; a mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can't;

Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*.

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.

I would not laugh but in order to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.

INSTRUMENT. *n. s.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrument*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he finite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he be

he is a murderer.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,

Did one superior genius e'er invent,

Which to the muscles is prefer'd.

Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers.

2. A frame contrived so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may create notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony.

She taketh most delight

In musick, *instruments*, and poetry.

In solitary groves he makes his moan,

Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasures flours,

But sighs when songs and *instruments* are order.

3. A writing containing any contract or paper.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the hands which hath arms and legs only, *instruments* of doing; be that it were intended the mind should employ them.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,

An *instrument* of this your calling back,

Lay not your blame on me.

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which *instruments* commend become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice thou can make to thy

have been the *instruments* of our ruin.

There is one thing to be considered concerning *instruments*, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of a, and the insufficient way of exercising this faculty.

5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves.

All the *instruments* which aimed to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found.

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principle that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which is used by another, is in truth his own act.

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the will,

They undertake the dangers they advise.

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, French; *instrumental*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organic.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that creative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuteless, and dead.

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty.

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what noble bands and fetters unite them together.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful; used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the reformation.

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial designated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

While they keep watch, or nightly sounding wax,

With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds

In full harmonious number join'd, their songs.

Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds.

Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. s.* [from *instrumental*.] Substantive agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by the liberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits.

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next.

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a thinking, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought on the

by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to fetter and secure propriety. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all diseafe them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze

Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr. *in* and *sufficiens*.] **INSUFFICIENCY.** *n. f.* [from *insufficient*.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, stanneth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficiens*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbutnot.*

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

INSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond.*

INSULAR. *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belonging to an island.

Drums, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Hevel.*

INSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULS. *adj.* [*insulus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dill.*

INSULT. *n. f.* [*insultus*, Lat. *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four the may sustain,

But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act of insolence or contempt.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broom.*

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr. *insulte*, Lat.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately

To strike at me upon his misconstruction;

When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,

And put upon him such a deal of man,

That worthied him. *Shakespeare.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,

And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,

Insulting e'er the toil they underwent,

Yet still they find a future task remain,

To turn the soil. *Dryden.*

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercilefs *insulter* man,

Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,

Shall pity thee. *Rew.*

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,

Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures how they love to join,

Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Greuv.*

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insult. *L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryd.*

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this spring would be a most pestilential and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell the too pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for his suffering. *Stidgen.*

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who flood aloof,

When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd

In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,

Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr. *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurge*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,

And the first motion, all the interim is

Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mortal instruments

Are then in council; and the state of man,

Like to a little kingdom, suffers then

The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shakespeare.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Esd. xvi. 70.*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

This trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilles. *Arbutnot.*

INSURRATION. *n. f.* [*insurrare*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dill.*

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglos* and medals. *Addison.*

INTASTABLE.

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *table*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

Something which is invisible, *intestible*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Greiv.*

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* and their parts together. *Bacon.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honestly, uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-
ciness.

Your dishonesty

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intirest; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chafin, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Bryant.*

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his fize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellectus*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *Scarb.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glanville.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley.*

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellectus*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanville.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; subsisting by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be cafed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bow'n for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay.

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Cowley.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.

Who would lofe,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

5. Propos'd as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Intellect.*
Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I than.

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Milton.*

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectual* in being their weaknesses into each differing perception. *Glanville.*
INTELLIGENCE. *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligencia*, Lat.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the cathedra, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was new. *Milton.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of doubt!
A most *intelligence* bawd!

He furnished his offering men liberally with money to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also authority to advertise continually what they found. *Shakespeare.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from some nation than persons of inferior note. *Shakespeare.*

Let all the passages
Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*

May pass between the prince and them. *Devin.*

Those tales had been fung to lull children asleep, were ever Hierosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coon. *Devin.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which one can be with another.

Factionous followers are worse to be liked, which follow us upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensue that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a faint *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Glanville.*

3. Spirit; unbounded mind.

How fully thou hast satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel!

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels created *intelligences*. *Milton.*

They hoped to get the favour of the hoards, and by the favour of the hoards they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Milton.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great train and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole train of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Glanville.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun, circumvented him even in his own province. *Devin.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hidiously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;

And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of godly poesy. *Bentley.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who knows or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between persons.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry him no other news, but discomfortable. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath not heard it spoken
How deep you were within the books of heav'n's

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n's self,
The very opener and *intelligencer*

Between the grace and faculties of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakespeare.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his own kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*, for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skillful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is

no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.

*Intell gent of seasons, they set forth
Their airy caravan.*

Milton.

He of times

Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal winters; when our furs

Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a noiff wife and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,

Which are to France the spies and speculations

Intelligent of our state

Shakespeare.

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adv.* [from *intelligence*.]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure

Intelligential substances require,

As doth your rational.

Milton.

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth

The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,

His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd

With act *intelligent* ad.

Milton.

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.

The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The foul's nature consists in *intelligibility*.

Glavoille.

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [intelligible, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge.

Burcet.

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*.

Dryden.

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity.

Watts.

INTELLIGIBleness. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists.

Lacte.

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,

Shews a translator both discreet and bold.

Revermon.

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals.

Woodward.

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [intermediatus, Latin.] Undivided; unpoluted.

INTERTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [in and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *interment* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.

Harvey.

INTEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [intemperance, Fr. *intemperantie*, Lat.]

INTEMPERANCY. *n. f.* Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*

In nature is a tyranny; it hath been

The fall of many kings.

Shakespeare.

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency.

Hobbes.

Some, as thou wast, by violent stroke shall die;

By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more

In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know

What misery th' inabundance of Eve

Shall bring on men.

Milton.

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts.

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [intermediatus, Fr. *intermediatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sickness; but men, being more *intermediate* than women, die as much by reason of their vice, as women do by the infirmity of their sex.

Gouart.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to defy his money, the *intermediate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish.

Smith.

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2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intermediate* in your blood

Than those pamper'd animals,

That rage in savage sensuality.

Shakespeare.

Use not thy mouth to *intermediate* (swearing); for therein is the word of sin.

Ecclef. xiii. 13.

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intermediate* or unjustly?

Tillotson.

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intermediate* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure.

Spratt.

INTERTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intermediate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather.

Aisworth.

INTERTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *intermediate*.] Excess of loose quality.

TO INTEND. *v. a.* [intend, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The fame advancing high above his head,

With sharp *intended* sting to rude him smote.

That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;

Ne living wight would him his life behot.

Spenser.

2. To enforce; to make intense.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion.

Brown.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted.

Hale.

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it not *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter.

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron.

Newton.

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment.

Hobbes.

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north.

Spenser.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip.

Bacon.

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smook, that was raised in his country, was over; sighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously.

Bacon.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure.

Bacon.

Go therefore, mighty powers

Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intenda* at home,

While here shall be our home, what best may ease

The present misery, and render hell

More tolerable.

Milton.

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;

Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*.

Waller.

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body,

which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but

that it were *intended* the mind should employ them.

Sidney.

Thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we *intend*,

As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakespeare.

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it.

Wotton.

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style.

Dryden.

INTENDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicritus, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies.

Arbutnot.

INTENDMENT. *n. f.* [intendement, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought heretofore dismay'd,

'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,

What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid.

Spenser.

INTENDMENT. *n. f.* [intendement, French.]

1. Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might flay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into.

Shakespeare.

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this ensnare.

L'Estrange.

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To **INTENERATE**, *v. a.* [*in* and *tenu*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Ep. Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENERATION, *n. f.* [*from intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, reformation of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bosc n.*

INTENSE, *adj.* [*in* and *tense*.] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intense*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this captious and *intense* love,
I fill pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTENSE, *adj.* [*intensif*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with *intense* and unusual degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbanded or *intense*,
The found is still a comment to the sense. *Refinement.*

2. Vehement; ardent. *Ubraisins* warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Adlyon.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. But in disparity

The one *intense*, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Teltius alike. *Milton.*

INTENSELY, *adv.* [*from intense*.] To a great degree.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Adlyon.*

INTENSENESS, *n. f.* [*from intense*.] The state of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of standing springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intensity* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTENSION, *n. f.* [*intension*, Fr. *intense*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Flaccus.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor.*

INTENSIVE, *adj.* [*from intensif*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intense; full of care. Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bellow upon another some part of the pains. *Watt.*

INTENSIVELY, *adv.* To a greater degree. God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramhall.*

INTENT, *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent* upon God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent* upon his command. *Curcenden.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intent. Of action eager, and *intent* on thought, *Milton.*

The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watt.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watt.*

INTENT, *n. f.* [*from intend*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. Within their chiefest temple I'll erect

A tomb, wherein his corps shall be inter'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *intended* with their boots. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all flesh, where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hale.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our enemy, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Hale.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

There is an incurable blindness, caused by a reflexion act to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who was not so as his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot see. *Hale.*

He was a miserable creature to all *intents* and purposes. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

This fury fit for her *intent* the chole;
One who delights in war. *Dryden.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines against Syracuse; but with an intent to make them slaves, masters of that island. *Gran.*

Of darkness, visible, so much be lent,
As half to them, half veil the deep *intent*. *Daniel.*

INTENTION, *n. f.* [*intention*, French; *intencio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *Intention* is when the mind with great earnestness, and attention, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and is not called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Lew.*

2. Design; purpose. Most part of chthonical dilemmas proceed from kindred fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to reduce the tone of the solid parts. *Boyle.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This disposition is more generally and more conveniently written *intense*. The operations of agents admit of *intention* and *intensity*; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTENTIONAL, *adj.* [*intentional*, Fr. *from intention*.] Deliberate; done by design. The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. *Boyle.*

INTENTIONALLY, *adv.* [*from intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice. I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert more of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action. Whenever I am willing to write to you, I find *intentionally* you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Dryden.*

INTENTIVE, *adj.* [*from intent*.] Diligently applied, highly attentive. Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduces much to have the *intensive* and erect. *Dryden.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to lead the hearts of pious contemplators. *Boyle.*

INTENTIVELY, *adv.* [*from intention*.] With application; closely. *Intently*, *adv.* [*from intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. If we insist passionately or too *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of it, it is, however, and godly living. *Hale.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen, at full places, may surprise and please a little; but when you fix your eye steadily upon them, they appear so extravagantly disproportionate that they give a judicious eye pain. *Dryden.*

The Chian medal feasts him with a volume open, and *intently* *intently*. *Pope.*

INTENTNESS, *n. f.* [*from intent*.] The state of being *intently* anxious application. He is grown more disengaged from his *intention* on his present affairs. *Hale.*

To **INTEND**, *v. a.* [*intendere*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury. Within their chiefest temple I'll erect

A tomb, wherein his corps shall be inter'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *intended* with their boots. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

His body shall be royally *interred*.
And the last funeral pomp adorn his heifer. *Dryden*.
The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been interred between the very wall and the altar, where they were taken up. *Adrian on Italy*.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mist*.
INTERCALAR. *adj.* [*intercalaris*, French; *intercalaris*, Lat.]
INTERCALARY. *adj.* Infixed out of the common order to preface the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

INTERCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalare*, French; *intercalo*, Latin.]
To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. f.* [*intercalatio*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Latin.]
Interference of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown*.

TO INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*intercedere*, French; *intercedo*, Latin.]
1. To pass between.

He suppliceth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale*.

These superfluities reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that offer most in their refractive densities. *Newton*.

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

Thence the glad son
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton*.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy*.

I may restore my self into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden*.

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the son of God. *Stillington*.

INTERCEDER. *n. f.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]
1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whenever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser*.

Who *intercepts* me in my expectation?
—O, the that might have *intercepted* thee,
By straining thee. *Shakespeare*. Richard III.

I then in London, keeper of the keys,
Must'nd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Alban's & *intercept* the queen. *Shakespeare*.

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakespeare*. Henry VIII.

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison's Spectator*.

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakespeare*.

Since death's near, and thus with too much force,
We must meet him, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden*.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly
New to the flowers, and *intercept* the fly. *Dryden*.

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton's Optics*.

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope*.

INTERCEPTION. *n. f.* [*interceptio*, French; *interceptio*, Latin; from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the light, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Hutton's Architecture*.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown*.

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercessio*, French; *intercessio*, Latin.]
Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour.

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless, until the time of our being come and captured there brought forth this end. *Stid*.

Can you, when you pushed out of your gates the very defender of them, think to from his revenge with the pallid *intercession* of such a deadly dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare*.

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Roman*, xi. 2.

He bore the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isaiah*, liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jeremiah*, vii. 16.

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercession*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillington*.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden*.

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercessio*, French; *intercessio*, Latin.]
Mediation; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'n's! thither thine eye-light bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercession* send. *Fairfax*.

On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessor*, none appear'd. *Milton*.

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than trifling words. *South*.

TO INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter and chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchain'd* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single throat. *Shakespeare*.

TO INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter and change*.]
1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their eares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney*.

I shall *interchange*
My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare*.

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child, peace. *Sidney*.

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those people have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Huad*.

2. Alternate succession.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton*.

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder*.

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet*.

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Cressid with this *interchange*. *Shakespeare*.

Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*,
Farwell; the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cut off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakespeare*.

Since their more mature dignities and royal necessities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies. *Shakespeare*.

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses. *South's Sermon*.

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]
1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counter-rolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falshood. *Bacon*.

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder*.

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tilghson*.

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hicker*.

This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakespeare*.

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift*.

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. f.* [*inter and change*.] Exchange; mutual interchange.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attended by the holy euse of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchange*ment of your rings. *Shakespeare*.

INTERCIPIENT.

INTERCEPT. *n. f.* [*interceptum*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much asseveration, unless as *interceptors* upon the part above, left the matter should thereby be impeded in the part. *Wifeman.*

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*inter and cado*, Lat.] Interruption. By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercession*, not abolition, or consummate defolation. *Brown.*

TO INTERCURE. *v. a.* [*intercure*, Latin.] To shut from a place or cause by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercured* by a hoarseness, or vicious phlegm cleaving to the *apex arteria*. *Haldor.*

INTERCUSSION. *n. f.* [*intercusio*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCUMINATION. *n. f.* [*inter and celum*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercuminatio* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Hutton.*

TO INTERCUMMOS. *v. n.* [*inter and cummum*.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in confumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roid juice of the body, and *intercuminum* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter and community*.] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCUMUL. *adj.* [*intercūsal*, Fr. *inter* and *cūsal*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercūsal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercūsal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *Muse.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*intercours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*

Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd; and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requirerth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the supreme mind? *Atterbury.*

INTERCURRENCE. *n. f.* [*from intercurre*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

It into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter and deal*.] Traffick; intercourse.

The Gaulish speech is the very Prithly, which is yet retained of the Wellmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

TO INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicte*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways

That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton.*

By magic fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Aspliffe.*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these winds pure;
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself. *Drayden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Hutton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdicere*.]

2. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounce'd

The rigid *interdictio*, which reduces
Yet dreadful in mine ear.

2. Cause: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,

By his own *interdictio*, stands accus'd.

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [*from interdict*.] Belonging to an *interdictio*.

TO INTERFERE. *v. a.* [*interferre*, French.] To contend; to

TO INTERFERE. } affect; to give thine in.

The mythical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interfer'd* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Allen.*

Our joy,

Although our last not be; to whole young love,

The vine of France and milk of Burgundy,

Strive to be *interfer'd*.

To love our native country, and to study its benefits as a glory, to be *interfer'd* in its concerns, is natural to all men.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great victory to *interfer* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interfer* herself in men's

riars.

All successes did not discourage that ambitious and revengeful people.

TO INTERFERE. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections; as, this is an *interfering* day.

INTERFERE. *n. f.* [*interferre*, Latin; *interferre*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one gentleman of others as well as ourselves.

There is no man but God hath put many things as to possession, to be used for the common good and *interfer* of man.

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interfer*.

Exert, great God, thy *interfer* in the sky;

Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,

That, conquer'd by the publick vow,

They bear the dismal mischief far away.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that as a cause might have in producing the effect, and the propriety and *interfer* of each therein.

3. Share; part in any thing; participation; as, this is a case in which we have *interfer*.

4. Remot to private profit.

Wherever *interfer* or power thinks fit to intermeddle, it imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other.

"It is *interfer* calls off all her sneaking train.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interfer*?

—No, not take *interfer*; not, as you would say,

Directly, *interfer*; mark what Jacob did.

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so tediously *interfer* for old debts, and still contracting new ones.

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed

You shall have your desires with *interfer*.

TO INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter and ferre*, Latin.]

1. To interfere; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as not to *interfer* with party disputes in the state.

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each act, by an independent power, their *interfer* may *interfer*.

3. A horse is said to *interfer*, when the side of one of his fore strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hind one leg against another, and striking off the skin.

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

It may consist of any terrace or aqueous supplies, kept swimming in the *interfer* celestial matter.

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*inter and fluere*, Latin.] Swelling between.

INTERFUSION. *adj.* [*interfusio*, Latin.] Power or *interfusio* between.

The ambient air, wide *interfusio*,

Embracing round this florid earth.

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [*from interjacere*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and some defare ground.

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, waves, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregularates.

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Interjacent; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacens*, else will it yield plentiful argument of guard to the kingdom which it refresheth.

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glass, where the air was *interjunct*. *Newton.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, *Fr. interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing caught a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,

By his dear absence. *Shakespeare.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my woman asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

INTERJOIN. *adj.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellish foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,

To take the one the other, by some chance,

Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,

And interjoin their issues. *Shakespeare.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interior*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chafe by show,

Not learning more than the clown doth teach,

Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such faults, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entlarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the desolation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of stronger brandy. *Philips.*

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To cheque a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Lake.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;

Made wealthy at the small expense of signing,

With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,

Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

N° LXXVII.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual blemishes. *Swift.*

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, *Fr. interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Bayle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutarius*, *Fr. inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raieth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forefall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to perorate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him to the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLUVENCY. *n. f.* [*interlucus*, Latin.] Water interpolated; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjointed by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale.*

INTERLUNAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the

INTERLUNARY. *adj.* time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and penitential exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,

And silent as the moon,

When he descends the night,

And hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among so small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison.*

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of catholics. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

These

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to inter-meddle in business. *Clarendon.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [entre-mettre, French.] To inter-mix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for intermeddle. Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Bitumen, and the virtuousness of Helphabe. *Spenser.*

INTERMEDDLER. *n. f.* [from inter-meddle.] One that inter-poles officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy intermeddlers. *L'Estrange.*

Our two great allies abroad, and our stock-jobbers at home, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious intermeddlers demanded of their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall faucy intermeddlers say,

Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A. Phillips.*
INTERMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from inter-medius.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the intermediate day of the columella. *Darwin.*

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [inter and medius, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervening.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any inter-medial appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the inter-medial spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evlyn.*

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [intermedius, Fr. inter and medius, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible, the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several intermediate sorts of rays, vibrations of several intermediate bignesses, to make sensations of the several intermediate colours? *Newton.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an intermediate nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arb.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called intermediate. *Watts.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.

TO INTERMELL. *v. a.* [entre-mettre, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are intermelled, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *n. f.* [interment, French; from inter.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. f.* [intermigration, Fr. inter and migro, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each take the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of intermigration. *Hale.*

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [interminable, Fr. in and termino, Latin.] Immeasurable; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine this interminable, And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton.*

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [interminate, Fr. interminatus, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found, Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

INTERMINATION. *n. f.* [intermination, Fr. interminis, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and interminations of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath intermingled, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hosier.*

His church be compar'd unto a field, where there, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow intermingled with good corn. *Hosier.*

My lord shall never rest; I'll intermingle every thing he does With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare.*

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes; There trees and intermingled temples rise. *Page.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. f.* [intermissio, Fr. intermissio, Lat.] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post, Deliver'd letters, spile of intermissions, Which presently they read. *Shakespeare.*

I count intermission almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkes.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without intermission. *Lais.*

2. Intervention time.

But gentle heav'n Cut short all intermission: front to front, Lining thou this hind of Scotland and myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of grace-like newness. *Be. Jovian.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any kind of pain; rest; pause of sorrow. *Be. Jovian.*

Rest or intermission none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from intermit.] Coming by fits, or continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of cure, To weep their intermissive miseries. *Shakespeare.*

I reduced Ireland, after so many intermissives, to a perfect passive obedience.

As though there were any sensation in nature, or justness in imagination in professions, whose subject is under no intermissio but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly named the physicians vacation. *Bacon.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. a.* [intermittis, Latin.] To suspend any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave sleeping, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. *Hosier.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague.

That needs must light on this innroad. *Shakespeare.*

His misdeeds, lascivious son, Edward the second, intermitted so

The course of glory. *Daniel.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though intermitted and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not intermitting his course. *Milton.*

Speech intermitted, thus began.

We are furnished with an armour from heaven of armour; but if we are remiss, or suffer ourselves to be persuaded to lay by our arms, and intermit our guard, we may be surprised. *Reginald.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the inter-paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. *adj.* [intermittens, Fr. intermittere, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short intermissions attend ancient pains do precipitate patients into convulsions. *Hosier.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. a.* [inter and mix.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions the intermixed with tears, aiming, for she would depart from him. *Hosier.*

Reveal To Adam what shall come in future days, As I shall thee enlighten: intermix

My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, intermixed

With myrtle, find what to redress 'ill noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without intermixing with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *n. f.* [inter and mixtura, Latin] 1. Mixture formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, have persons much unsatisfied whether the substances that produce truly the hypochondriacal principles, or only some admixture of the divided bodies with those employed. *Hosier.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [inter and mundus, Latin.] Sublimity between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called intermundane spaces; in which though there may be something, yet it is so thin and subtle; that it is as much as nothing. *Lais.*

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [inter, muralis, mural, Lat.] Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [inter and mutui.] Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take, By intermutual vows protesting there, That never to reveal, nor to forsake

So good a cause. *Daniel.*

INTERNA. *adj.* [interne, French; internus, Latin.] Internal; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which have the best her riches are intern and domestic. *INTERNAL.*

I N T I N T

INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.

That we shall be as gods, since I as man,

Internal man, is but proportion meet.

Milton.

Myself, my confidence, and *internal* peace.

Milton.

Bad comes of teasing our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them.

L'Estrange.

If we think most mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules.

Locke.

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honestly; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil.

Rogers.

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [*from internal*.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ.

Taylor.

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for

Their faith made *internecine* war.

Hudibras.

INTERNECIN. *n. f.* [*internecine*, French; *internecio*, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecines*.

Hale.

INTERNUCIN. *n. f.* [*internucius*, Latin.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. f.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient.

Ayliffe.

TO INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpole*, Fr. *interpole*, Latin.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose.

Pope.

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted.

Hale.

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration.

Hale.

INTERPOLATION. *n. f.* [*interpolation*, Fr. *interpolatio*, Lat.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*.

Cromwell to Pope.

INTERPOLATOR. *n. f.* [*interpolator*, Fr. *interpolateur*, Lat.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered.

Swift.

INTERPOSAL. *n. f.* [*from interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.

South.

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crufted globes, whose industrial emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element.

Glanville.

TO INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin; *interposer*, Fr.]

1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves Betwixt your eyes and night.

Shakespeare.

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart.

Milton.

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function.

Swift.

2. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherewith he was plunged.

Woodward.

3. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do.

Bacon.

TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis.

Boyle.

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [*interposui*, Fr. *interpositus*, Lat. *from interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but 'till I come again, No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay; No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.

Shakespeare.

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. *from interpose*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interpositio* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion.

Attorney's Sermon.

Though warlike successies carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interpositio*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour.

Attorney.

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpositio* of their common protectors.

Addison.

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interpositio* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper.

Raleigh.

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interpositio* of the sea.

Addison.

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool

Interpositio, as a summer's cloud.

Milton.

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpret*, French; *interpreter*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,

Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd

Beyond self-explication.

Shakespeare.

You should be women,

And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*

That you are so.

Shakespeare.

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had *interpreted* to them.

Genesis.

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him.

Genesis.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and discerning of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel.

Daniel.

Hear his sighs, though mute!

Unskilful with what words to pray, let me

Interpret for him.

Milton.

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [*from interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes.

Collier.

INTERPRETATION. *n. f.* [*interpretatio*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. *from interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,

Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time

May show like all yourself.

Shakespeare.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,

Interpretation will misquote our looks.

Shakespeare.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which stands doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry.

Hobbes.

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers.

Addison.

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy.

Bacon.

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [*from interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies.

Hammond.

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [*from interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world.

Ray.

INTERPRETER. *n. f.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interprete*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expofitor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,

By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is

Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,

Hating a grosser quality, is cry'd up

For our best act.

Shakespeare.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian.

Burnet.

We think most mens actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts.

Locke.

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,

With the same *fish* as an *interpreter*.

Fanfhaw.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*.

Swift.

INTER-

INTERPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpunctio*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
'The interregnum of my breast!

Bless me from such an anarchy!

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title.

INTERREG'N. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interregnum* or suspension of title.

TO INTER'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

TO INTER'ROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.

His proof will easily be retorted by *interrogating*. Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God?

INTER'ROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogatio*, Fr. *interrogatus*, Lat.] 1. A question put; an enquiry.

How demurely feverish men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them. Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.

2. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does *Jeb* serve God for nought?

INTER'ROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogativus*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTER'ROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTER'ROGATIVELY. *adv.* [*from interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR. *n. f.* [*from interrogare*.] An asker of questions.

INTER'ROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility, though with much more business than those under-fellows had shewed, began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him.

Not time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*.

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can talk the free breath of a sacred king,

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*.

INTER'ROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

TO INTER'RUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.] 1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly *interrupted*, as that of the fixed moveable interpolated and *interrupted*.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk.

3. To divide; to separate.

See't thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold.

INTER'RUPTLY. *adv.* [*from interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unobscured.

INTER'RUPTER. *n. f.* [*from interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTER'RUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruptio*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.] 1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spirit of France.

Whose branching arms thick *interruption* might shield
From dews and damps of night his thier'd head.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a sub-plot in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without telling or *interruption* in the course of our reading.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, feeling his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCA'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindere*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

TO INTERSCA'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribere*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*intersecare*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in the position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighboring legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from the navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth.

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, it will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference.

TO INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The figural future usually begins at that point where the lines *intersect*.

INTERSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. *from intersect*.] First where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting of the pipes were not opposite.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Menon the Arabian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now obliquely, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.

Ships would move in one and the same *intersection*; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones.

TO INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interferere*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interfert* a short philosophical speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen leagues.

INTERSE'RTION. *n. f.* [*from interfert*.] An intercession, or being interferred between any thing.

These two *interfertions* were clear explanations of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity.

TO INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interferere*, Lat.] To know how and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a solid space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a solid space *interferted* amongst bodies, will always remain clear.

It is the editor's interest to infer what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *interfert* additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of its author.

INTERSE'RTION. *n. f.* [*from interfert*.] The act of interferting here and there.

For want of the *interfertion* of now and then an *interfert* or a lyric ode.

INTERSTELLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* ray hath so much affinity with the fixed star there is a rotation of that as well as of the star.

INTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interstices*, Fr.] 1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a second placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadth of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch in breadth.

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another.

INTERSTICIAL. *adj.* [*from interstices*.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *intersticial* division being acted by the accession of oil, becomes more transparent.

INTERTE'XTURE. *n. f.* [*intertextus*, Latin.] Diverstification of things mingled or woven one among another.

TO INTERTWINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twine*.] To unite

TO INTERTWINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twine*.] To unite by twilling one in another.

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwine* might shield
From dews and damps of night his thier'd head.

INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervalum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any oblique let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punic war, was a very busy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being so short.

Swift.

3. Remission of a delirium or dillinger.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion.

Asterb.

TO INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenire*, Lat. *intervenire*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

While to near each other thus all day
Our talk we chafe, what wonder, if to near,

Milton.

Looks *intervene*, and timids.
Ethereal danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours.

Taylor.

INTERVENE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they wayed.

Watson.

INTERVENIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenire*, French.] Interceding; interposed; passing between.

There be *interveniens* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemolls or flat notes.

Bacon.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *interveniens*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be known his servant.

Watson.

INTERVENTION. *n. f.* [*intervention*, Fr. *intervenire*, Latin.] Agency between persons.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.

Alc.bury.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and of the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed.

L'Estrange.

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear.

Haller.

TO INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*intervenire*, Lat.] To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Epernius for the books five hundred pounds.

Watson.

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*interview*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love throw ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt.

Hosier.

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt England and France might, through their amity, Breed him some prejudice.

Shakespeare.

Such happy *interviews*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loth, songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam.

Milton.

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervenire*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mythical dancel which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Rembles nearest mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem.

Milton.

TO INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *interweave*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interwoven*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then had him down

Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*.

Milton.

At last
Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.

Milton.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy copied, and *interwove*
With bounding honey-luckie.

Milton.

None
Can fay her nature ends, and art begins,
But mix like th' elements, and born like twins,

Nº LXXVII.

So *interwov'd*, so like, so much the same:

None, this more nature, that mere art can name. *Drom.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene,

Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,

And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryd.*

He fo *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts

a pleasing fallacy upon us.

Dryden.

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them.

Adisson.

It is a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which lie fo mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness.

Spectator.

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself.

Chyce.

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the style of your fermion.

Swift.

TO INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mix mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects mix *intermix*,
All ill fall on that man.

Denn.

INTERSTATE. *adj.* [*interstabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *interstabile* both actively and passively.

Asyl.

INTERSTATE. *adj.* [*interstabilis*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will.

Why should calamity be full of words?

—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airs successors of *interstate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries.

Shakespeare.

Potent punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *interstate* death.

Dryden.

INTERSTITIAL. *adj.* [*interstitium*, Fr. from *interstium*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *interstitial* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder.

Arist.

INTERSTINE. *adj.* [*interstium*, Fr. *interstium*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *interstine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our disordered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us.

Duffie.

Interstine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage.

Pope.

2. Contained in the body.

Interstine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madrels.

Milton.

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disease, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increases by new *interstine* wheels.

Swift.

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakespeare*: perhaps for *mortal* and *interstine* should be read *mortal interstine*.

Arbut.

Since the mortal and *interstine* jars
Twixt thy felicitous countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
To admit no traffick to our adverse towns.

Shakespeare.

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To their *interstine* discords put an end.

Dryden.

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *interstine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonour'd scars.

Pope.

INTERSTINE. *n. f.* [*interstium*, Lat. *interstine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

Arbut.

The *interstine* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly.

Arbut.

TO INTIRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thral*.] To enslave; to thackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

Arbut.

What though I be *interstine*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way diminish me.

Shakespeare.

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *interstine*.

Rail.

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so
I form'd them trees, and free they must remain
Till they *interstine* themselves.

Milton.

She too lies, but never can *interstine* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

Prior.

INTIRALMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *thral*.] Servitude; slavery.

Arbut.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from *intirament*, they return
With glory, and spoil, back to their promis'd land.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

12 P

To **INTHRO'NE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *thronē*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson.*

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Regart.*

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmost; inward; intimate.

They knew not

That what I mention'd was of God, I knew

From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on

The marriage. *Milton.*

Fear being *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,

You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscommon.*

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, align him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue.*

To **INTIMATE**. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that sits within us;

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,

And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [*from intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intimacy of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle, with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbutnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. *from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Hewson's d.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations*; to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water bath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Phlog.*

To **INTIMIDATE**. *v. a.* [*intimidare*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,

Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irms.*

INTIRE. *adj.* [*intire*, Lat. *entire*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politic societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *entire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Haller.*

INTRINSECS. *n. f.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same:

You this *intrinsec* better may fulfil,

Who have the pattern with you fill. *Dennis.*

INTRO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the fire it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Lin.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, irritate them into greater contraction. *Hall.*

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or divulged is held as a generous act.

3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

They have denominated some herbs solar and lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* their simple parts, than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *B.*

A man must *in* himself *into* a love of other men, for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him far. *Locke.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,

To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Drake.*

It concerns every man that would not ride over his head, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the great scruples to enquire into these matters. *Locke.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be first so complacence by the force of all-wise application. *Locke.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountain chance to run, are naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can be an issue. *Locke.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, were it not means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Locke.*

Why are these positions charged upon me in a treatise, and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were before maintained by any person of virtue. *Locke.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be so frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by evidence. *Locke.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* attention; it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Locke.*

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerabilis*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne; any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of man, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will not be, the load will be as *intolerable* as it is uncalculable. *Locke.*

His awful preference did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Drake.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing; the line of long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the opposite long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top the Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Locke.*

2. Bad beyond endurance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree of bad endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one kind of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the power of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excess. *Locke.*

To **INTO'NS**. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To include in a sacred monument; to bury.

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which odours notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own precious blood should be *intombed*. *Locke.*

Isn't his predominance or the day's flame,
That darkness does the face of earth entomb. *Shelley.*

Mighty hero's more majestic shades,
And youths intombed before their father's eyes. *Drake.*

To **INTONATE**. *v. a.* [*intonare*, Lat.] To thunder.

INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. *from intonare*.] The act of thundering.

To **INTONE**. *v. n.* [*from intone*, or rather from *intone*, French.] To make a flow protracted note.

So swells each wind-pipe; and all men to ads
Harmonious twang. *Locke.*

To **INTORT**. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist; to wind; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that figure diverse parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland *into* but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Locke.*

With reverent hand the king presents the globe,
Which round the *intorted* horns the glistered. *Locke.*

TO INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both,

They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistle, now my ancient muse,
That throng Circian liquor cease to infuse,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots? *De la Fayette.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *D. J. J.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit takes crude but the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuth.*

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [*from* *intoxicare*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *Arbuth.*

That king, being in amity with him, did to burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that belating intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABLE. *adj.* [*intra* *habilis*, Lat. *intractabilis*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obdurate.
To love them who love us is to natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.
By what means ferpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, get together. *Woodward.*

INTRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from* *intractabilis*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [*from* *intractabilis*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquillitas*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jaculations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRASINATIVE. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *cursus*, I run. *Clarke.*

INTRAMUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutabilis*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray.*

TO INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasure.

There is a history in all mens lives,

Figuring the nature of the times decays'd;

The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,

With a near aim, of the main chance of things

As yet not come to life, which in their seeds

And weak beginnings he intresures. *Shakespeare.*

TO INTREACH. *v. a.* [*in* and *trans*, French.]

1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,

Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!

Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,

Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation,

but least of all with children. *Lack.*

2. To break with hollows.

His face

Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care

Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton.*

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRECHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of its editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hannay.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trancher*, to cut;

intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to cut; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air

With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from* *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepidus*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle

Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat

Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidus*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Swift.*

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [*from* *intrepidus*.] Fearlessly; boldly; dauntingly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [*from* *intricare*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Johnson.*

INTRICA. *E. adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hobbes.*

His stile in writing was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Milford.*

TO INTRICATE. *v. a.* [*from* the *adj.* *intricare*.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, *ver* in use.

Alterations of humours have to *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Comden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [*from* *intricare*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of fictions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this dilemma. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [*from* *intricare*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness* that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flam.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Johnson.*

The hero of a comedy is represented vicious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*. *Swift.*

And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

I though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artificial involution of feigned transaction.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

TO INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intrigue*, Fr. *from* the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. *from* *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I define that *intriguer* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Johnson.*

INTRIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from* *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsecus*, French.]

This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Beaumont.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsically* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*. *Watson.*

If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Brady.*

INTRINSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsecal goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsecal* this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd, The more shall its *intrinsecal* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecal* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

INTRINSICATE. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intrica* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled.

Such smiling rogues as these,

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain

Too *intrinsecate* to unloose. *Shakespeare.*

Come, mortal wretch,

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*

Of life at once untie. *Shakespeare.*

To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introducere*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice. This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preferring by theory as well as practice. *Brown.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brown.*

3. To produce; to give occasion. Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives. INTRODUCTER. *n. f.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. The beginning of the Earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from their example, reformed among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introducere*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter. INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introdutivus*, French; from *introduce*.]

Serving as the means to something else. The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introduction* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introduce*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductionary* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introduction*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Latin.]

1. The act of sending in.

If fight be caused by *introduction*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacock.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *introduction* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obdurate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *introduction* with such an estate. *Black.*

To INTROMITT. *v. a.* [*intromittit*, Latin.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Black.*

Glass in the window *intromittit* light without cold to enter in the room.

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sort of rays, and *intromittit* or transmit other sorts. *Black.*

To INTROSPICIT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are caused by man. *Black.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my conscience, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Black.*

INTROVENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarcely any condition which is not exhausted and exhausted, from the commixture of *introvent* motion, either by violence or conquest. *Black.*

To INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrude*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakespeare.*

The Jewish religion was yet in politics in; and therefore this might be enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring to naught from the same hand of omnipotence. *Black.*

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship *intrudes* on your repose, and comes that late

'I greet you with the tidings of success. *Shakespeare.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we sleep them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Black.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his bodily sense. *Galatians.*

To INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the words up in a bull-hic, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Black.*

INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces his way into company or affairs without right or welcome.

And the hounds Should drive upon the new transformed limbs, Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakespeare.*

Go, bale *intruder*! over-weaning slave! Below thy fawning smiles on equal masters. *Shakespeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the position, say the minority of the herd: they knew those laws were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Black.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn To know your baldest, and your bread alien? *Black.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all *intruders* and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Black.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Black.*

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, French; *intrudere*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fill you very many excellent strains, which have been just set by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Black.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon *intrusion*, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Black.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill With loath'd *intrusion*. *Black.*

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*? Were not my orders that I should be private? *Black.*

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your notice. *Black.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and to stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Black.*

To INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To trust with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Black.*

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner that none of the duke's officers were intrusted with the knowledge of it.

Receive my counsel, and securely move;

Intreat thy fortune to the pow'r's above;

Are not the lives of thrice, who draw the sword

In Rome's defence, *intusa* to our care?

He composed his bullet-sown, and at the time appointed

went to intrust it to the hands of his confidant.

INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intueri*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. Used commonly of mental view.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had surely passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that intuition had mercy on him.

Government of the Tongue.

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple intuition of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident.

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object. All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is inferrible.

Discourse was then almost as quick as intuition.

He tried single virtues did survey,

By intuition in his own large breast.

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitiva*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without any intervention of reason. Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called intuitive knowledge.

Those lofty flights of thought, and almost intuitive perception of abstruse notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one and the same person.

2. Seeing, not barely believing. Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come.

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their intuitive intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unfeignable joy and delight, doth set them on work.

The soul receives

Discursive or intuitive.

INTUITIVE. *adv.* [*intuitivemēt*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his.

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps.

INTUMESCENCE. *n. f.* [*intumescens*, French; *intumesco*, Lat.] **INTUMESCENCY.** *n. f.* Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling. According to the temper of the terrous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their intumescencies.

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake.

INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *turgescis*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but inturgescencies caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them.

INTUS. *n. f.* [*intus*, Latin.] Bruise. **TO INTWINE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twill, or wreath together. This opinion, though false, yet intwined with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them.

2. To encompass by circling round it. The vest and veil divine, Which warring foliage and rich flow'r's intwine.

INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.] 1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. He will invade them with troops. Should he in *ade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms.

With dangerous expedition they invade Heaven's, whose high walls fear no assault.

Thy race in times to come Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;

Rome, whose ascending tow'r's shall heav'n invade,

Involving earth and ocean in her shade.

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Involving earth and ocean in her shade.

Encouraged with success, he invades the province of philosophy.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

In *ade* th' inviolable main.

2. To attack; to assault; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and invading one another, they shall not regard their kings.

Thou think it 'is much, that this contentious storm

Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:

But where the greater malady is fix'd,

The lesser is scarce felt.

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;

And virtue may repel, though not invade.

INVADER. *n. f.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither did they, as invaders, land in Ireland.

Their petty

In sharp contest of battle found no aid

Against invaders.

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders.

Were he lost, the naked empire

Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders.

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *in *ade**.

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;

Not dread the bold invader's hand.

Alleen and judgment with strong fancy join,

To call the fair invader in;

My darling favourite inclination, too,

Ally, all conspiring with the foe.

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder. The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders.

INVADENCE. *n. f.* [*invades*, Latin.] Strength; health; force.

INVALID. *adj.* [*invalid*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,

Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew

Invalid, that which thee to doubt it now'd.

TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [*from* *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To invalidate such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged.

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his misrest, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall invalidate all their testimonies.

INVALID. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] One disabled by sickness or hurts. What beggar in the invalids,

With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,

With'd ever decently to die?

INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*, *invalidit*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning. He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want.

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variable*.] Precious above estimation; incalimable. The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing.

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant. Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by (some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars.

The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations.

INVARIABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from* *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy. **INVARIABLELY.** *adv.* [*from* *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly. He, who fleers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him.

INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the full entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of th' Aulonian frame
Shall hear the dreadful rout, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden.*
William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time till now, for one inure length of time, it flows at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Lucie.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

INVASIVE, *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasion* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By galling nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their fowls had made. *Arbutnot.*

INVECTIVE, *n. f.* [*invektio*, Fr. *invechtion*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skillful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of closing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear lo bitter *invektives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So deperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invektives* against the officers. *Shakspeare.*
Calling off the respect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hottest, he fell to bitter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon.*

Whist we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Deay of Piety.*

If we take satire, in the general signification of the word, for an *invektive*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVE, *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invektive* mufe

Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

'Tis most *invektively* he pierceth through

The body of the country, city, court,

Yea and of th' our life; fœcaring that we

Are meer usurpers, tyrants, *Shakspeare.*

TO INVEIGH, *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbutnot.*

INVEIGHER, *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small *herpes* in the face. *Wifemou.*

TO INVEIGLE, *v. a.* [*inveiglo*, Ital. *Minferu*; *avengler*, or *convincer*, French, *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Moll false Ducissa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker fight,

Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Spenser.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakspeare.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense

Of them that pass unweaving by the way. *Milton.*

'Tis right able

To *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of pretence, scattering sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not to *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spettator.*

INVEIGLER, *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Saunders.*

TO INVENT, *v. a.* [*inventer*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hume.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none.
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*

To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment.
Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of wick.

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies.

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a small liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; hence which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Luc.*

Ye skillful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,

By manag'd fire, and late *invented* tricks,
But when long time the wretches thoughts relate,

When want hath set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd.
The ship by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was

launched into the water. *Delancey.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *San.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain face of the words. *Shakspeare.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,

As lean fac'd envy in her loathsome cave.
Hercules's meeting with pleasure and virtue, was moved

by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the best days of philosophy. *Delancey.*

4. To light on; to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,

Or Cybel's frantic rites have made them mad. *Boyle.*

INVENTER, *n. f.* [from *inventor*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Gen.*

2. A forger.

INVENTION, *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Fiction.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*!

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possid'd of to other advantages common to her sisters, and being waded by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer a *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glands to separate this part from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *dottus falsivulvæ*. *Boyle.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lute;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I impart. *Dean.*

4. Forgery.

We hear our bloody cruelties, not consulting
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers

With strange *invention*. *Shakspeare.*

If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly.

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *invention*.

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd; so easily it seem'd

Once found, which yet unsound mind would have thought
Impossible. *Milton.*

INVENTIVE, *adj.* [*inventiv*, Fr. from *invent*.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of *invention*.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and never rest tongues in all matters. *Dean.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived an *inventive* man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Rowe.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart.

That *inventive* head,
Her fatal image from the temple drew,

The sleeping guardians of the castle drew.
The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dean.*

INVENTOR. *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships; your monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear

Of arts that pollish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton.*

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he

To be the *inventor* mis'd. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led to a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,

Shakspeare.

INVENTORIAL. *adv.* [*from inventor*, whence perhaps *inventorial*] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [*inventarius*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,

Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,

The several parcels of his plate. *Shakspeare.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakspeare.*

Who'er looks,

For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,

Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Dunne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew.*

In Perlia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spektator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and estate. *Spektator.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd to my inventory. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame:

The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred floor,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inverse*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garbh.*

INVERSION. *n. f.* [*inversio*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. If he speaks truth, it is upon design, and a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was pass'd amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT. *v. a.* [*invert*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?

And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,

Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn? *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why fullen spring

So long delays her flow's to bear,

And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;

By demonstration Ned can show it:

Happy, could Ned's *inverse* rule

Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embuzzle. Instead of this *convert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knellet's Hist. of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [*from inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To INVEST. *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investis*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. When it has two accusatives it has *in* or *sub* before the thing.

Their gesture sad,

Invest in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,

Presented them unto the gazing moon,

So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invest*

The rising world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;

Invest them with thy loveliest smiles, put on

Thy choicest looks. *Denham.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Haller.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clar.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atter.*

3. To adorn; to grace.

Honour must,

Not accompanied, *invest* him only;

But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine

On all defervors. *Shakspeare.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd

The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold;

For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*

Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakspeare.*

Some great potentate,

Or of the thrones above; such majesty

Invests him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTMENT. *adj.* [*investiti*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as *plafons* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investing* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [*from investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Haller.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Haller.*

To INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigare*, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Haller.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Clype's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytic. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought

Investigation calm, whole silent powers

Command the world. *Thomson.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories: I mean no more translations, but something domestic, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Kale's Essay.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [*an* and *vestim.*] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,

Not of that die which their *investment* wears. *Shakspeare.*

You, my lord archbishop,

Whole see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whole heard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whole learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whole white investments figure innocence,
The dove, and every blest spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the basin and bull's tongue of war? *Shakspeare*

INVERTERACY. *n. f.* [*inverteratus*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obliquity confirmed by time.

The *inverteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison*

2. [In playfick.] Long continuance of a dislike.

INVERTERATE. *adj.* [*inverteatus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear gauds, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inverterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of scripture, or the contrary. *Hobbes*

It is an *inverterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exacerbate it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Obsolete by long continuance.

It is not every fatal violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inverterate* course, and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South's Sermons*

He who writes false honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes hath remedies to an *inverterate* disease. *Dryden*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let slaves grow *inverterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift*

INVERTERATELY. *adv.* [*inverteatus*, Fr. *inverte*, Latin.] To harden or make obdurate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inverted* into many minds. *Bacon*

Let not atheism lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inverted* habit. *Bentley's Sermons*

INVERTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inverterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obliquity confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inverterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Neither the *inverterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke*

INVERTERATION. *n. f.* [*inverteratus*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Levin*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Brown*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, there are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift*

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Spratt*

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

TO INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigor*.] To endure with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the slender side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown*

I have lived in a reign when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper course, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison*

No one can enjoy health without he feel a lightness and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spect.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by a principle of universal charity. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Gentle warmth
Disposes well the earth's all teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips*

INVIGORATION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercise, in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *New*

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincibile*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.]

Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shakspeare*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up to arms. *Kneller's History of the Turks*

The spirit remains *invincible*. *Mon*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with its insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have lasted a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Shakspeare*

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness, insuperableness. *Shakspeare*

INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as you have reced'd, to have ye do so. *Mon*

Invincibly

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *De. of Phil.*

INVOLUBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invicibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *invulnerable*, and thence from harm. *Mon*

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade the *invulnerable* main;
Th' eternal fountains overlap,
And pats at will the bounties deep. *Dryden*

Ye lamps of heav'n I he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Invulnerable pow'rs! adord with dread,
Be all of you adjurd. *Dryden*

This butting, when our author pleases, must and need not be sacred and *invulnerable*. *Locke*

2. Not to be broken.

'He prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love *invulnerable*, and set them in a league of *invulnerable* amity. *Locke*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *invulnerable*. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

'He *invulnerable* founts

In cubick palaces firm advanc'd intire. *Mon*

INVOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *invulnerable*.] Without break, without failure.

The true profession of Christianity *involutely* engages it's followers to do good to all men. *Levin*

Meer acquaintance you have none: you have *involutely* all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *involutely* yours. *Dryden*

INVOLUTELY. *adj.* [*involutely*, Fr. *involutus*, Lat.] Virtually injured; unprotected; unprotected; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *involutely*. *Locke*

But let *involutely* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Dryden*

If the path

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *involutely* separate. *Dryden*

I beg thy pardon.

My love your claim *involutely* features;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth like heav'n's, was kept *involutely*. *Dryden*

INVOLUTELY. *adj.* [*involutely*, Latin.] Impassible; unviolated.

If nothing can oppose his love,
And virtue *involutely* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do.
That brings both love and virtue too. *Shakspeare*

INVOLUTELY. *n. f.* [*involutely*, Fr. from *involute*.] The state of being inviolable; impenetrableness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be impenetrable, *involutely*, their finalness for the reason of their *involutely*. *Locke*

INVISIBLY. *adj.* [*invisibile*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisibly* that hurt me so
And none *invisibly*, but spirits, can go. *Shakspeare*

The threaten fall,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakspeare*

'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught,
Civility not seen from others.
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowliest works.
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all
perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and
consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson*.
It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than
to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible
to himself. *Locke*.
INVISIBLE. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the
light.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham*.
TO INVISCATE. *v. a.* [in and *viscus*, Latin.] To lime; to
intangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a
mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emis-
sion, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown*.
INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, *Fr. invitatio*, Lat.] The act
of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony
and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious invitation took. *Dryden*.
INVITATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Using invitation;
containing invitation.

TO INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]
1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house,
with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Ecclus. i. 39*.
When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as
possible of your coats. *Swift*.

2. To allure; to persuade.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other
Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might invite
some other choice. *Bacon*.

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hath here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton*.

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served
still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety*.
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden*.

TO INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing
pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful councils. *Milton*.

INVITER. *n. f.* [from *invito*.] He who invites.
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters*
and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles*.
Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the
scope of the *inviter*. *Smalbridge*.

Wines and cates the table grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope*.
INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as in-
vites and allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the
business is done. *Decay of Piety*.

TO INVUMBATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To shade; to cover
with shades. *Dick*.

INUUNCTION. *n. f.* [*inuungo*, *inuunctus*, Latin.] The act of
smearing or anointing.

The wife Author of nature hath placed on the rump two
glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and
squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inuunction* of the fea-
thers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Roy*.

INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundatio*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says
Cruce, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow too much way;
And in his wisdom haltes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakespeare*.

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places;
so that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some
few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon*.

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to surp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton*.

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is
winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden*.

The hero next assail'd proud Dowry's head,
And spite of confluent *inundations* spread
With unexampled valour did succeed. *Blackmore*.

N. LXXVIII.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay*.
2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish,
were utterly wasted. *Spenser*.

TO INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to im-
plore; to call upon; to pray to.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invoke* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare*.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton*.

Here rather let me dudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draft of fervile food
Consume me, and oft *invocate* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton*.

INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the ser-
vice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause,
as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable
duty which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not
either presuppose or infer. *Hosier*.

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any
being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress's name. *Shakespeare*.
The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that
of *invocation* in half a line. *Wolfe*.

I will strain myself to breath out this one *invocation*. *Hewel*.
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation*
is divided between the two deities. *Addison*.

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French
word *envoyer*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship,
or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *involue*, French.] To call
upon; to implore; to pray to.

The power I will *involve* dwells in her eyes.
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *involved*. *Milton*.

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior*.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involve*, Latin.]

1. To intrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent;
Leave a finged bottom all *involved*
With fench and smoke. *Milton*.

No man could mis his way to heaven for want of light;
and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by
involving it in darkness. *Decay of Piety*.

In a cloud *involved*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden*.

2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the
contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson*.

3. To entwine; to join.
He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton*.

4. To take in; to catch.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope*.

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may
involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat*.

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson*.

5. To entangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have
no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the
more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke*.

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so
do dubious words puzzle mens reason. *Locke*.

6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some *involve* their fraky folds. *Milton*.

Sylligium is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth,
to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid,
witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke*.

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton*.

INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice;
not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [in and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntarius*,
Latin, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her power's confels. *Dunciad*.

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to such com-
mand of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever ac-
tion is performed without such a thought of the mind, is
called *involuntary*. *Locke*.

But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!

Steals down my cheek the involuntary tear.

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or wrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions.

Glauville.

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the *filly-haw*, sometimes found about the heads of children.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now *is*.

Because they insist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little *involve* their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us.

Hester.

If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith* *involved*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents.

Hester.

That it may no painful work endure,

It is strong labour can itself *involve*.

Spenser.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor.

Spenser.

The forward hand, *involved* to wounds, makes way

Daniel.

Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.

Then cruel, by their sports to blood *involved*

Milton.

Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.

To *involve*

Milton.

Our prompt obedience.

They, who had been most *involved* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together.

Clarendon.

We may *involve* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury.

Addison.

2. To bring into use; to practise again.

The wanton boy was shortly well recur'd

Of that his malady;

But he soon after fresh again *involved*

Spenser.

His former cruelty.

INVOLVEMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *volv*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the fire it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *involvement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature.

Wotton.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre

Wherein we saw thee quietly *involved*,

Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws

To cast thee up again.

Shakespeare.

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *involved*,

Dryden.

And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INVULSILE. *adj.* [*invulsile*, French; *invulsilis*, Lat.] Uclefs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *invulsile* speculation.

Bacon.

INVULSILITY. *n. f.* [*invulsilitas*, Fr. *invulsibilitas*, Lat.] Uclefsness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent

Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n.

Shakespeare.

Not vainly hope

To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,

That mortal dint none can resist,

Milton.

Vanilla, though by Pallas taught,

By love *invulnerable* thought,

Searching in books for wisdom's aid,

Was in the very search betray'd.

Swift.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.] To inclose with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *involve* themselves strongly.

Spenser.

INWARD. *adj.* [*inward*, Saxon.]

INWARD. *adj.* [*inward*, Saxon.]

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish

more than the outward flesh.

Bacon.

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potentially, though outwards.

Bacon.

Celestial light shines *inward*.

Milton.

2. With inflexion or incurvature; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*.

Dryden.

Pope.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking *outward* we speak and prevail.

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.

Though the road of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not be great abuses lurk in *inward* and absolute privilege.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,

And waste his *inward* gall with deep delight.

To each *inward* part

It shoots invisible.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the thinking

down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward*

structure more plainly.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their fast'n'd I receive'd;

But bent and *inward* to myself again

Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain.

3. Intimate; domestic.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,

An outward honour for an *inward* toil;

And for unfeigned imaginations,

They often feel a world of restless cares.

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels.

Then sacrificing, laid

The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd

On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great

quantity of fat upon their *inwards*.

2. Intimate; near acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a fly fellow was the story;

I know the cause of his withdrawing.

INWARDLY. *adv.* [*from inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church out-

wardly ought to testify.

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord.

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,

In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs.

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,

Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*.

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my *inwardness* and love

Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.] To involve, part. *pass.* [*involvens*, Latin.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,

Involved with an ivy winding trail.

Down they cast

Their crowns, *involved* with amaranth and gold.

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold

Rich tap'stry, stuff'd with *involved* gold.

2. To intwine; to complicate.

The roof

Of thickest covert was *involved* shade.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.] To hide in wood.

He got out of the river, *involved* himself in the balm

lost the marking his footprints.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *volv*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift

Her cunning web, and spread her fabul net,

Involved in foul smock.

This, as an amber drop, *involved* a bee,

Covering discovers your quick foul; that we

May in your through-shine front our hearts through to the

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: it is to be exist

not *involved*, but plainly and perspicuously.

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapis*, Latin, to rush or transport.

This pearl the gave me I do feel't and feel't

And though 'tis wonder that *enrap* me thus

Yet 'tis not madnefs.

For if such holy fong

Enrap our fancy long,

Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

Camus, reverend sir, went footing flow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Inwreath with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that fanguine flower inwreath'd with woe. *Milton.*
To INWREATH. v. a. [in and wreath.] To furround as with a wreath.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams.

Milton.
Nor lets the palm of peace *inwreath* thy brow.

Themfen.
JOB. n. f. [A law word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a running minister after the *job* is over.

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope.*
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. v. a.

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there fat *jobbing* of the fore.

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their beak. *Tupper.*
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Mason.*

To JOB. v. n. To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
Job's tears. n. f. An herb. *Antiquary.*

JOBBER. n. f. [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

So call it in the fourteen *leas*,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERS' W. n. f. [most probably from *jobber*, Flemish, dull, and *new*, English, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's *jobbers' wits*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. n. f. [from *jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jackry*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wife ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jackey* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. adj. [*joculus*, Latin.] Merry; wagging; given to jest.

If the subject be faced, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Hutton.*

JOCOSELV. adv. [from *jocose*.] Waggingly; in jest; in game. Spondaus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Brown.*

JOCOGENESE. n. f. [from *jocose*.] Wagging; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

JOCULAR. adj. [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; wagging; not serious.

These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Government of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

JOCULARITY. n. f. [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

JOCUND. adj. [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* music charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*

Alexis shun'd his fellow swains
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDLY. adv. [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it, but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *Sant.*

To JOG. v. a. [*schicken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Dunne.*

This said, he *jogged* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition
jogged me out of my pleasing flumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope.*

To JOG. v. n. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakspeare.*

Jog on, jog on the foot-path way,
And merrily take the stile-a.

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakspeare.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;

So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still *jog on* and keep his trot. *Milton.*

Away they trotted together; but as they were *jogging on*,
The wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*.

And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but (sweet Molly Mogg, *Swift:*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. n. f. [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JOGGLE. v. n. To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JOHNAPPLE. n. f.

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mertimer.*

To JOIN. v. a. [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Wo unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiah.*

Join them one to another into one flock.
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Ezekiel.*

2. To couple; to combine.

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n's, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.

When thy *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Samuel.*
They shoud with resolute minds set down themselves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knellet's Hist. of the Turks.*

5. To associate.

Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot.
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah.*

6. To unite in one ad.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly *vow* to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. v. n.

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.
Julius's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Adm.*
2. To close; to clasp.
Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakespeare.*
Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*
4. To become confederate.
When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus.*
Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Maccabees.*

Ev'n you yourself

Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Lodge.*

JOINDER. n. f. [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joining of your hands. *Shakespeare.*

JOINER. n. f. [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon.*

JOINERY. n. f. [from *joiner*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. n. f. [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies and asthma's, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*

I continued well, till I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they lifted, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they might; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, plained. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was out of *joint*. *Genesis.*
My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of *joint*. *Herbert.*

7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is out of *joint*, oh cursed sight!

That ever I was born to fet it right. *Shakespeare.*

JOINT. adj.

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*
Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Lodge.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheirsses* or *coheirsses*.

The fun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Denne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*
In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could find troops. *Addison.*

To JOINT. v. a. (from the noun.)

1. To join together in confederacy.

The times

Made friends of them, *joining* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the feed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryd.*

3. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *jointed* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JOINTED. adj. [from *joint*.] Fall of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high

The *jointed* herbage shoots.

JOINTER. n. f. [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly flat: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly straight, when a joint is to be shot. *Mason.*

JOINTLY. adv. [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*.

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church.

The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Madrigal's Franklin.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JOINTRESS. n. f. [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,

Th' imperial *jointress* of this waltke state,
We've taken now to wife.

JOINTSTOCK. n. f. [*joint* and *stock*.] A stock made not unity

by infection of the feet, but by inferring one part in another.
He rides the wild mare with the boys, and *joint* upon *joint* stocks, and wears his boot very smooth like some of the legs of the leg.

Could that be eternal which they had from a rock *joint*, and perhaps the other piece of it a *joint* stock.

He used to lay chairs and *joint* stools in their way, that they might break noses by falling.

JOINTURE. n. f. [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a

wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,

With her dow'r'y shall be counterpois'd.

The old counts of Desmond, who lived in 1546, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond then.

There's a civil question us'd of late,

Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's the property? You see it alter,

Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,

Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. n. f. [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or joists, because of the brittleness.

The kettle to the top was hoist,

And there flood fasten'd to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beam of a flooring.

JOKE. n. f. [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*! *Pope.*

Inexorable death shall level all.

Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *jest* in a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing in a man and publick persecutions?

To JOKE. v. n. [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,

Of asses, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chaff. *Go.*

JOKER. n. f. [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry

joker, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Denne.*

JOLE. n. f. [*gaulle*, French; *crol*, Saxon.]

1. The lace or check. It is seldom used but in the phrase

check by *jole*.

Follow I say, I'll go with thee check by *jole*. *Shak.*

And by him in another hole.

Afflicted Ralpho, check by *jole*. *Hobbes.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a poor *l'art* *Coler.*

With divine go check by *jole* with him.

Your wan complexion, and your thin joints, faster. *Dryden.*

2. The head of a fish.

A falcon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;

The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:

Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!

Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jole*. *Pope.*

Red-speckled trout, the falcon's silver *jole*, *Go.*

The jointed lobster, and univalv' foale.

To JOLL. v. a. [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Hanficat

Howe'er their hearts are fever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together like any deer i' th' herd.

The torticoles envied the easiness of the frogs, 'till they saw them *joll*ed to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Estr.*
JOL'LY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly emperors, *jolly* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryden.*

JOL'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.
Matter of mirth enough, though they were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent

To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*. *Spenser.*

JOL'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]

JOL'LVITY. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sid.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*.

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be *Spenser.*

Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*. *Shakspeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game, *Milton.*

To luxury and riot, feast and dance.

Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *Saunders.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste

In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping

In the midst of mirth and *jollity*. *Addison.*

JOL'LY. *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntmen, come

Our lusty English. *Shakspeare.*

O nightingale!

Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,

While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*;

Nought so bad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;

But free from punishment, as free from sin,

The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,

Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves, *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a *florid*, *jolly* white and red, yet upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

JOL'T. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

In such a contrivance every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbutnot.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could wait you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift to Gay.*

JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbutnot.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

JOL'THEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fit on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'st not read. *Shakspeare.*

Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must have had either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Greus.*

JONQUILLE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil.

The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. *Müller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,

Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,

Low beat and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*

Of potent fragrance. *Thomson.*

JORDEN. *n. f.* [*zōon sterētū*, and *ben, receptaculum*.] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberly breeds flies like a loach. *Shak.*

'Tis his China *jorden* led the chief of o'ercome

Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JOSAPH. *Flowers.* *n. f.* A plant. *Antyworth.*

N° LXXVIII.

To **JOSTLE.** *v. a.* [*joster*, French.] To jostle; to rush against.

JOT. *n. f.* [*lōtra*.] A point; a title; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,

Amendment ready still at hand did wait,

To pluck it out with pinners fiery hot.

That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jet*. *Syfer.*

Go, Eros, fend his treasure after, do it;

Detain no *jet*, I charge thee. *Shakspeare.*

Let me not stay a *jet* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shak.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jet*;

Forbear it therefore; give your cause to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jet* of blood;

The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

I argue not

Against heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jet*

Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer

Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jet* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jet* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jet* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, flack o'er your rugged looks,

Be bright and *jovial*, 'mong your guests. *Shakspeare.*

Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakspeare.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon.*

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the *jest* that charm'd the brightly crowd,

And made the *jovial* table laugh to loud,

To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JOV'IALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

JOV'IALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

JOUSANCE. *n. f.* [*rejouissance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,

As thou wert wont, songs of some *jousance*;

'Thy muse too long lumbereth in forrowing,

Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

JOURNAL. *adj.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phoebus set to steep

His fiery face in billows of the west,

And his faint floods water'd in ocean deep,

Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Spenser.*

Ever twice the sun has made his *journal* greeting

To th' under generation, you shall find

Your safety manifested. *Shakspeare.*

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;

But not so citizen a wanton, as

To seem to die ere sick; so, please you, leave me;

Suck to your *journal* courtly; the breach of custom

Is breach of all. *Shakspeare.*

JOURNAL. *n. f.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward.*

Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamkar. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *n. f.* [*journee*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,

Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*

Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce the sun

Hath finish'd half his *journey*.

2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the hories of the enemy,

In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakspeare.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He 's in the promis'd *journey* bids prepare

The smooth hair'd hories and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burton.*

Light

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journeys* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen.
The greatest prince, the brightest queen.
To *JOURNAY*. v. n. [from the noun.] To travel; to pass
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor.
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,
I will give it you.
Make thee two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the
journeying of the camps.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love defend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the
day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my
ears very well, to make them inure to keep open.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*.
Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon
the ground.
JOURNEMAN. n. f. [*journee*, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A
hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by
the day, though now by statute it is extended to those like-
wise that covenant to work in their occupation with another
by the year.

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought
some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made
them well.
I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen*
under me to furnish the rest of the nation.

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn
journeymen to old Lewis Baboon.
JOURNWORK. n. f. [*journee*, French, and work.] Work
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the gerdoun of his rage!
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the best work *journeymen*.
Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeymen* for thee?
And set thee a task with subornation,
To flitch up sale and sequestration.
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeymen* to her
neighbours.

JOUST. n. f. [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.
It is now written less properly *joust*.
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joust* and tournament.

JOUST. v. n. [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt.
All who since
Fought in Alpramont or Montaban.

JOULET. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from *boteler*, as making a
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.
See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled *jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.

JOULIER. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from *jolier*.]
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call
jouters.
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call
jouters.

JOY. n. f. [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]
1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; ex-
ultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the
present, or assured approaching possession of a good.
There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy*
could not then itself modest enough without a badge of bit-
terness.

There should not be such heaviness in their distraction, as
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation.
The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vani-
shing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and
plays upon the surface of the soul.

2. Gaity; merriment; festivity.
The roots with *joy* relound:
And Hymen, in Hymen, rung around.

3. Happiness; felicity.
My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I with you all the *joy* that you can with.
Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine;
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.

Almeida, smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest.

The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glittering like a star, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wilder her joys
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ.

4. A term of fondness.
Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you?

To *JOY*. v. n. [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to
exult.

Sometimes *I joy*, when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow fits,
I will make my woes a tragedy.

I cannot *joy*, until I be reliev'd
Where our right valiant father is become.
He will *joy* over thee with fingering.
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of Is-
rael.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of *Thou*, he said
his spirit was refreshed by you.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joys* the
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he *joys* the
less.

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall free thee
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve.

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free.

To *JOY*. v. a.

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
Like as they love or hate; like as they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and her
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister.

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main.

3. [*Jouis de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.
Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.
Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown.

JOYANCE. n. f. [*joiance*, old French.] Gaity; festivity.
Bring home with you the glory of her game;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity.

There him rests in riotous substance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*.

JOYFUL. adj. [*joy* and *full*.]
1. Full of *joy*; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents
glad of heart.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God.
Sometimes it has of before the cause of *joy*.
Six brave companions from each ship we left:
With sails outspread we by the wind were left.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.
JOYFULLY. adv. [from *joyful*.] With *joy*; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.
Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fix:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by.

The good Christian considers pain only as necessary passages
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of
fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and *joyfully*
blest, prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as if
he has long impatiently expected it.

JOYFULNESS. n. f. [from *joyful*.] Gladness; *joy*.
Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*,
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things thou
enjoyest.

JOYLESS. adj. [from *joy*.]
1. Void of *joy*; feeling no pleasure.

A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyful*.

With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow.

2. It has sometimes of before the object.
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:
Forfeats his food, and, pining for the last,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grafts. *Dryd.*

3. Giving no pleasure.
A joyless, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shaksp.*
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton.*

The pure in heart hath fed God; and if any others could
so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence,
it surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Dryd. of Piety.*
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food.
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*

- Jo'yous. adj. [joyous, French.]*
1. Glad; gay; merry.
Mott *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend no less *joyous* deem.
'Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beats, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryden.*
Falt by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *Spenser.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs. *Dryd.*

IRACUNDIA. n. f. [An Indian plant.]
Specacunda is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,
dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought
from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on
the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brazils.
The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Specacunda*
was in the middle of the last century first brought into
Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysenteries,
a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in too large doses. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRASCIBLE. adj. [irascibilis, low Latin; irascibilis, French.]
Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and
the conspicuous distractions the crafts of the liver. *Brown.*
I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued
by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-
culties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. n. f. [Fr. ira, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.
She lik'd not his desire;

Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' ire. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shaksp.*
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd,
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his ire. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
'Till the last slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*

IRISFUL. adj. [ire and full.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *irisful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shaksp.*

By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *irisful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shaksp.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *irisful* guise. *Fairfax.*
In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,
And madnes laughing in his *irisful* mood. *Dryden.*

IRISFULLY. adv. [from ire.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.
Beside the solary *iris*, which God shew'd unto Noah, there
is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.
When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10; and the breadth of the
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine. *Milton.*
IRK. v. a. [irk, work, Islandick.] This word is used only
imperfectly, it *irks me*; *mihi parva est*, it gives me pain; or,
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,
tædet, it irks.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shaksp.*
IRKSOME. adj. [from irk.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing. *Shaksp.*

I know the *irk* is an *irksome* bawling fool. *Shaksp.*
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erit was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*
For not to *irk* me toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing *irksome* as general discourses, especially
when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that
illustrious body. *Swift.*
IRKSOMELY. adv. [from irksome.] Wearisomely; tediously.
IRKSOMENESS. n. f. [from irksome.] Tedioufness; wearisomeness.

IRON. n. f. [bairn, Welsh; iroen, iren, Saxon; isern, Euse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in soils,
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dea-
craft. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper: when
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capab-
le of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolick salt,
a vitriolick earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spe-
cific gravity of iron is to water as 7532 is to 1000. It is
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.
Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places, but
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of
the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die,
he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a load-
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.

In a piece of *iron ore*, of a ferruginous colour, are several
thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Locke.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron slag* in various parts
of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*

Iron stone lies in strata.
I treated of making *iron work*, and steel work in general. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box
iron, or smoothing iron.

Iron of a doil, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, their base slaves,
Ere yet the light be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shaksp.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *iron*. *Psalms.*
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with
fish-spears? *Jeb.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.
The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms, Common Prayer.*

IRON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In iron walls they deem'd me not secure.
Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell.

Shakeſp.

Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not
polite, but as if powdered with iron dust.

Shakeſpeare.

Poll-cats and weelds do a great deal of injury to warrent:
the way of taking them is in hutches, and iron traps.

Woodward.

2. Refembling iron in colour.

A piece of ſtone of a dark iron grey colour, but in ſome
parts of a ferruginous colour.

Woodward.

Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright.

Woodward.

3. Harſh; fever; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron age, for an age of hardſhip and wickedneſs. Theſe ideas may be found more or leſs in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting ſtill behind,
Alſit the throne of th' iron ſcepter'd king.

Craſhaw.

O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the ſoul of Orpheus ſing
Such notes as warbled to the ſtrings,
Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheeks,
And made hell grant what love did ſeek.

Milton.

In all my iron years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a ſtain of diſhonour.

Rowe.

Love crush the nations with an iron rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the ſcourge of God.

Pope.

4. Indifſoluble; unbroken.

Ruth Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſuff'ring by irriſcuous ſleep,
Impudent: him death's iron ſleep oppreſs.

Philips.

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converſe with iron witted fools,
And unrecipſive boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes.

Shakeſp.

To IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.

2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *adj.* [ironique, Fr. from irony.] Expreſſing one thing

and meaning another; ſpeaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be compriſed all ironical miſtakes, or

expreſſions receiving inverted ſignifications.

Brown.

I take all your ironical civilities in a literal ſenſe, and ſhall

expect them to be literally performed.

Swift.

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from ironical.] By the uſe of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the
wiſeſt man of Greece, which he would turn from himſelf
ironically, ſaying, there could be nothing in him to verify the
oracle, except this, that he was not wiſe, and knew it; and
others were not wiſe, and knew it not.

Bacon.

The dean ironically grave,

Still flum'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave.

Swift.

IRONMONGER. *n. f.* [iron and mangel.] A dealer in iron.IRONWOOD. *n. f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſopomprous as to ſink in water. It grows in America. *Rob. Gray.*IRONWORT. *n. f.* [jilicites, Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated

flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whole upper lip or beard is
divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal,
attended, as it were, by four embryos; which afterward turn
to ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in an huſk, which before was
the flower-cup: to theſe marks muſt be added, the flowers
growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut
like a cleft, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Mill.*

IRONY. *adj.* [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but
imaginary: it is not ſtrange if the iron chains have more
ſolidity than the contemplative.

Hemond.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitri-
olick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put
into the ſpring; and depoſite, in lieu of the iron particles car-
ried off, copper particles.

Woodward.

IRONY. *n. f.* [ironie, Fr. ironie.] A mode of ſpeech in
which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bling, bling*
was a holy man.

So gave a body, upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not
deal in irony, or explain their meaning by contraries.

Swift.

IRRADIANCE. *n. f.* [irradiance, French; irradiation, Latin.]IRRADIANCY. *n. f.* [irradiance, French; irradiation, Latin.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranſluſcency, the irradiancy
and ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in
this.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? Or do they mix
Ira iane? virtual, or immediate touch?

Milton.

To IRRADIATE. *v. a.* [irradiare, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that theſe opacous bodies do not
blind the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary
diffuſion through the whole place it irradiates, he can have no

difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where
mingled with light.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one
irradiates and puts a circle of glory about the head of him
upon whom it deſcends.

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celeſtial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all muſt from thence
Purge and diſperſe.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt diſſe, influence, irradiate, and
put thoſe more ſimple parts of matter into motion.

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtore

Our ſhines irradiate, or imblaze the floor.

IRRADIATION. *n. f.* [irradiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body it ſhould diſſe away the air, which is
likewiſe a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the ſphere
of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is
found.

The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or
anſwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a radi-
miſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and ideally from
every one.

IRRADIATION. *n. f.* [irradiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of derivation and immediate union of the in-
telligible objects to the underſtanding, are ſometimes divine
and ſupernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation.

IRRADIATION. *n. f.* [irradiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; without the diſ-
courſive faculty.

Thus began

Outrage from liſtels thoughts; but diſcord firſt,
Daughter of ſin, among th' irrational
Death introduc'd.

He hath ear'n, and lives,
And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons and diſcours;
Irrational 'till then.

2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon.

Since the brain is only a part tranſmiſſent, and the ho-
mours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive at
the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from ra-
tional an application.

I ſhall quietly ſubmit, not wiſhing ſo irrational a thing as
that every body ſhould be deceived.

IRRATIONALITY. *n. f.* [from irrational.] Want of reaſon.

IRRATIONALLY. *adv.* [from irrational.] Without reaſon;
abſurdly.

IRRECLIMABLE. *adj.* [from irclimable.] Not to be
claimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obſtinate, irclimable, proſtituted enemies, we ſhall
expect their calumnies will continue.

IRRECONCILABLE. *adj.* [irreconcilable, Fr. from irconcilable.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed.

Wage eternal war,

Irreconcilable to our grand foe.

A weak unequal faction may animate a government, but
when it grows equal in ſtrength, and irreconcilable by neceſ-
ſity, it cannot end without ſome cruſh.

There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another,
that are not united in their affection to you.

Not to be made conſiſtent. It has uſe of it.

As ſhe was ſtrictly virtuous herſelf, ſo ſhe always per-
fect conſtruction upon the words and actions of her ſer-
vants, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of
honesty and decency.

Since the ſenſe I oppoſe is attended with ſuch great irre-
concilable abſurdities, I preſume I need not offer any thing further
in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other.

His eſſential power of gravitation or attraction is irre-
concilable to the atheiſt's own doctrine of a chaos.

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſun is wholly un-
countable, and irreconcilable to any ſyſtem of ſcience.

IRRECONCILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from irreconcilable.] Inap-
pability to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [from irreconcilable.] In a manner
not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. *adj.* [non reconcilié.] Not reconciled.

A ſervant dies in many irreconcilable iniquities.

IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [non recoverabilis.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is irrecoverable: the moment
juſt fled by us, it is impoſſible to recall.

Not to be remedied.

The irrecoverable loſs of ſo many livings of principal
value.

It concerns every man, that would not write away in
fool, and fool himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, with an
greateſt ſeriousneſs to enquire.

IRRECOVERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from irrecoverable.] Inap-
pability to be recovered.

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.] In a manner
not admitting recovery.

IRRECOVERABLELY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.] In a manner
not admitting recovery.

IRRECOVERABLELY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.] In a manner
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IRRECOVERABLELY. *adv.* [from irrecoverable.] In a manner
not admitting recovery.

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark, amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse;
Without all hope of day. *Milton.*

The credit of the Exchequer is irrecoverably lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be irreducible into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY. *n. f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and irrefragable the evidences of Christianity must be; they who refuted them would refute every thing. *Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFUTABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *adj.* [*irregulus*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.] 1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire, *Prior.*
Howe'er *irregular* his fire.

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentric and *irregular*, yet not well to be refuted or quitted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *virtue*.

IRREGULARITY. *n. f.* [*irregularitas*, Fr. from *irregular*.] 1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its orderly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison.*

3. Inordinate practice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Reyers.*

IRREGULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From cast to well *irregularly* haul'd,
First left on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden jun.*

Your's is a foul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Lodge.*

IRREGULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

IRRELATIVE. *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* femininities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IRRELIGION. *n. f.* [*irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Ragers.*

IRRELIGIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligiens*, Fr. in and *religiens*.] 1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligiens* Moor. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligiens* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligiens*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any feud, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let

pass as needless to be confuted with, we judge it profane, im-
pious, and *irreligiens* to think. *Hewer.*

Might not the queen's donelicks be oblig'd to avoid swear-
ing, and *irreligiens* profane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligiens*.] With impiety; with *irreligion*.

IRREMEABLE. *adj.* [*irremediabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pais'd on, and took th' *irremediabile* way. *Dryden.*

IRREMEDIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediabilis*, Fr. in and *remediabilis*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediabile* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath call'd upon them. *Hobbes.*

A steady hand, in governing of military affairs, is more requisite than in times of peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediabile*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediabile* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Lodge.*

IRREMEDIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediabile*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor.*

IRREMISSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissibile*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irremissibile*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibility* of the sin. *Hammond.*

IRREMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *removeo*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He's *irremovable*,
Reli'd to for flight. *Shakespeare.*

IRREMOVED. *adj.* [in and *removui*.] Void of honour.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To fluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irremov'd* shame. *Spenser.*

IRREPARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure. *Scotspeare.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable*.
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

The slavery of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garrick.*

IRREPARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Bayle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby the world be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to *het. des. of Paris*.

IRREPLEVIABLE. *adj.* [in and *replevo*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. *adj.* [in and *repraesent*.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Silvius Ject.*

IRREPROACHABLE. *adj.* [in and *reproachabilis*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPROACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreprochabilis*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVABLE. *adj.* [in and *reprovable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistibilis*.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be asfixt to gratitude. *Hammond.*

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistibilis*, Fr. in and *resistibilis*.] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indu'd with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all afflictions, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit consoling with reason. *Hobbes.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milnes.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy will being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Watson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Locke.*

Won by the charm
Of goodness *irresistible*, the blash'd consist. *Thomson.*

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* ways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.
Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers*.

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irrefutable; refutable.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistible* flame

Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,

They can to gazing multitudes give law,

Convert the fawning, and the rebel awe. *Graville*.

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious (al armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUBLENES. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolvet*.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak *irresolutely* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [from *irresolus*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare*.

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom

To enter. *Milton*.
To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.

So Myrrah's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *irresolutio*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon*.

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers*.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond*.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retriev*.] Not to be repaired; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extradition, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Dryden of Pity*.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence whereunto humility can never stand.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the strict scrutiny of the ignorant and irreligious. *Watts*.

Witness the *irreverent* son

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame

Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,

Servant of servants, on his vicious race,

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in

common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue.

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too warm an ear

into my verses, through my inactivity, let that answer

be answerable for them. *Watts*.

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to do the gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *revers*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be proclaimed before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence pronounced. *Ex*.

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great title in this church, at which so many myriads of solidarians have bled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a mass of true opinions. *Hewel*.

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,

And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocably*,

That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.

Firm and *irrevocably* is my doom,

Which I have paid upon her.

Thar which is past is gone and *irrevocably*, dissipated

do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Shakespeare*.

The second, both for pity renewed,

And puerile deeds, a promise shall receive

Irrevocable, that his regal throne

For ever shall endure. *Milton*.

By her *irrevocable* fate,

War shall the country waste and change the face. *Dryden*.

The other victor flame a moment flood,

Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;

For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light

Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,

And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the *irrevocably*

irrevocably extinguished. *Watts*.

IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to water, to water.

The heat, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and liquefy the members. *Watts*.

A bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,

Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*

Their dry lur'd tongues. *A. Pope*.

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Watts*.

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap

Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her floor. *Milton*.

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus* for *ser*.

With Elenor

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought

'T' exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep. *Pope*.

Insipid! him death's iron sleep oppress.

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [*irrigatio*, Latin; *irrigation*, French.] The act of

laughing at another.

This person, by his indelicate and unamiable *irrigation* and

expunging of his father, incurs his indignation and exile. *Watts and Newton's History*.

TA IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earth, speaking to the freeholders in impetuous language, did not *irritate* the people. *Watts*.

His power at court could not qualify him to go through out

that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the

church, who, having the reins in his hand, could direct them

according to his own humour and indirection, and was

thought to be the more ready to *irritate* his cholerous

fiction. *Clarendon*.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.
Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enrage.
Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*
When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*
Rous'd

By dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Tomson.*

IRRITATION. *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRUPTION. *n. f.* [*irruptio*, Fr. *irruption*, Latin.]

1. The act of anything forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too suddenly,

To utter what will come at last too soon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholic blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Aldison.*

IS. [*yr*, Saxon. See *TA BE*.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
He that is God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47.*
Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jeremiah.*

My thought, whose murder yet it but fantastical,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in fumes; and nothing is,
But what it is not. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by 'i'.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare.*

ISABELLA. *Colour. n. f.* A kind of colour. *Anyasseth.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [*ischyus*, *ischyadick*; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

ISCHURY. *n. f.* [*ischyria*, *ischy* and *uria*, urine; *ischuria*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. f.* [*ischure'tique*, Fr. from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISM. [*yr*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Danish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *foolish*; *manly*, *manly*; *regal*, *regal*.

ISICLE. *n. f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; *yr*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
Do you know this lady?

—The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;

Those are not limbs for *isicles* to rear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'S. *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*; that is, matter congealed into glass; *ichthyosella*, Latin.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin shreds like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the catilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon; it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Borithness, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the innelins of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrustating diet, as all vitid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Flyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Martimer.*

ISINGLASS Stone. *n. f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Mulcovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Appennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns. *Hill.*

ISLAND. *n. f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isla*, Italian; *island*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water. He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Some faster world in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier island in the wat'ry waste,
Island of bliss! amid the subject seas. *Johnson.*

ISLANDER. *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *islander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunatics, or the moon's men. *Comel.*

Your dinner, and the generous islanders

By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare.*

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhoipatable; those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Aldison.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boit'rous as their seas;

The native islanders alone their care,

And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. f.* [*isle*, French; *isula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

It is not an easy matter

To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the infatuation of this noble duke
In the feat royal of this famous isle? *Shakespeare.*

The dreadful fight

Between a nation and two whales I write:

Scar'thin'd with pore I sing, advent'rous toil,

And how these monsters did disarm an isle. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isla*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding isles and intermingled graves,

Black melancholy fits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n. f.* [*iso*, *περι*, and *μετρον*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. f.* [*isofele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. f.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the issues from death. *Psalms.*

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life. *Proverbs.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an issue out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that issue of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fine issues. *Shakespeare.*

If I were ever fearful

To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,

Whereof the execution did cry out

Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear

Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare.*

But let the issue confident prove

To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax.*

If things were call upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the issues of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy.

Our present condition is better for us in the issue, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Emilyp.*

4. Tissue.

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preferred Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a truce and prosperous issue. *Sidon.*

What issue of my love remains for me!

How wild a passion works within my breast!

With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty.

Sequel deduced from premises.

5. I am to pray you not to strain my speech

To gloss *issue*, nor to larger reach,

Than to supposition. *Shakespeare.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wifeman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Since that the trust *issue* of thy throne,

By his own interdiction stands accurs'd.

Nor where Absalon kings thy issue guard,

Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd

'True paradise, under the Ashup line

By Nilus' head. *Milton.*

This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,

Was blest with no male issue to succeed. *Dryden.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confute with this hypothesis. *Lacks.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Covel.*

To *Issue*. v. n. [from the noun; *issue*, Fr. *uissire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Exek. xlvii. 1.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out

a gummy juice. *Ralegh.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave.

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderers head,

Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*

Haste, arm your Ardians, *issue* to the plain;

With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd* from the grove behind,

A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;

Straight *issue* through the fides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacians stand,

And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt

beget, shall they take away. *2 King. xx. 18.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

Their altarsages *issu'd* out of the offerings made to the altar,

and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe.*

5. To run out in lines.

It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To *Issue*. v. a.

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.

If the council *issu'd* out any order against him, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,

A mansion proper for a mourning god:

Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees

To rivets, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issueth* out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest's unloosen prevents their care.

They constantly wait in court to make a due return to the judge shall *issue* forth. *Task.*

ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Highgate, as dying *issueless*.

I have done sin;

For which the heav'n, taking angry note,

Have left me *issueless*.

ISTHMUS. *n. f.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining a peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnable fortified.

The north side of the Assyrian empire stretched notched to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian sea. *Herodotus in Langes.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!

Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise

Up betwix two eternities,

Yet can'st not wave nor wind fallain;

But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Clara.*

Our church of England stands as Conant between *isthmus*, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, who will be at once upon it.

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to furnish the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution.

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,

A being darkly wile, and rudely great.

IT. *pronoun.* [Int. Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. Nothing can give that to another which it hath not received. *Branches, aged, &c.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop to low?

I know it cannot. *Cap.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,

Thou who master art of it. *Calp.*

His son, it may be, dreads no harm;

But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Fenn.*

The time will come, it will, when you shall lose

The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?

Imagine that which you would most deplore,

And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in conclusions!

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Alfred.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, that would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an accident and good being, that formed it that particular way and choice.

The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imperfections of pedantry.

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or state.

How is it with our general?

Even so

As with a man by his own aims impos'd,

And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,

That tractable obedience is a slave

To each incented will. *Shakespeare.*

4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.

He rallied, and again fell to 't;

For catching foe by nearer foot,

He lifted with such might and strength,

As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Herbert.*

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure.

The Lacedaemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tickling up their children, and yet starve their minds.

A mole crouches it not on the ground, like the ant or maggot, but lives under the earth.

Whether the charmer finer it, or faints it, If folly grows romantic, I must point it.

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or really to persons. Let us assist him,

Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:

It is a peerless knifman. *Shakespeare.*

Do, child, go to it grandam, child :
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him.

Shakespeare.

7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. 'Tis his mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ity* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by ?

—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word

Macduff is fled to England.

Shakespeare.

'Tis I, that made thy widows.

Shakespeare.

'Tis these that early taint the female foul.

Pope.

ITCH. *n. f.* *zicpa*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overpreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopos have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and liberty

Creep in the minds and narrow of our youths,
That gaint the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, idles, bins.

Shakespeare.

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch,
whereof thou canst not be healed.

Deuteronomy.

As if divinity had catch'd

Hudibras.

The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd.

Hudibras.

2. The infection of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, put
us upon shifting.

L'Esfrance.

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being
thought a divine king.

Dryden.

From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions,
for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways.

Lact.

At half mankind when generous Manlyaves,

All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves :

When universal homage Umbra pays,

All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise.

Pope.

ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.
A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want
of transpiration.

Wifeman.

My tight eye *itches* ; some good luck is near ;

Possibly my Amoryllis may appear.

Dryden.

2. To long ; to have continual desire. This sense appears in
the following examples, though the use of them are equivocal.
Matter shallow, you have yourt If been a great fighter,
though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I
be old, and of peace, it is a sword out, my finger *itches*
to make one.

Shakespeare.

Cassius, you yourself

Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,

To fell and murt your offices for gold.

Shakespeare.

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity
to every mountebank.

Delay of Piety.

All such have still an *itching* to deride,

And fain would be upon the laughing side.

Pope.

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article
is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. f.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration,
though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by
his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.

Shakespeare.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have
one *item* more of mine : if knowledge can be found, I must
lose that which I thought I had, that there is none.

Glanv.

2. A hint ; an innuendo.

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*iter*, Latin.]

1. To repeat ; to utter again ; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the palms especially familiar unto all :
this is the very cause why we *iterate* the palms often than any
other part of Scripture besides ; the cause wherefore we inure
the people together with their minister, and not the minister
alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth.

Hosk.

If the one may monthly, the other may daily be *iterated*.

Hosk.

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their
memories served instead of books ; whereof the imperfections
being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting
them in mind : in which respect we see how many times one
thing hath been *iterated* into the bell and wrist.

Hosk.

'Tis king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent
new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of
his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist
from hostility.

Bacon.

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds ; the one at
distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly,
and the reflection also distinctly : the other in con-

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currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately
upon the original, and so *iterates* it not, but amplifies it.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. To do over again.

Asbes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after
the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Adam took no thought,

Eating his fill ; nor Eve to *iterate*

Her former trespass fear'd, the more to footh

Him with her lov'd society.

Milton.

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterant*, Latin.] Repeating.

Waters, being near, make a current echo ; but being farther
off, they make an *iterant* echo.

Bacon.

ITERATION. *n. f.* *iteration*, French ; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition ;
recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.

Shakespeare.

My husband !

Ay, 'twas he that told me first.

My husband !

What needs this *iteration*, woman ?

I say, thy husband.

Shakespeare.

Iterations are commonly loss of time ; but there is no such
gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question ; for
it chafeth away many a frivolous speech.

Bacon.

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the
receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by
the frequent *iteration* and repetition.

Hammond.

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterant*, French.] Wandering ; not settled.
It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of
iterant tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to
their respective wares.

Addison.

ITERINARY. *n. f.* [*itinerarius*, French] *itinerarius*, Latin.] A
book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*,
for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom.

Addison.

ITINERARY. [*itinerarius*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling ;
done on a journey ; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lin. to the northern parts,
though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress.

Bacon.

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun
applied to things.

Who then shall blame

His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there ?

Shakespeare.

Borrowing for foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom
rich or poor.

Locke.

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilant*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*.

Milton.

JUBILATION. *n. f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat. The act of
declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. f.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Latin.] A
public festivity ; a time of rejoicing ; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung

With *jubilés*, and loud hosanna's fill'd

The eternal regions.

Milton.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing : the recreation
of the judgment, or rejoicing, the *jubilés* of reason.

South.

The town was all a *jubilés* of feasts.

Dryden.

JUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasance ;
agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves,
will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul,
and raise a smile from the most composed tempers.

Brown.

JUDAS Tree. *n. f.* [*filiquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed
above the standard : the head is composed of two petals ; the
pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is
encompassed with the stamina, afterward becomes a long flat
pod, containing several kidney-shaped seeds : to which may
be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the
spring, and is increased by layers.

Mertimer.

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaïze*, low Latin.] To
conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all.

Sandy.

JUDGE. *n. f.* [*juge*, French ; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or
question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right ?

Genesis.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is
God in his holy habitation.

Psalms.

Thou art *judge*

Of all things made, and judgest only right.

Milton.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance
dully : it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as
being the sovereign *judge* of his own art.

Dryden.

12 U

2. One

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away

Unto the judge that begg'd it.

Shakespeare.

A single voice; and that not pass me, but

By learned approbation of the judges.

Shakespeare.

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

How darest thou pride,

As in a lifted field to fight your cause,

Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,

As knightly rites require, not judge to try.

Dryden.

A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,

With the same spirit that his author writ.

Pope.

To JUDGE, *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judicio*, Latin.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me.

Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment.

2 Chronicles.

2. To form or give an opinion.

Behrewe me, but I love her heartily;

For the is wise, if I can judge aright.

Shakespeare.

Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man.

Jo. viii. 15.

Authors to themselves,

Milton.

Both what they judge and what they chuse.

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid.

Dryden.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident.

Lacke.

He proceeds in his enquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely.

Lacke.

3. To discern; to distinguish.

How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud?

Job.

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered?

1 Corinthians.

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging.

Addison.

To JUDGE, *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos shall judge the strife.

Milton.

Then those, whom form of laws

Condemn'd to die, when traitors judge'd their cause.

Dryden.

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.

He shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies.

Psalms.

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

Matthew.

Let no man judge ye in meat or drink.

2 Col. 16.

JUDGE, *n. f.* [*juice*, judge.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges.

King Charles.

They who guide themselves neatly by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined.

Digby.

JUDGMENT, *n. f.* [*judgment*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,

And men have lost their reason.

Shakespeare.

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs.

Lacke.

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high.

Watts.

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

It my suspect be false, forgive me, God;

For judgment only doth belong to thee.

Shakespeare.

3. The act of exercising judgment.

They gave judgment upon him.

2 Kings.

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed

In majesty severe,

And sit in judgment on my soul,

O how shall I appear.

Addison.

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding.

Gloucester.

We shall make a certain judgment what kind of distinction that place was capable of.

Burnet.

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry.

Watts.

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition.

Dennis.

'Tis with our judgment as our watches, none

Go just alike; yet each believes his own.

Pope.

6. Opinion; notion.

I see mens judgments are

A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward

Draw the inward quality after them,

To suffer all alike.

Shakespeare.

When she did think my matter lov'd her well,

She, in my judgment, was as fair as you.

Shakespeare.

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear

His knell rung out, his judgment, he was flur'd

With agony.

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment

against him.

Shakespeare.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free

gift is of many offences unto justification.

Romans.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel

will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our

faith will be so many articles of accusation.

Calvin.

9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,

Touches us not with pity.

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to

interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates

the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as

the mark of divine vengeance.

Calvin.

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him

to the judgment seat.

Acts.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state

Of that integrity which should become it.

Shakespeare.

In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the

poor man needs, but what is his own.

Isaiah.

A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and

judgment seat of the monarch.

Drummond.

11. Judicial laws; statutes.

If ye hearken to their judgments, and keep and do them,

the Lord thy God shall keep upon thee the covenant.

Deut.

12. The last doom.

The dreadful judgment day

So dreadful will not be as was his sight.

Shakespeare.

JUDICATORY, *n. f.* [*judicatus*, Latin.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of

judicatory, would judge worthy of death.

Carleton.

2. Court of justice.

Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and

wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence.

Johnson.

JUDICATURE, *n. f.* [*judicatus*, Fr. *judice*, Latin.] Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's

honour.

Bacon.

If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be

reflected with shame.

Bacon.

In judicatories to take away the trumpet, the scales, the

attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind.

South.

JUDICIAL, *adj.* [*judicialis*, Latin.]

1. Practised in the distribution of public justice.

What government can be without judicial proceedings?

Bacon.

2. Instituted on as a penalty.

The reluctance of those will cause a judicial homicide.

JUDICIALLY, *adv.* [*judicialiter*, Latin.] In the form of legal

justice.

It will behave us to think that we see God's looking on,

and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the

balance of inflexible justice, and passing the same judgment

which he intends hereafter judicially to declare.

Johnson.

JUDICIARY, *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciaire*, Latin.] Relating to judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary altogether,

the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments,

to be made out.

Bacon.

JUDICIOUS, *adj.* [*judicivus*, French.] Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows

The fits o' th' season.

Shakespeare.

Love hath his feat

In reason, and is judicious.

Milton.

To catch favour meaning we apply

And palate call judicious.

Johnson.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for their

discoveries they have left behind them.

Johnson.

JUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* [*judicialiter*, Latin.] Skillfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,

That your least praise is to be regular.

Johnson.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden*.
J. u. n. f. [jigger, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hoftefs of the houle,
 Because she bought *stone jugs* and no feal'd quarts. *Shakep.*
 He fetch'd 'em drink,

Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift*.

To JUGGLE. v. n. [jowler or jowler, Fr. jacari, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Badius*.

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be those *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,

That palter with us in a double fence. *Shakepeare*.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*.

Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakepeare*.

They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,

Disdain'd to flay for friends contents;

Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Hudibras*.

JUGGLER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a

juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson*.

JUGGLER. n. f. [from juggle.]

1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,

As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.

Drug-working forerers that change the mind,

Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,

And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakepeare*.

I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a

man what card he thought. *Bacon*.

Arifteen was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of

Cæsar, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys*.

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostures, do daily delude

them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The *juggler* which another's sight can show,

But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth*.

One who is managed by a *juggler's* fancies he has money in

hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word

or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison*.

What magick makes our money rise,

When dropt into the southern main;

Or do these *jugglers* cheat us? *Swift*.

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,

You thot' of love; what, have you come by night,

And stoll'n my love's heart from him? *Shakepeare*.

I sing no harm

To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Denne*.

JUGGLINGLY. adv. [from jugle.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGGLAR. adj. [juggulum, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *juggular*, through

his neck. *Wifeman*.

JUICE. n. f. [jus, French; jugs, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts*.

Unnumber'd fruits,

A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson*.

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Ben. Johnson*.

An animal whose *juices* are unfound can never be nourished; unfound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot*.

JURCELESS. adj. [from juice.] Dry; without moisture; without *juice*.

Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not with a *juicy* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *Mare*.

When Ercas's spirit blusters fore,

Beware the inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth

Crackle with *juicy* boughs. *Philips*.

JUICINESS. n. f. [from juice.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUICY. adj. [from juice.] Moist; full of juice.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth

herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance. *Bacon*.

Each plant and *juicy* gourd will pluck.

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,

Its tender nonage, leads the spreading boughs

With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips*.

To JUKE. v. n. [jucker, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

2. *Ju'ing*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his truif, that he went *ju'ing* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange*.

JUJUB. } n. f. [Zizyphus, Lat.] A plant whose flower con-

JUJUBES. } sills of several leaves, which are placed circular-

JULAP. n. f. [A word of Arabick original; julapium, low

Lat. julep, Fr.] *Ju'ap* is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not convenient to take alone. *Quincy*.

Behold this cordial *julep* here,

That flames and dances in his crystal bounds

With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton*.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *juleps* and emulsions. *Wifeman*.

JULUS. n. f.

1. *July flower*. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.

2. *Julus*, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Müller*.

JULY. n. f. [Julius, Lat. juillet, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peachment*.

JUMART. n. f. [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke*.

To JUMBLE. v. a. [in Chaucer, jembre, from emblir, French, Siemer.] To mix violently and confusely together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange*.

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture. *Locke*.

Writing is but jult like dice,

And lucky mains make people wise;

Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior*:

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that

all things were at first created, and are continually ordered

for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling

and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* together

by the unguided agitation and rude thrusts of matter.

How tragedy and comedy embrace,

How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope*.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift*.

To JUMBLE. v. n. To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift*.

JUMBLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been enaghted from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville*.

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift*.

JUMENT. n. f. [jument, Fr. jumentum, Lat.] Beast of burthen, *juments*, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

To JUMP. v. n. [jumpen, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. Not the worst of the three but *jump* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakepeare*.

Here, upon this bank and thieve of time,

We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakepeare*:

The herd come *jumping* by me,

And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,

And take me for their fellow citizen. *Dryden*.

So I have seen from Severn's brink

A flock of geese *jump* down together,

Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,

And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift*.

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jump* the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels*.

2. To leap suddenly.

One *Peregrinus* jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him.

We fee a little, perfume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion.

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and jump That I am Viola.

In some fort it jumps with my humour.

But though they jump not on a just account,

Yet do they all confine a Turkish fleet.

Because I will not jump with common spirits,

And rank me with the baib'rous nations.

Herein perchance he jumps not with Lipsius.

Never did trully squire with knight,

Or knight with squire, e'er jump more right;

Their arms and equipage did fit,

As well as virtues, parts, and wit.

This shows how jocosely the jump

And commonwealth in nature jump:

For as a fly that goes to bed,

Refts with his tail above his head;

So in this mungled state of ours,

The rabble are the supreme powers.

Good wits jump, and nimbly the nimble of the two.

Good now, how your devotions jump with mine.

I am happier for finding our judgments jump in the notion.

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Obsolete.*

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting jump that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers.

But since to jump upon this bloody question, You from the Polish wars, and you from England, Are here arriv'd.

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart, And bring him jump, when he may Cassio find Soliciting his wife.

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by jumps and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly cojoined with what he knows already, as is possible.

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed

The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies Upon this jump.

3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping calcock scar'd into a jump,

A sign the presbyter's worn to the pump.

JUNKATE. *n. f.* [*juniate*, French; *giunata*, Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,

All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain

The greatest prince.

With heres told of many a feat,

Flow fairly Mab the *juncates* cat.

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junct* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See *JUNCT*.

JUNCIOUS. *adj.* [*juncius*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. *n. f.* [*junctio*, French.] Union; coalition.

Upon the junction of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust.

JUNCTURA. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the junctures of the diffusatory vessels, though never so carefully luted.

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*.

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long; neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture.

Hold's *Originat. of Mankind*.

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the subsest of them so apt for that devotional complacency and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profusion in that *juncture* of time, they did fare well to all the pleasures of this life.

When anyway does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observations of it may endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep.

JUNE. *n. f.* [*Junis*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green.

JUNIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools my *junior* by a year,

Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,

Who wisely thought my age a screen,

When death approach'd to stand between.

According to the nature of men of years, I was saying at the rite of my *junior*, and unequal distribution of wealth.

JUNIPER. *n. f.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the last is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each.

Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of jule with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce more of these jule, but only the berries, which do not open till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the Germans use medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful emollients, diuretics, and carminative.

A clyster may be made of the common decoction of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of sweet almond.

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships.

2. Pieces of old cables.

JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly *junctate*. See *JUNCTATE*.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast.

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, live them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night.

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together, but the reckoning cost them dear at last.

The apostle would have no revelling or *juncting*.

JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men entered in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this war, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality.

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in destruction.

IVORY. *n. f.* [*ivoire*, French; *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the densest of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaw a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds; the ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, forming to have a great number of glands in it.

The finest ivory is brought from the East-Indies, where a great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The ivory of the islands of Ceylon found buried in the earth. The ivory of the islands of Ceylon found buried in the earth. The ivory of the islands of Ceylon found buried in the earth.

There is more difference between the two kinds and hens, than between jet and ivory.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, leaning a heart with an ivory key.

From their ivory port the cherubim

Forth ill'd.

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,

Of polish'd ivory this, that of transparent horn:

True visions through transparent horn arise,

Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies.

JUPPO'N. *n. f.* [*juip'n*, French.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horles cloath'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

JUR'AT. *n. f.* [*juratus*, Lat. *jura juris*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JUR'ATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] Giving an oath.
A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution de *parendo juri*. *Ayliffe.*

JUR'DICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridicus*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Holt.*

JUR'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [*juris consultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbutnot.*

JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [*jurisdiclio*, Lat. *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hobbes.*

Without the king's assent or knowledge,

You wrought to be a legate; by which power

You mist'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakspeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place extends

From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Lect.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [*jurisprudencia*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JURIST. *n. f.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JUR'OR. *n. f.* [*jura*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,

You are so merciful, I see your end,

'Tis my undoing. *Shakspeare.*

I sing no harm, good foath! to any knight,

Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,

Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JUR'Y. *n. f.* [*jurata*, Lat. *jura*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the ecclesiastick make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner enquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize, assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empowered upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be severall causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereas one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petty *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *bi la vera*, or dis-

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allow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the defendant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *writ prius*, and to return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Carroll.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guittier than him they try. *Shakspeare.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakspeare.*

Claudius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JUR'YMAN. *n. f.* [*jury and man*.] One who is impanelled on a *jury*.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No *jury* was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole *jury*. *Swift.*

JUR'YMAN. *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting it to the mizen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*justus*, Fr. *justus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage

Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Just* balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Lv. xix.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

3. Exact; proper; accurate. Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, his satire pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time, La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard recount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As e'er could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts.*

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. Noah was a *just* man, and perfect. *Gn. vi. 9.*

How should man be *just* with God? *Jab. ix. 2.*

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat. xiv. 14.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve.

5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded. Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hobbes.*

Me though *just* right

Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

6. Equally rewarded. He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Hib. ii. 2.*

Whole damnation is *just*. *Rom. iii. 8.*

As Heliod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Deacon.*

7. Complete without superfluity or defect. He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon.*

8. Regular; orderly. When all

The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

12 X 5. Exactly

9. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand : pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'twixen our armies? *Shak.*
10. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so
that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.

Knutlet's History of the Turks.

There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would
take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.
Dutcheffs of Newcastle.

11. Exact in retribution.

See nations flowly wife, and meantly *just*,

To bury'd merit raise the tardy built.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the
beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the
same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are
not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good
or better may be established. *Hobbes.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as the spoke,
Where last the sphere was, the cast he took. *Dryden.*

A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Sa-
viour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of
the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.

Bentley's Sermons.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value them-
selves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The nereids swam before

To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale

But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,

That for I neither may be rich nor poor;

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Demo-
critus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with
the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. f.* [*justice*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback;
tilt; tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more
noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?

Shakespeare.

Among themselves the tourney they divide,

In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;

Then turn'd they their hooves heads, and man to man,

And stood to feed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

TO JUST. *v. n.* [*juster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To pull; to drive; to juggle.

JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam. xv. 4.*

The king, becoming graces,

As *justice*, verity, temperance, flableness,

I have no reliſh of them. *Shakespeare.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind
to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man
his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it
must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Lee.*

2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.

This flows you are above

Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes

So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare.*

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*

Left *justice* overtake us.

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; ex-
amples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures fear,
and the other love. *Bacon.*

3. Right; alteration of right.

Draw thy sword,

That if my speech offend a noble heart,

Thy arm may do that *justice*. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*justitarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by
way of judgment. *Cicero.*

And thou, Eneas, ordain judges and *justities*, that they may
judge in all Syria. *1 Esdr. viii. 23.*

5. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*.]
Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reit; wherefore
he is also called *capitaneus justiciarius Anglie*. His office espe-
cially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is,
such as concern offences committed against the crown; digni-
ty, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhem,

and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his
assessors hearth all personal actions, and real also, if they

be incident to any personal action depending before them.
Coar.

Give that whistler his errand,

He'll take my lord chief *justice* warrant. *Prin.*

6. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [*justiciarius Communis Ple-
citurum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitarum*. He with his assessors originally
did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is,
all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as
real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,
which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Coar.*

7. JUSTICE of the Forest. [*justiciarius Forste*.] Is a lord by
his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences
within the king's forest, committed against venison or war-
ren of these there be two, whereas the one hath jurisdiction over
all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all be-
yond. *Coar.*

8. JUSTICES of Assize. [*justicarii ad assisas Assis*.] Are
such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this
or that county to take assizes; the ground of which plea
was the case of the subjects: for whereas these assizes pass
ways by jury, so many men might not, without great ha-
zardance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for
this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and
sent down to them. *Coar.*

9. JUSTICES in Eyre. [*justicarii itinerantes*.] Are the justices
of the French *erre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient times,
was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear
such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown,
and therefore I must imagine they were sent about for the
ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the
king's bench, if the cause were too high for the lower
court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Termin-
er, because they were sent upon some one or few special
causes, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were
sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with
more indefinite and general commission. *Coar.*

10. JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [*justicarii ad Carceres liberandos*.] Are such as are sent by special commission to hear and de-
termine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are
into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as are
mainprize those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These
by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to counties upon
several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise
authorized to this. *Coar.*

11. JUSTICES of Nisi Prius. Are all one now-a-days with justices
of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, at the
common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius* *quoniam*
venerint ad eos partes ad capiendas assisas; and upon the making
of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as
justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action due they
have to deal in. *Coar.*

12. JUSTICES of Peace. [*justicarii de Pace*.] Are those
that are appointed by the king's commission, with others
to attend the peace of the country where they dwell, and for
some, upon especial respect, are made of the *quorum*. The
cause some business of importance may not be carried on
out the presence of them, or one of them. *Coar.*

The *justices*.

In fair round belly with good capon laid,

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws, and modern instances,

And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast appointed *justice* of the peace to call you out
before them, about matters they were not able to carry.

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were
conservators of the peace; there are the same, how that
several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.
Bacon's Advice to a Friend.

I sing no harm

To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Dow.*

TO JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to
any. A word not in use.

As for the title of profection, wherein the emperor had
been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid
but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Rom.*

Whereas one Seward, a Scot, was apprehended, be-
tending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king de-
ivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his
pleasure. *Harl.*

JUSTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Punctiliousness in account.

JUSTICER. *n. f.* [from *To justify*.] Administration of justice.

An old word.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in
the second year of his government, was the likelihood great he
have reformed the English colonies.

JUSTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of *justi-
ce*. *Coar.*

JUSTICIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in
courts of justice. *Justitia*.

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice.

Just are the ways of God,

And *justifiable* to men.

Milton.

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike.

Brown.

JUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough.

King Charles.

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures.

Lake.

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [justification, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution from guilt.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue.

Shakspeare, King Lear.

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature.

Swift.

2. Deliverance by pardon from sin past.

Clarke.

In such righteousness

To them by faith imputed, they may find

Justification towards God, and peace

Of conscience.

Milton.

*Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good work, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth.

Hammond.

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus.

Romans, iii. 26.

JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;

I cannot *justify* whom law condemns.

Shakspeare.

They say, behold a man glutinous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children.

Mat. xi.

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman?

Joh. xxi. 4.

There is an exquisite subtlety, and the same is unjust; and there is a wife man that *justifies* in judgment.

Eccles. x. 25.

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accus'd.

Dryden.

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood.

Sidney.

What the did, whatever in itself,

Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed.

Milton.

My unwilling flight the gods enforce,

And that must *justify* our sad divorce.

Denham.

Yet still thy foals shall stand in thy defence,

And *justify* thir author's want of sense.

Dryden.

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession.

Atterbury's Sermon.

3. To free from past sin by pardon. By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which we could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.

Acts xiii.

JUSTIFY. *v. n.* [from *just*, *juster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance

Puts back leave-taking, *justifies* roughly by

All time of pause, rudely bequeils our lips

(Of all rejoinder.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

The chariots shall range in the streets, they shall *justify* one against another in the broad ways.

Nab. ii. 4.

Argo pass'd

Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justifying* rocks.

Milton.

Justifying, or puff'd with winds, rude in their flock,

'Tine the flant lightning.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Not one starry spark,

But gods meet gods, and *justify* in the dark.

Lee.

Courtiers therefore *justify* for a grant;

And, when they break their friendship, plead their want.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.

Murmuring noises rise in every street;

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,

And, in the dark, men *justify* as they meet.

Dryden.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,

My sword thy way to victory had shewn.

Dryden.

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said
hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shalt thy

proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature.

Woodsward.

I thought the dean had been too proud

To *justify* here among a crowd.

Swift.

TO JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it.

Private and single abilities should not *justify* out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men.

King Charles.

Many excellent strains have been *justified* off by their intrusions.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The surly commons shall respect deny,

And *justify* peage out with property.

Dryden.

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justified* out of their possession of all libraries.

Hilder.

Running in the dark, a man may *justify* a post.

Collier.

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justified* out, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel.

Lake.

We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a great while.

Addison's Guardian.

JUSTLY. *adv.* [from *just*.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be deplored, that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame.

Swab.

With ignominy scourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword

Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd.

Dryden.

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,

Prior.

In acting *justly*, and in writing well.

2. Properly; exactly; accurately. Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground.

Dryden.

JUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *just*.]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.

Spenser.

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.

Shakspeare.

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action.

Dryden.

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatic poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions.

Addison's Guardian.

TO JUST. *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *jest*.] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *just*
Upon the innocent and awless throne.

Shakspeare.

All the projected or *justing* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders.

Wotton.

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *justed* to the sea.

Dryden.

A port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the *justing* land on either side;

Dryden.

In double streams the briny waters glide.
It seems to *just* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

TO JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [from *just*.] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head

Like a brass cannon; let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock

O'erhang and *justify* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

Shakspeare.

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxurious and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxes dry and exhaust.

Bacon's Essays.

JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenis*.] Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.

Glanville.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.

Glanville.

I V Y

JUXTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*.

Glanville.

Ivy. *n. f.* [*ivy*, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parasitical plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow

J Y M

in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds.

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love.

Direct

The clasping *ivy* where to climb.

JY'MOLD. *adj.* [See *GIMAL*.]

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Shakespeare's Henry V.



K.

K E C

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*; but is not much in use, except after *e* at the end of words: as, *knack, clack, crack, back, brack, flick, pluck, clock*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clacke, clocke, tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *clike, broke, broke, pile, duke, che*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *loke, broke, floke, brek*. The English never use *k* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KALENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accursed in the *calendar*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
KALL. *n. f.* [an Arabic word.] Sea-weed, of the alhes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The alhes of the weed *kali* is sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in *Eric*, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, crooked from the purpose. *Alembo*, Italian, hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

The blood he hath loit, he dropt it for his country:

And what is left, to lose it by his country,

Were to us all that do't and fuller it,

A brand to th' end o' th' world.

—This is clean *kam*. *Shaksp. Measure.*

TO KAW. *v. n.* [from the found.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See *CAW*.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noise and air, leave them as hungry as before. *Lace.*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daffard crow that to the wood made wing,

With her loud *kaw* her caven kind doth bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; *quillepin*, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *kayle* they try a harmless chance,

And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *loyles*, or the like idle exercises. *Cavetto's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

TO KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must nut *keel* at them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The faction, is it not notorious?

Kek at the memory of glorious. *Swiss's Miscellanies.*

TO KECKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope.

Ansforth.

KECKSV. *n. f.* [commonly *kek*, *signe*, French; *ci-uta*, Latin.

Sidney; *Sidney* seems to think *kecksv* or *kek* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing seems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,

Losing both beauty and utility. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

KECK. *v. n.* [from *kek*.] Resembling a *kek*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint,

and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders,

mixed with a soft *keck* body; so as at the end cut transversely,

it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

N° LXXIX.

K E E

TO KEDGE. *v. a.* [*keghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they fit the fore fail, or foretop-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The fails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when the is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedger*.] A small anchor used in a river. See *KEDGE*.

KEE, the provincial plural of *ewe*, properly *kine*.

Alas that Cicily might had won his heart,

Cicily the western la's that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Pastoral.*

KE'DBLAK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; *chainock*. *Tupper.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [cecle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quill*, French.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,

And fleer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail the *keel* as her rudder. *Grew.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel

The waves impetuous entering at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *eyeler*, which *ice*.

TO KEEL. *v. a.* [cealan, Saxon.] This word, which is pre-

ferred in *Shakspere*, probably signifies to *ceal*, though *Hann* explains it otherwise.

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep as to turn up the bot-

tom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hann.*

While greedy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakspere.*

KE'LFAT. *n. f.* [cealan, Saxon, *to ceal*, and *fat*, or *var*, a ves-

sel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her *keel*,

lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

TO KE'LEHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the sea-

mons way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side

of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [ceene, Saxon; *keen*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shaksp.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,

Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shaksp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,

Keen be my fabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A sword *keen* edg'd within his right he held,

The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek

Some better shroud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the

north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Elms.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,

So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakspere.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled

up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at

the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be

easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for

wealth. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,

To my *keen* curses. *Shakspeare, King John.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*
To *KEEN*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorised word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,

Would I weep shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY, *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS, *n. f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, till the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnished them with informations, which might be wretched to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness* to the invective. *South's Sermons.*

4. Eageriness; vehemence.

To *KEEP*. *v. a.* [capitan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Cor. xv. 2.*

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day

Of rendering up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*

If we could weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Lect.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicerade. *Knutson.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

These men of war that could *keep* rank, came with a perfect train to Hebron. *1 Chron. xii. 3.*

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod. xxxiv. 7.*

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdr. ix. 21.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his galleys. *Aldison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen. xxviii.*

6. To guard from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Act. xviii. 16.*

7. To detain.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?

—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exod. xxii. 7.*

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To reserve; to conceal.

Some are so close and reserv'd, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light; and seem always to *keep* back somewhat. *Bacon's Essays.*

10. To tend.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen. ii. 15.*

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carver.*

Count it thine

To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice, my son,

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:

The couriers of themselves will run too fast,

Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Aldison.*

12. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heav'n I *keep*,

My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*

If that idea be steadily *kept* to, the distinction will easily be conceived.

13. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psal. lxxxix.*

Shall truth fail to *keep* her word? *Milton.*

14. To hold in any state.

Ingenious flame, and the apprehensions of displeasure,

are the only true refrains: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order.

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance.

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over the inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive warmth never rises to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind.

15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.

Plexirtus, said he, this wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee. *Lucan.*

It is hardly to be thought that any government should be so malicious his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept* under; or perhaps nourish a well-coloured countenance of such sinister means.

What old acquaintance! could not all this *keep*?

Keep in a little life! Poor Jack, farewell. *Shakspeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's coat,

And *kept* the dogs off: night and day *keeping* *Scot.*

Of rusty balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste.

The Chinese sail where they will; which *keeps* that their law of *keeping* out strangers is a law of partiality and race. *Bacon's New Laws.*

And those that cannot live from him slander,

Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him under. *Milton.*

If any ask me what would I lastly,

To make life easy, thus I would reply:

As much as *keeps* out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept* out. *Lucan.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept* out, and *kept* out of our mouths.

improvident us by being brought in. *Lucan.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is *kept* upon as a proper person to *keep* off impudence and licentiousness from his superior. *Adams's Letters.*

And if two boots *keep* out the weather,

What need you have two hides of leather. *Pope.*

We have it in our power to *keep* in our breath, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cicero.*

16. To continue any state or action.

The house of Ahaziah had no power to *keep* still the kingdom. *2 Chron. xxi. 2.*

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence as in court.

John, xxi. 21.

Aurora made no stay, but still *kept* on his course, and with a fair gale came directly towards Carone. *Lucan.*

It was then such a calm, that the tides were not seen to *keep* way with the gallees. *Knutson's History of Sweden.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* in a uniformity in motion than these. *Garrigue.*

He dy'd in fight:

Fought next my person; as in contest fought:

Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very bold trail;

the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of the farm carried out and sold. *Lucan.*

Invading force, without resistance,

With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Shakspeare.*

17. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Lucan.*

18. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

19. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,

And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd

Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

20. To observe any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it to the Lord. *Exod. xxi. 21.*

That day was not in silence holy *kept*.

21. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,

The king should *keep* his word in loving us;

He will suspect us still, and find a time

To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakspeare.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,

My fellow scholars: and to *keep* those statutes

Which are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakspeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keeps* covenant

and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings, viii. 21.*

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy fervent that thou promisest

edict him. *1 Kings, viii. 21.*

Obey and *keep* his great command.

His promise Palamon accepts; but *kept* it

To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Pope.*

My debtors do not *keep* their days,

Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Pope.*

K E E

My wishes are,

- That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word.
 12. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.
 Much more affliction than already felt
 They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
 If they intend advantage of my labours,
 The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Mit.*
 23. To have in the house.
 Use thyke, call'st thou me host? I earn the term; nor shall
 my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakspeare.*
 24. Not to internit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make
 thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in
 the city. *Ecluf.*

Not keeping strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*

25. To maintain; to hold.
 They were honourably brought to London, where every
 one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*

To the pompous palace did resort,
 Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

26. To remain in; not to leave a place.
 I prythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed. *Shakspeare.*

27. Not to reveal; not to betray.
 A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecluf.*

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

28. To refrain; to withhold.
 If he were wife, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tiliason.*

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
 Did, with the least affliction of a welcome,
 Give entertainment to the might of it;
 Let heav'n for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakspeare.*

Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume *keep* from the
 knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle.*

If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would
 be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them
 from being religious. *Tiliason.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault
 they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced
 of by reason. *Lect.*

If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst
 he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Lect.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Lect.*

29. To debar from any place.
 Ill fenc'd for heav'n to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton.*

30. To *keep* back. To reserve; to withhold.
 Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will
keep nothing back from you. *Jeremiah.*

31. To *keep* back. To withhold; to refrain.
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psalms.*

32. To *keep* company. To frequent any one; to accompany.
 Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
 That I have turn'd away my former self,
 So will I those that *kept* me company. *Shakspeare.*

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her com-
 pany? *Shakspeare.*

What place? what time?
 What mean'st thou, bride! this company to *keep*? *Dumas.*

To sit up till thou fain wouldst sleep?
 Neither will I wretched thee
 In death forsake, but *keep* thee company. *Dryden.*

33. To *keep* company with. To have familiar intercourse.
 A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty,
 but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a
 young woman *keeping* company with men, without the permis-
 sion of father or mother. *Brooms.*

34. To *keep* in. To conceal; not to tell.
 I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you
 will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep* in. *Shak.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
 I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
 And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it in,
 Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Adelphi.*

35. To *keep* in. To refrain; to curb.
 If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her in straightly, lest she
 abuse herself through over-much liberty. *Ecluf.*

I will teach them to *keep* in, and so master their inclina-
 tions. *Lect.*

36. To *keep* off. To bear to distance; not to admit.
 37. To *keep* off. To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opin-
 ion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept* off some from seek-
 ing in him the coherence of his discourse. *Lect.*

38. To *keep* up. To maintain without abatement.
 Land *kept* up its price, and sold for more years purchase
 than corresponded to the interest of money. *Lect.*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep* up in them the re-
 spect and reverence due to their parents. *Lect.*

Albano *kept* up its credit till for wine. *Adelphi.*

This dangerous dissension among us *kept* up and cherish'd
 with much pains. *Adelphi.*

The antients were careful to coin money in due weight
 and fineness, and *kept* it up to the standard. *Arbuth.*

39. To *keep* up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.
 You have enough to *keep* you alive, and to *keep* up and
 improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*

In joy, that which *keeps* up the action is the desire to con-
 tinue it. *Lect.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates
 they are born to, are of no use but to *keep* up their families,
 and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

During his studies and travels he *kept* up a punctual corre-
 spondence with Eudoxus. *Adelphi.*

40. To *keep* under. To oppress; to subdue.
 O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do fo qualify
 and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that
 neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept*
 under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while
 we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be
 able to tyrannize over us. *Hacker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept* under by
 violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillingfleet.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life. im-
 plores, that we *keep* under our appetites, and do not let them
 loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury.*

To *keep*. v. n.
 1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.
 With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
 And gain'd the island where our vessels lay.
 A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and game-
 sters company. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.
 She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should
 make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What I *keep* a week away! seven days and nights?
 Eight score hours? and lovers absent hours.
 Oh weary reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

I think, it is our way,
 If we will *keep* in favour with the kings,
 To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have
 ended. *Ruth.*

The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers,
 will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Africanus hung,
 And with unequal paces tript along:
 Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden.*

The goddess born in secret pin'd;
 Nor visit'd the camp, nor in the council join'd;
 But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed
 With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limi-
 tation. *Lect.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends
 to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Galier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the
 contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach are the
 intrigue. *Pope.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last.
 Disdain me not, although I be not fair:
 Doth beauty *keep* which never fun can burn,
 Nor flames do turn?
 Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the
 grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will
 not *keep*. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.
 A breath thou art,
 Servile to all the fickle influences,
 That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,
 Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*,
 To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakspeare.*

5. To adhere strictly.
 Did they *keep* to one constant dress they would sometimes
 be in fashion, which they never are. *Adelphi.*

It is so whilst we *keep* to our rule; but when we forsake
 that, we go astray. *Baker.*

6. To *keep* on. To go forward.
 So cheerfully he took his doom;
 Not shrunk, nor flew from death,
 But, with unalter'd pace, *kept* on. *Dryden.*

7. To *keep* up. To continue undimayd.
 He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept* up, that he
 might live his country. *Dryden.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or du-
 ration.
 KEEP. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Custody; guard.
 Pain, thou god of shepherds all,
 Which of our lambskins takest *keep*;
 And when our flocks into mischance doth fall,
 Doubt'st thou from mischief the unwary sheep. *Spenser.*

I he

- The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*
2. Guardianship; restraint.
Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need of
good *keep* and regard. *Afham.*

KE'P'ER. n. f. [from *keep*]

1. One who looks any thing for the use of another.
The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor
hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a
ke'er, not of an owner. *Stacy.*
2. One who has prisoners in custody.
The *keeper* of the prison, call to him.
Lo now *Shakspeare.*

With horns exalted flands, and seems to lowe:
A noble char, e; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought, *Dryden.*
Who swallowed unaware the sleep draught.

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.
There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at fill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakspeare.*
The first fat buck of all the season's fent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.
Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. *2 Kings.*
KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL. (septuaginta signis, Latin.) Is a lord
by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of Eng-
land, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose
hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king,
strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal
all such instruments by law are of no force; for the king is,
in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and
therefore possess nothing family, but under the great seal.
This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like
jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chan-
cellor of England. *Carter.*

KEEPERSHIP. n. f. [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.
The common goal of the flit is kept at Lawncotton: this
keepership is annexed to the constabulary of the castle. *Carter's Survey of Cornwall.*

KEG. n. f. [cogges, French.] A small barrel, commonly used
for a fish barrel.

KELL. n. f. A sort of pottage. *Shof.* It is so called in Scot-
land, being a soup made with floured greens.

KELL. n. f. The omentum; that which inwards the guts.
The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the
occasion of a rupture. *Wifeman.*

KELP. n. f. A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.
In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea weed
called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle.*

KE'LEON. n. f. [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the
keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which be-
ing fastened to the *keelson* to the beams of the second deck,
keep them from swelling, or giving way. *Ralegh.*

FELTER. n. f. [He is not in *kelt*, that is, he is not ready;
from *kel*, to give, Danish. *Stinner.*]

TO KLEB. v. a. [cumban, Saxon; klammern, German: now
written, perhaps less properly, to *comb*.] To separate or dis-
entangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kelt*'d and bad'd, and rubb'd and trim'd.
More sleek. *Ben. Jonson.*

And then thou *kelt*'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

TO KERN. v. a. [kernan, Saxon; kernan, Dutch, to know.]
1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels *ker*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kerning*, be-
fore us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If thou *ker*'st from far,
Among the Periaei, a new kindled star;
'Tis like that shin's in that propitious light.

We see them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know.
'Tis he, I *ker* the manner of his gait.

Now plain I *ker* whence love his true began:
Sure he was born here bloody butcher's son;
Bred up in flames. *Gay.*

KERN. n. f. [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.
Lo! within a *ker*, our army lies. *Shakspeare.*
When I from the mountain top Pisania view'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ker*. *Shakspeare.*

It was a hill

Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ker*,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Lucan.*

He loon
Saw within *ker* a glorious angel stand.
Rude, as their ships, was navigation them;
No useful compass or meridian known:

Coasting they kept the land within their *ker*,
And knew the north but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*
When we consider the seasons we have to think, that *ker*
lies within our *ker* is but a small part of the universe, we shall
discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

KE'NNEL. n. f. [kenel, French.]

1. A cut for dogs.
A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to detect
his *kenel*. *Shakspeare.*

From forth the *kenel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-bound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakspeare.*
The feditious remain within their *kenel*, which, by re-
son of the nativities of the beauly multitude, might be more
fitly termed a *kenel* than a camp. *Hobbes.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kenel* of French cur. *Shakspeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [Kennel, Dutch; kennel, Fr. kennel, Latin.] The re-
course of a street.

Bad humours gather to a hole; or, as divers *kenel* have
one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hobbes.*
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been brought
through the *kenel* at a boarding-school. *Shakspeare.*

TO KE'NNEL. v. n. [from *kenel*.] To lie; to dwell: as of
beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb;
And *kenel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd.
Within, unseen. *Shakspeare.*

The dog *kenelled* in a hollow tree, and the cat *kenel*
upon the boughs. *Shakspeare.*

KIPT. pret. and part. pass. of keep.

KERCHIEF. n. f. [kerchief, character; cover, to cover, and
chief, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face
hands.]

1. A handkerchief.
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thus of
the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ex-
cellent. *Shakspeare.*

—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brow becoming
else. *Shakspeare.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall tell
Well fain'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any cloth used in dress.
O! what a time have you chose out, brave *Clara*,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakspeare.*

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck.
Shakspeare.

*KERCHIEFED. } adj. [from *kerchief*.] Dressed; hooded.*

*KERCHIEFT. } adj. [from *kerchief*.] Dressed; hooded.*

The evening comes
Kerchieft in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Shakspeare.*

KERF. n. f. [cogge, Saxon; kerf, to cut.]
The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a
kerf. *Shakspeare.*

KERMES. n. f.
Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea and
of a brownish red colour, covered when moist with a
purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of fine distinct
granules, soft, and when crushed yield a kermes juice. It is
found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and all sorts of
generally understood to be a vegetable excrement, but we
now know it to be the extended body of an animal, par-
ticularly with a numerous offspring, which are the true
granules. *Shakspeare.*

KERN. n. f. [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier; an Irish
boy. Out of the fry of their rake-hell horn boys, growing up in
knavery and villainy, are their *kern* supplied. *Shakspeare.*

No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd their skipping *kernes* to trust their heels,
But the Norwegian lord, hurrying advantages,
Began a fresh assault. *Shakspeare.*

It in good plight these northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does torture promise fair. *Shakspeare.*

KERN. n. f. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by
which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

TO KERN. v. n. [probably from *kernel*, or by change of a
vowel, corrupted from *kern*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground
than will supply their own turn, wherefore though it tallies out
that an ill *kerned* or sowed harvest soon empties their cell
store. *Carter's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *tern* or granulate. *Greav.*
KERNEL *n. f.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon; *karnes*, Dutch; *carnea*, French.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakspeare.*
 There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakspeare.* *And well that ends well.*
 The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *Milton.*

2. Anything included in a husk or integument.

I be *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
 Can cloath a mountain, and o'erthrust a plain. *Denham.*
 Cats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*
 The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concentered.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Art.*
 5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNEL *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.
 In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
KERNELLY *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KERSEY *n. f.* [*kerfays*, Dutch; *carfise*, French.] Coarse stuff.

Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,
 I do forswear them; and I here protest
 Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
 In rutlet years, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakspeare.*
 His lackey with a linnen flock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Milton.*

Thy *kersey* doubtlet spreading wide,
 Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*

KEST. The pretter tentie of *caft*. It is still used in Scotland.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *keft*. *Fairfax.*

KESTREL *n. f.* A little kind of ballard hawk. *Hammer.*

In his *keft* kind,
 A pleading vein of glory, vain did find,
 To which his fowing tongue, and troublous spirit,
 Gave him great aid. *Spenser.*

Kites and *keftrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH *n. f.* [from *cattiche*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship.

I wonder
 That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
 Take up the rays of 'th' beneficial sun,
 And keep it from the earth. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
KEITTEL *n. f.* [ceel, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, the fets the *kettle* on:

Like burnish'd gold the little feather throne. *Dryden.*

KEITLEDROM *n. f.* [*ketle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
 The *ketledrom* and trumpet thus bray out
 The triumph of his pledge. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

KEY *n. f.* [cey, Saxon.]

1. An instrument armed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
 Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king!

Pale effies of the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*

The glorious standard lift to heav'n they spread,
 With Peter's *key* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
 To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
 That opens the palace of eternity. *Milton.*

Confidence is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thee, without delay,
 The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*

I keep her in one room, I lock it;

The *key*, lock here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

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2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
 Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
 An emblem without a *key* to it, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinner, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
 5. [In music.] Is a certain tone, whereto every compolition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is laid to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Horri.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
 And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
 But I will wed thee in another *key*,
 With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakspeare.*

But speak you with a bad brow? Or do you play the floating Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the long? *Shakspeare.*

Not now my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
 Hast thou so crack'd, and splitt'd my poor tongue
 In sev'n short years, that here my only son
 Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakspeare.*

6. [*Kays*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the sake of lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
 And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

KEYAGE *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the *key*. *Ainsworth.*

KEYHOLE *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the *key* is put.

Make doors fall upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; that that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakspeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;

The *keyhole* is that left, in this pocket;

The *keyhole* is that left; Most certain. *Prior.*

KEYSTONE *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaprels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

KIBE *n. f.* [from *kirk*, a cut, German, *Skinner*, from *kibow*, Welsh, *Minthow*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chaps in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakspeare.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wheeler.*

KIBED *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes; as *kibed* heels.

TO KICK *v. a.* [*kanchen*, German; *caico*, Latin.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that kicks him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
 To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose foot had employments at court, that valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

TO KICK *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? *1 Sam. ii. 20.*

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deuter. xxxii. 15.*

The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson.*

KICK *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
 Before my foot faults you with a *kick*. *Dryden.*

KICKER *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshaw*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the monieus of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal ecstasies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshaws*? *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaw*. *Shakspeare.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;

Credly was left by *kickshaws* and loup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KICKSWICKSEY *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*

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He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kill* (i.e. *spine*) here at home,
Spending his mouldy marrow in her arms.

Shakespeare.

KILN. *n. f.* [*kill*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Spenser*.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon
which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of
the *kids*, and carry him off to their lodging. *Hutton*.

Spurning the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Danell'd the *kid*. *Milton*.

So *kid* and whelp's their fires and dams express;

And for the great I measure'd by the left. *Dryden*.

2. [From *cidelen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or
furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth *kids*.

KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingrolier of corn to enhance its price. *Asif*.

To KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nep*.] To

steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human be-
ings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition
that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that
the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange*.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be con-
sidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spettator*.

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the
same figure as kidney beans; their length is four or five fingers,
their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under
the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kid-
neys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the mo-
tion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent
branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the se-
rofity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little
tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence
it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy*.

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his
infertility and *kidneys*. *Wife'sman's Surgery*.

2. Race; kind; in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am
as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and
thaw. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that
take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange*.

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several
seeds, which are fluted almost like a kidney; it has pinnated
leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Milner*.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant
wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

KIDNEYWETCH. } *n. f.* Plants. *Asifwetch*.

KIDNEYWURT. } *n. f.* Plants. *Asifwetch*.

KIDDERKIN. *n. f.* [*kindkin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Made in the *kidderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon*.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;

But sure thou'rt but a *kidderkin* of wit. *Dryden*.

To KILL. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cyellan, Saxon; *killen*,
Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'lt thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?

—Plead you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare*.

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this
whole assembly with hunger. *Exodus*, xvi. 3.

There was *slaying* of young and old, making away of men,
women, and children. *2 Aiac*. v. 13.

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,

To *fight* the animals, and to *kill* them up

In their afflu'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare*.

I thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deuter*. xi.

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *kill'd* for my
brethren? *1 Sam*. xxv. 11.

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, which go to the magical ointments, if they
were used inwards, would *kill* the life that use them; and there-
fore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon*.

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, of barm of drink, so they be such things as *kill*
not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as ap-
pears by *drinking* it with fustic. *Feyer on the Hæmaturia*.

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Am-
phibius, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer*
of his only son! *Sidney*.

Will't thou for the old lion hunt, or fill

His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,

When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Soudry*.

So rude a time

When love was held for capital a crime,

That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Wife*.

KILTLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *kill* and *low*,
flame, as *low* is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and *kill* (i.e. *low*)
its name from *kill*, by which name, in the north, the mud
or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Hutton*.

KILN. *n. f.* [*cylin*, Saxon.] A floor; a *kiln* (i.e. *low*)
admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in
it.

What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney—
There they always use to discharge their *bulging* pieces, *erry*
into the *kiln*-hole. *Wife*.

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the
kiln, there will be gained a bulb in eight or nine days. *Wife*.

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the
kiln, and not slack'd. *Wife*.

To KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kill* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a
kiln.

The best way to *kill* dry them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

KILN. *n. f.* [*kill*, Saxon.]

KILNBO. *adj.* [*kill*, Saxon, Italian.] Crooked; bent; *Wife*.

The *kin* handles seem with *kin*-foot can't.

And never yet to table have been *kin*. *Wife*.

He observed them edging towards one another in *kin*, *Wife*.

so that John was forced to fit with his *kin*, *Wife*.

them *kin*. *Wife*.

KIN. *n. f.* [*cyne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.
You must use them with fit respects, according to the *kin*
of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so to a friend to the *kin*,
not to their errors. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The unhappy Palamede,

Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not *kin*, *Wife*.

Without a crime, except his *kin* to me.

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

T unmutinous wars

Shall *kin* with *kin*, and *kin* with *kin* *kin*. *Wife*.

The father, mother, and the *kin* *kin*, *Wife*.

Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Wife*.

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagan *kin*, *Wife*.

Which law by nature's light her heavenly *kin*, *Wife*.

Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright *kin*, *Wife*.

A citizen of heav'n, to earth *kin*. *Wife*.

4. The same general class, though perhaps not the same *kin*
cies; thing related.

The burst,

And the ear deaf'ning voice of the oracle,

Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,

That I was nothing. *Wife*.

The odour of the *kin* nitre is very languid; but when it
it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, a singular
differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to the *kin*
other alkalizate salts. *Wife*.

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch; *kin*, *Wife*.

KIND. *adj.* [from *cyne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done

To pluck me by the beard. *Wife*.

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have *kin*
much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to be
damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resem-
blance and ascension. *Wife*.

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Wife*.

KIND. *n. f.* [*cyne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; general class. *Kind* in Teutonic English refers
to genus, and *sort* to species; though this distinction, in popular
language, is not always observed.

This *kin* we have endeavoured in part to open of *kin* *kin*
and force laws are, according to their *kin*. *Wife*.

As when the *kin* *kin*

Of *kin*, in orderly array on wings

Came sum'd on over E'en, to receive

Their names of three. *Wife*.

That both are animals,

I grant; but not rational;

For though they do agree in *kin*, *Wife*.

Specific difference we find.

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the
preservation of particulars, but of *kin* and *kin*. *Wife*.

He with his wife were only left behind

Of *kin* *kin* man; they two were human *kin*. *Wife*.

I instance some acts of virtue common to heathens and

christians; but I suppose them to be performed by *kin*
after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the
heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kin* *kin*
moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of *kin*. *Wife*.

KIN

KIN

- It's, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope*
2. Particular nature.
No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found, upon enquiry, to have to many. *Baker*
3. Natural fate.
He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Piscen*
- The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *danne*, or tithes. *Arbutnot*
4. Nature; natural determination.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He flock them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shaksp*
- Some of us, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden*
5. Manner; way.
Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displesa you. *Shaksp*
- This will encrease industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred. *Bacon's Essays*
6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.
Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Lucan*
7. To KINdle. *v. a.*
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.
He will take thee, and warm himself; yes, he *kind*'eth it and baketh bread. *Spa ab*
- I was not so afraid of those sparks, which some men discern formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles*
- It the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kind*ed: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kind*ed by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kind*ed from the sun. *South*
2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.
I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shaksp*
- He hath *kind*ed his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11*
- Thus one by one *kind*ing each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War*
- Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden*
7. KINdle. *v. n. (cinno, Welsh; cynbelan, Saxon.)*
1. To catch fire.
When thou wak'st through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Isaiah*
2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth.
Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shaksp*
- KINdler. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.
Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay*
- KINdly. *adv.* [from *kind*.]
1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.
Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shaksp*
- I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shaksp*
- Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preserving one another. *Romans*
- His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior*
- Who, with less designing ends,
Kindler entertain their friends;
With good words, and countenance brightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift*
- KINdly. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]
1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.
This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond*
- These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton*
2. The foregoing figure seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.
3. Bland; mild; softening.
Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou go'st, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden*

- Ye heav'n's, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope*
- KINdness. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.
If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclus*
- Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kind* of wit several young people. *Calder*
- Ever he'll be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd.
Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Prior*
- KINdred. *n. f.* [from *kin*; cymene, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.
Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden*
2. Relation; sort.
His horse hipp'd with an old motly saddle, and the stirrup of no *kindred*. *Shaksp*
3. Relatives.
I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shaksp*
- Nor needs thy jester title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Danham*
- KINdred. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.
From Tuscan Corium he claim'd his birth;
But alter, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden*
- KINe. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.
To milk the *kin*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eye.
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kin*. *Ben. Jonson*
- KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *king*, or *king*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Perthgar*.]
1. Monarch; supreme governor.
The great King of *ling*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shaksp*
- A substitute thines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his fate
Imports an inland, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shaksp*
- True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *king*. *Shaksp*
- The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, flableness,
Bounty, pious fancy, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp*
- Thus flates were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common interest plac'd the sway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The fame which in a fire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is Ferdinand and Isabella, *king* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon*
3. A card with the picture of a king.
The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope*
4. KING at Arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips*
- A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by Sir William Dugdale, *king* at arms. *Walton*
7. KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king.
England is so jolly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shaksp*
2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.
Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shaksp*
- KINGdome. *n. f.* A kind of apple.
The *kingdome* is preferred before the jenneting. *Motimer*
- KINGdome. *n. f.* [king and craft.] The act of governing.
A word commonly used by king James. *Kingsbury*

KINOCUP. *n. f.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peasb.*

Fair as the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,

Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KINODOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,

Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shaksp.*

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Numb.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Lut.*

A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar

To stop the foreign spirits: but they come,

As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shaksp.*

KINGFISHER. *n. f.* A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields

The moon bellows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

KINGLIKE. *adj.* [from *king*.]

KINGLY. *adj.* [from *king*.]

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,

Ruling in large and ample empery

O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shaksp.*

Yet this place

Had been thy *kingly* feat, and here thy race,

From all the ensos of peopled earth, had come

To reverence thee. *Dryden.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king.

Why left thou with the vile

In loathsome beds, and leav'it the *kingly* couch

A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shaksp.*

'Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,

What husband in thy power I will command. *Shaksp.*

3. Noble; august.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprises. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;

More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shaksp.*

KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state

Inclin'd not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,

Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;

Low bow'd the rell, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGSVIL. *n. f.* [*king* and *vill*.] A scrofulous disemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.

They defigned and propoos'd to me the new modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *Sauv.*

KINGPEAR. *n. f.* A plant.

The fluke is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower; the flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, flattened, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the ovary puts forth six filamina, and a long tube from the centre, which becomes a roundish fruit, carnosous, triangular, divided into three partitions including triangular seeds. *Aillier.*

KINGTONG. *n. f.* A fish. *Afghanistan.*

KINSTOCK. *n. f.* [*kin* and *stock*.] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinfolks*. *Spenser.*

My *kinfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job xix. 14.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of his trades, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they form'd, *Spenser.*

Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd, *Spenser.*

Let me stand excluded from my right, *Spenser.*

Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who list appear'd in fight, *Spenser.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great dukes, and its descent it will succeed to his dominions. *Spenser.*

KINSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation. *Spenser.*

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Hilda, *Spenser.*

queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Spenser.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with a *kinswoman*. *Spenser.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*circe*, Saxon; *weir*, Scotch.] An old word in a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Spenser.*

Home they hallen the poet to night, *Spenser.*

And all the *kirk's* pillars ere day-light, *Spenser.*

With hawthorn buds, and sweet exhalation, *Spenser.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots, *Spenser.*

There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Spenser.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that another *Spenser.*

contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of *Spenser.*

Scots. *Spenser.*

KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*cirtle*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a petticoat. *Spenser.*

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured lay *Spenser.*

He clothed was. *Spenser.*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a *Spenser.*

cap to-morrow. *Spenser.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses, *Spenser.*

Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy perfumes, *Spenser.*

Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten, *Spenser.*

In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Spenser.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *cusu*.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those juddy lips can kiss,

Which blessed still themselves do kiss. *Spenser.*

He took

The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting

All the church echo'd. *Spenser.*

'Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,

And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other. *Spenser.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,

So much they love it; but to flubborn spirits,

'They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Spenser.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,

And they did make no noise. *Spenser.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her soft'n hours of lust?

I found not Cadio's kisses on her lips. *Spenser.*

Upon my livid lips bellow a kiss;

O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Spenser.*

KISSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing* and *crust*.] Crust formed about one loaf in the oven touches another.

'Hele bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and stole

Brought him small beer. *Spenser.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kitter*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle.

2. A small diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing school's *Spenser.*

kit. *Spenser.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle falcons sit up *Spenser.*

to town. *Spenser.*

KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cucina*, *Spenser.*

cuisine, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kitchen*, *Spenser.*

English.] The name of a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favours of their

friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes

amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge in a thing seemingly for any man to go about

building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other

appearance than if he serve to rear up a *kitchen* as a

house for his own use? *Spenser.*

He was taken into service in his court to a hale officer in

kitchen so that he turned a breach that had worn a crown *Spenser.*

We see no new built palaces afloat. *Spenser.*

No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Spenser.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *garden*.] Garden *Spenser.*

which excellent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are *Spenser.*

are called *kitchengardens*. *Spenser.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the most

orangerie. *Spenser.*

KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *maid*.] A cookmaid. *Spenser.*

KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *stuff*.] The fit of meat

kummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Spenser.*

- As a thirsty wench scrapes *kitchenstuf*,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of waiting candles, which in thirty year,
Religiously kept, percliance buys wedding cheer. *Dense.*
Instead of *kitchenstuf* be cey
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*
KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *wench*.] Scullion; maid
employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Shakspeare.*
Roasting and burling leave to the *kitchentomb*. *Swift.*
KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *work*.] Cookery; work
done in the kitchen.
KITE. *n. f.* [*cya*, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.
Ravenous crows and *kites* *Shakspeare.*
Fly o'er our heads.
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *sites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakspeare.*
The heron, when the foresh high, so as sometimes she is
seen to pass over a cloud, she wets winds; but *kites*, flying
aloft, fly fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *lite* doth from an
eagle. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shakspeare.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper.
A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he
will madly burn, or churlishly make paper *kites* of his deeds,
he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gro. of the Trough.*
KITFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KITTEN. *n. f.* [*kattier*, Dutch.] A young cat.
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not ex-
pected, nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps
and *kittens*. *Brown.*
It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wifeman.*
Helen was just flit into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fies belonging to her prey. *Prior.*
TO KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.
So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*
The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat
kitten'd in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*
TO KLINK. *v. n.* [from *clink*.]
1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a
snatch.
TO KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *Knag*, Erfc.] To bite.
Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise
when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knag* may be the same.
I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estr.*
An ass was willing, in a hard winter, for a little warm
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estr.*
KNACK. *n. f.* [*knag*, Welsh, a piquancy; *knagge*, skill, Sax.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.
When I was young, I was wont
To load my sle with *knacks*: I would have ranfack'd
The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*
For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'st but fight
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*
This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
But it's not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas, what are they but poems in prose!
He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.
I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Jonson.*
The *knack* of fall and loose passes with foolish people for a
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-
perate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*
There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of
handling them. *L'Estrange.*
Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes
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- another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Athenbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at thine. *Swift.*
3. A nice trick.
For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*
TO KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick
noise, as when a flick breaks.
KNACKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]
1. A maker of small work.
One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith. *Mistmar's Husbandry.*
2. A rope-maker. [*Reftis*, Latin.] *Ainsworth.*
KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.]
A hard knot in wood.
KNAGGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; fet with hard rough knots.
KNAP. *n. f.* [*enap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; *cnap*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling
prominence.
You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knop* of ground, en-
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the face of
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*
TO KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break short.
He *knapper* the spear in sunder. *Common Prayer.*
He will *knap* the spears a piece with his teeth. *Mora.*
2. [*Knapp*, Erfc.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like
that of breaking.
Knop a pair of tongs fume depth in a vessel of water, and
you shall hear the found of the tongs. *Bacon.*
TO KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.
I reduced shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them
knop in before they knew they were out. *Wifeman.*
TO KNAPPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a sharp
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*
KNAPSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.
The constitution of this church shall not be repealed, 'till
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knap-*
sacks. *King Charles.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot
it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter to
be found: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.
KNAPWEED. *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.]
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being
neither serrated nor indented: the florets round the border of
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in
England, and the rest are exotics. *Aitler.*
KNARE. *n. f.* [*knar*, German.] A hard knot.
A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly thorns instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knarres* deform'd and old,
Headless the moss, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*
KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnape*, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.
For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*
He eats and drinks with his domestic slaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.
Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for
their honesty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time,
passing for a name of credit. *South.*
When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty
knaves, their equity against both. *L'Estrange.*
An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
See all our souls aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it.
For 'twill return, and turn 't account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by calling *knave* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*
KNATERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the
young folks lay their heads together. *Shakspeare.*
If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-
ceal it. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here's

Here's the folly of the ass in trusting the fox, and here's the *unwary* of the fox in betraying the ass. *L'Estrange.*

The cunning courier should be flighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado,
'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like *Asop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery*. *Shakespeare.*

KNAVEISH. adj. [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knaveish* to do it from *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knaveish* lad;
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakespeare.*

KNAVEISHLY. adv. [from *knaveish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

KNĒAD. v. a. [*knæban*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mangle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *knæding*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakespeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *knæded* be.
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Dante.*

Thus *knæded* up with milk the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapp'ly'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, four'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One palfe of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And *knæded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *knæding* up of the heart, seasoned it
with more furious particles of the lion. *Addison.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to fow and *knæd*. *Prior.*

The cake the *knæded* was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*

KNĒADINGTROUGH. n. f. [*knæad and trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *knædingtrough*. *Exodus.*

KNĒE. n. f. [*knecop*, Saxon; *knæ*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most faint king: the queen that bore thee,
Offener upon her *knæes* than on her feet,
Died every day the liv'd. *Shakespeare.*

I have referred to myself seven thousand, who have not
bowed the *knæ* to Baal. *Romans.*

Scotch flink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the
knæes and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy *knæ*. *Milton.*

Wear'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,
To lay down, and leaning on her *knæes*,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

Dishonour of Campania's gentle plains,
When for them the must bend the servile *knæ*. *Thomson.*

2. A *knæ* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moson.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politics
of: like to *knæ* timber, that is good for ships that are to be
tossed; but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

TO KNĒE. v. a. [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down,
and *knæ* the way into his mercy. *Shakespeare.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dour'clefs took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knæ* his throne, and figure-like pension beg. *Shakespeare.*

KNĒED. adj. [from *knæ*.]

1. Having *knæes*: as *in-knæd* or *out-knæd*.

2. Having joints: as *knæd* grafts.

KNĒ'DEEL. adj. [*knæ* and *de p.*]

1. Rising to the *knæes*.

2. Sunk to the *knæes*.

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Alm't *knædeed*, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNĒENOLM. n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KNĒEPAN. n. f. [*knæ* and *pan*.] A little round bone about
two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides,
and covered with a smooth cartilage on its outside. It is found
in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called
patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which
extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The *knæpan* must be shewn, with the *knæing* thereof, in
a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Pachon.*

TO KNĒEL. v. n. [from *knæ*.] To perform the act of genu-
flection; to bend the *knæ*.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *knæ* down,
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

Ere I was risen from the place that thou'd
My duty *knæding*, came a recking poel,
Stew'd in his halfe, half breathing, panting forth
From Gonercil, his mistress, salutation. *Duffy.*

A certain man *knæling* down to him, said, Lord, *knæ* down,
cy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *Milton.*

As soon as you are dress'd, *knæ* and lay the *knæ*, *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNĒETRIBUTE. n. f. [*knæ* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; a re-
spective of obedience shown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Knæ-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Johnson.*

KNĒL. n. f. [*knæ*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *knællan*, to ring, *Sa*.]

The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knæll* is knoll'd. *Shakespeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knæll*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakespeare.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knæll* rung out, his judgment, he was *knæll'd*. *Shakespeare.*

With such an agony, he sweat extremely.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knæll* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Dryden.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knæll*. *Gray.*

At dawn poore Stella danc'd and sung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd;
At night her fatal *knæll* was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*

KNĒW. The pretense of knæw.

KNIFE. n. f. plur. *knives*. [*cnip*, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An in-
strument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, as in-
imals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnell smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Blest powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Gray.*

The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bow is receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it *knæ*
in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves.

KNIGHT. n. f. [*cnipht*, Sax. *knæcht*, Germ. a servant, or po-
pularly a knight.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was
anciently the custom to knight every man of rank at *knæ*,
that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight on
lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England *knæ*
confers the title of *knæ*; as, for Thomas, for Robert. When
the name was not known, it was usual to say for *knæ*.

That same *knæ*'s own sword this is of *knæ*,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sit *knæ*, if *knæ*ight thou be,
Abandon this forestall'd place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,
No *knæ* in debt, and no poor *knæ*. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin *knæ*;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis *knæ*; but yet why should I call him *knæ*,
To give impiety to this rev'rent file. *Daniel's Civil War.*

No *knæ* with *knæ*ight do better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hallam.*

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except
the baronets.

The *knæ*ight intends to make his appearance. *Addison.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly undies the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knæ*ights each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Dryden.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knæ*ights against their king,
And raise the first sedition?

KNĒIGHT ERRANT. [obsolete errant.] A wandering *knæ*ight
one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knæ*ight errant did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Dryden.*

The

The ancient errant knights

Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters;
To put them into am'rous twitters.

KNIGHT Errantry. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Hudibras.*

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the Post. A hieling evidence.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contractions, where spurs frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South's Sermons.*

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *for*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*. *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles, One *knighted* blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; becoming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Shiney.*

How dare your pride presume against my laws? As in a lifted field to fight your cause:

Unask'd the royal grant, no martial by, As *knight's* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

For that same knight's own sword, this is of yore, Which Merlin made by his almighty art,

For that his nourling, when he *knight*'d his sword, Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *Spenser.*

Speak truly on thy *knight's* adj. and thine oath, And do defend thee heaven and thyvalour. *Shakespeare.*

In this fir, who some waste e to win, A *knight*hood bought, to go a wooing in. *Ben. Johnson.*

If you needs must write, write Caesar's praise, You'll gain at least a *knight*hood, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed micreant, That halt with *knight*less guile, and treacherous train, Fair knighthood foully flamed. *Spenser.*

To KNIT. *v. n.* *pret.* *knit* or *knit*. [from *knit*, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom, Sleep, that *knit* up the ravel'd fleece of care,

The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath, Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit; Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*. *Walker.*

2. To tie. Send for the county; go tell him of this; I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join; to unite. His gall did grate for grief and high disdain, And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Spenser.*

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shakespeare.*

O let the vile world end, And the premised flames of the last day *Knit* earth and heav'n together. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Lay your highness' Command upon me; to the which my duties Are with a most indissoluble tie. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

For ever *knit*. This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*, And the conjunction of our inward souls Married in league, coupled and link'd together With all religious strength of sacred vows. *Shakespeare. King J. hn.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves, By that which *knit*eth souls, and prospers loves. *Shakespeare.*

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you. *1 Ch. v. xi. 17.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Cl. ii. 2.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architect.*

Pride and impudence, in fashion *knit*, Usurp the chair of wit. *Ben. Johnson's New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question. *Blount.*

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground In a light fantastick round.

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick need, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Miles.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. To contract. What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns, And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince. *Wife's Surgery.*

4. To tie up. He saw heaven opened, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Addison.*

To KNIT. *v. n.* 1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's music. *Adi. x. 11.*

2. To join; to cloie; to unite. Make the world distinguish Julia's son From the vile offspring of a trull, that fits By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*. *Sidney.*

Our sever'd navy too Have *knit* again, and float, threatning most sea-like. *Dryden.*

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTER. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits. The spinners and the *knitters* in the sun, And the free maids that weave their thread with bones, Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

KNITTINGNEEDLE. *n. f.* [from *knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting. He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle*. *Archer's History of John Bull.*

KNITTL. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Archer's History.*

KNOB. *n. f.* [from *knop*, Saxon; *knop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat; by the interposition whereof the blood falling down by the descending vein is diverted into the auricle. *Archer's History.*

KNOBLED. *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. The horns of a roe-deer of Greenland are pointed at the tops and *knobbed* or tubercous at the bottom. *Gray.*

KNOBNESS. *n. f.* [from *knob*.] The quality of having knobs. *Knobbed.* *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs. 2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Gray.*

To KNOCK. *v. a.* [from *knucan*, Saxon; *knuc*, a blow, Welsh] 1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They may fay, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Benet's Sermons.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance. Villain, I say *knock* me at this gate, And rap me well; or I'll *knock* your knave's pate. *Shakespeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote, To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakespeare.*

For harbour at a thousand doors they *knock'd*, Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul, If those fair fatal eyes e'er'd got my sword. *Dryden.*

3. To *knock under*. A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.* 1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

How do you mean removing him? —Why, by making him incapable of Othello's places. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

He that has his chains *knock'd* off, and the prison doors let open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock* His servants up, and rise by five o'clock; Instruct his family in every rule, And send his wife to church, his son to school. *Dryden.*

2. To dash together; to fit like; to collide with a sharp noise. So when the cook (w. my jaws thus *knock'd* it, She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast; On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head, And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis

'Tis the sport of statefemen,

When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another.

Rouse.

3. To *KNOCK down*. To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's F. reviler.*

A man who is grog in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. To *KNOCK on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*

Each, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew.*

KNOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should waver him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brewster's Vulgar Errata.*

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leatheren frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Thrice with a doleful found the jarring grate
Rung dead and hollow. *Dryden's Boccaccio.*

KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that *knocks*.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

3. *KNOLL*. *v. a.* [from *knoll*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many fons as I have hairs,
I would not with them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

4. *KNOLL*. *v. n.* To found as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakspeare.*

KNOLL. *n. f.* A little hill. *Anglo-Saxon.*

KNOP. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tuft top. *Anglo-Saxon.*

KNOT. *n. f.* [from *knut*, Saxony; *knott*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knutte*, Eric.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fallen *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*
As the fair vessel to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vessel's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knar* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please;
whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

It fed flow's worthy of paradise, which not nice art

In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,

Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

Their quarters are contriv'd into elegant *knots*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *Morse.*

Henry in *knuts* involving Emma's name,

Had half-expos'd, and half-conceal'd his flame

Upon this tree; and as the tender mark

Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,

Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,

That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity

With nuptial *knut*, if thou vouchsafe to grant

That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Richmond aims

At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,

And by that *knut* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakspeare.*

I would he had continued to his country

As he began, and not unknit himself

The noble *knut* he made. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Why left you wife and children,

Those precious motives, those strong *knuts* of love. *Shak.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,

In this close *knut*, the smallest looseness made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use,

being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knuts*, he hath

carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wijman.*

Such *knuts* and crosslets of grain is objected here, as will

hardly suffer that form which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in some land. *Long's Choice.*

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knut*, a gang, a confederacy against me. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight me?

Where not a foul, without thine own foul taste!

But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Jonson's Casare.*

A *knut* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a physician upon the king's highway. *Lightfoot.*

I am now with a *knut* of his admirers, who make request

that you would give notice of the window where the *knut* is

tends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knuts* and problems of logic, and contrary affairs, where the determination is obscure, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; but which way favour the contrary determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *Saunders's Grammar.*

7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knut* of the play united, the rest is that up into compacts of some few lines, because nothing then hinders the happiness of Torimond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dido.*

8. A cluter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knut* of a number of small stars, not seen alone, but giving light together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or sets of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more effectual manner. *Dryden's Dido.*

To *KNOT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,

That were always telling beads:

But here's a queen when the rides abroad

Is always *knitting* threads. *Keats.*

2. To tangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more united, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon's War and Peace.*

To *KNOT*. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knut*. *Aurum's History.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTTERRYBUSH. *n. f.* A plant. *Anglo-Saxon.*

KNOTTGRASS. *n. f.* [from *knut* and *grass*.] A plant.

KNOTTED. *adj.* [from *knut*.] Full of knots.

The *knuted* oaks shall throw's of honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *knut*.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club; by his naked club a figure of man ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty of

have that seek after virtue. *Prædicator's Sermon.*

KNOTTY. *adj.* [from *knut*.]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds

Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*;

try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other,

for if it be *knotty* the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their lifting branches bow. *Romans.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,

Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden.*

Where the vales with violence once were cover'd,

Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disfigure the ground:

Come, shepherds, come, and strew with leaves the joints

Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant souls

Were made by nature for the wile to work with:

They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statefemen,

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,

And fall by one another. *Rome's Ambassadors Speech.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the

kingdom was call'd in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the

wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he

that was the best at the untwisting of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *Lightfoot.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws unite.

They complement, they fit, they chat,

Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;

A thousand *knotty* points they clear. *Pope.*

"I'll supper and my wife appear."

To KNOW. *v. a. preter. I knew, I have known.* [cognan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might know

The end of this day's business ere it come!

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men.

The gods, all things know.

Not from experience, for the world was new,

He only from their cause their natures knew.

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it.

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to declare his meaning, and make known what idea he makes it stand for.

2. To be informed of; to be taught

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you.

Led on by a desire to know

What nearer might concern him.

One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy.

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units.

4. To recognize.

What a monstrous fellow art thou, that to rail on me, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee?

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,

And call'd the wretched man to mind.

Tell me how I may know him.

5. To be no stranger to.

—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam knew Eve his wife.

7. To fee with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a superiority over themselves, but I know nothing of it.

8. To know. *v. n.*

I have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.
I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.

9. Not to be ignorant.

When they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they never believe, seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak.

Not to know of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime of wisdom.

In the other world, there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy.

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was well imitated by the most able masters.

10. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Pains will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and for John must not know of it.

There is not any mineral body, that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver.

11. To know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he knew for.

12. To know of. In Shakespeare, is to take cognizance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For a maid to be in shady cloister mew'd.

Knowable. *adj.* [from know.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more knowable in these than in less acknowledged mysteries.

It is plain, that under the law of works is comprehended law given by Mose.

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally knowable without revelation.

Know'er. *n. f.* [from know.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers.

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general know'er of mankind and poetry.

Know'ing. *adj.* [from know.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a knowing ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life.

The know'ingst of these have of late reformed their hypocrisies.

What makes the clergy glorious is to be knowing in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges.

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world.

Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective.

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more knowing than others.

2. Confiscious; intelligent.

Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame?

Know'ing. *n. f.* [from know.] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your know'ing to a franger of his quality.

Knowingly. *adv.* [from know'ing.] With skill; with knowledge.

He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world.

They who before were rather fond of it than knowingly admitted it, might defend their inclination by their reason.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly.

Know'ledge. *n. f.* [from know.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.
Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.

3. Skill in any thing.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old know'ledge.

That is not forgot,
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge
I never in my life did look on him.

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?

A Rate's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women.

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel.

To know'ledge. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to know.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow; for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not know'ledge by his revealed will.

To know'ble. *v. a.* [impler, Danish.] To be known.

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KNU'CKLE. *n. f.* [cnucle, Saxon; *knucle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen

Two tritons, of a rough athletic mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,

With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face besmear'd in blood. *Garib.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

We find also that Scotch skinck, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] *To* submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confusion of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

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the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth an *knuff*, though many stalks out of one root.

KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knaze*, or the same with *chuff*.] A knot. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted swoon,
Shall fill up Duffindale

With slaughtered bodies soon.

KNUR. *n. f.* [*knur*, German.] A knot; a hard knot. *Heyward.*

KNURLE. *n. f.* flance.

The stoney nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward.*

KORED, for *knur*.

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cus*, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Cloot,
That *kyd'd* the hidden kinds of many a weed,
Yet *kyd'd* not one to cure thy sore heart root,

Whose rankling wound as yet doth sily blood. *Spenser.*

END of the FIRST VOLUME.



